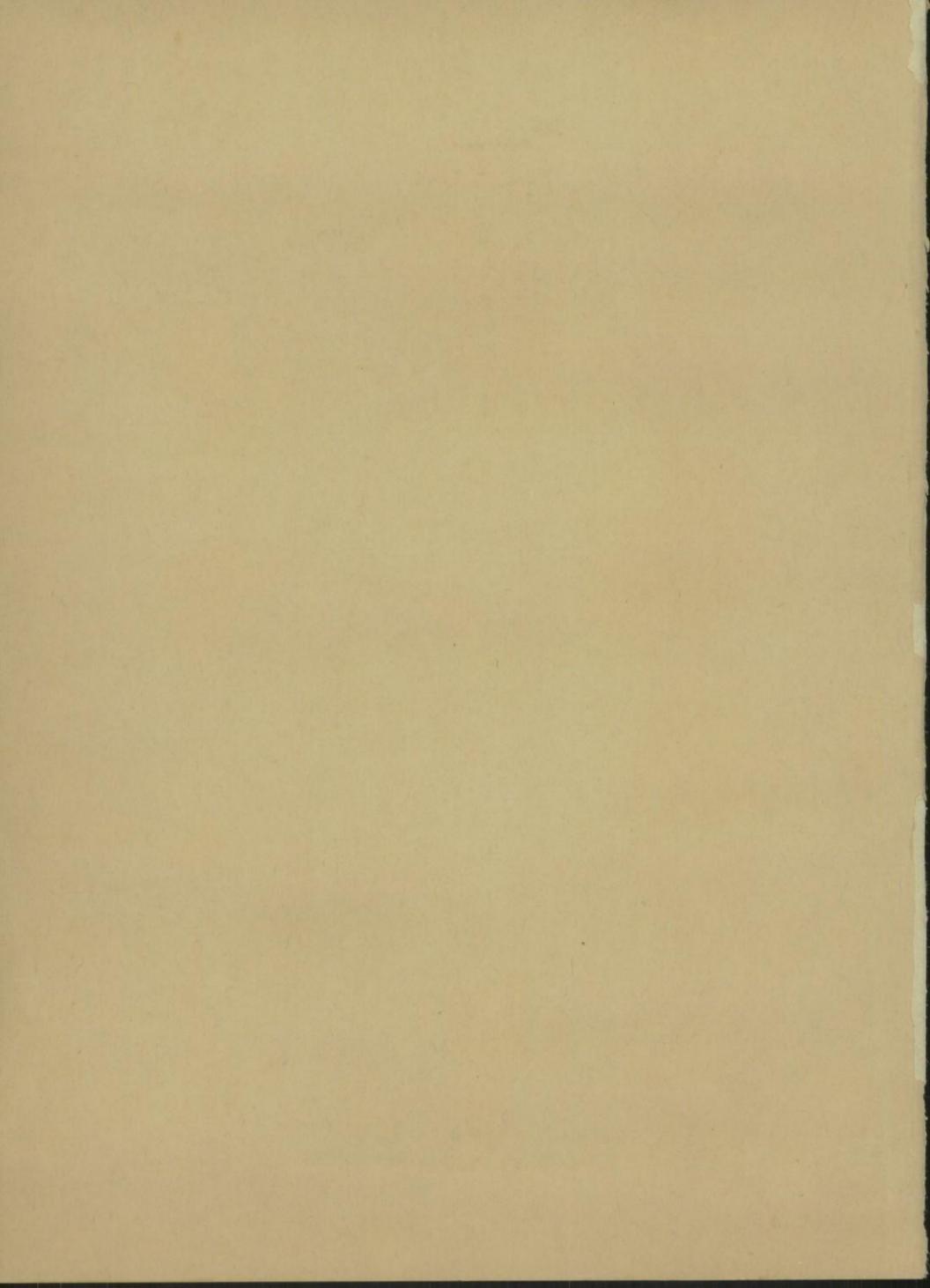


To follow knowledge like a sinking star Beyond the utmost bound of human thought Helen Cassimolis Milton Raymo



ANNIVERSARY NUMBER—THE RED AND BLACK



Eighty Years of Progress in St. Louis

Eightieth Anniversary of Central High School Dedicated to W. J. S. Bryan

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TO

MISS TERESA M. FINN, of Soldan, for suggestions concerning a list of St. Louis musicians.

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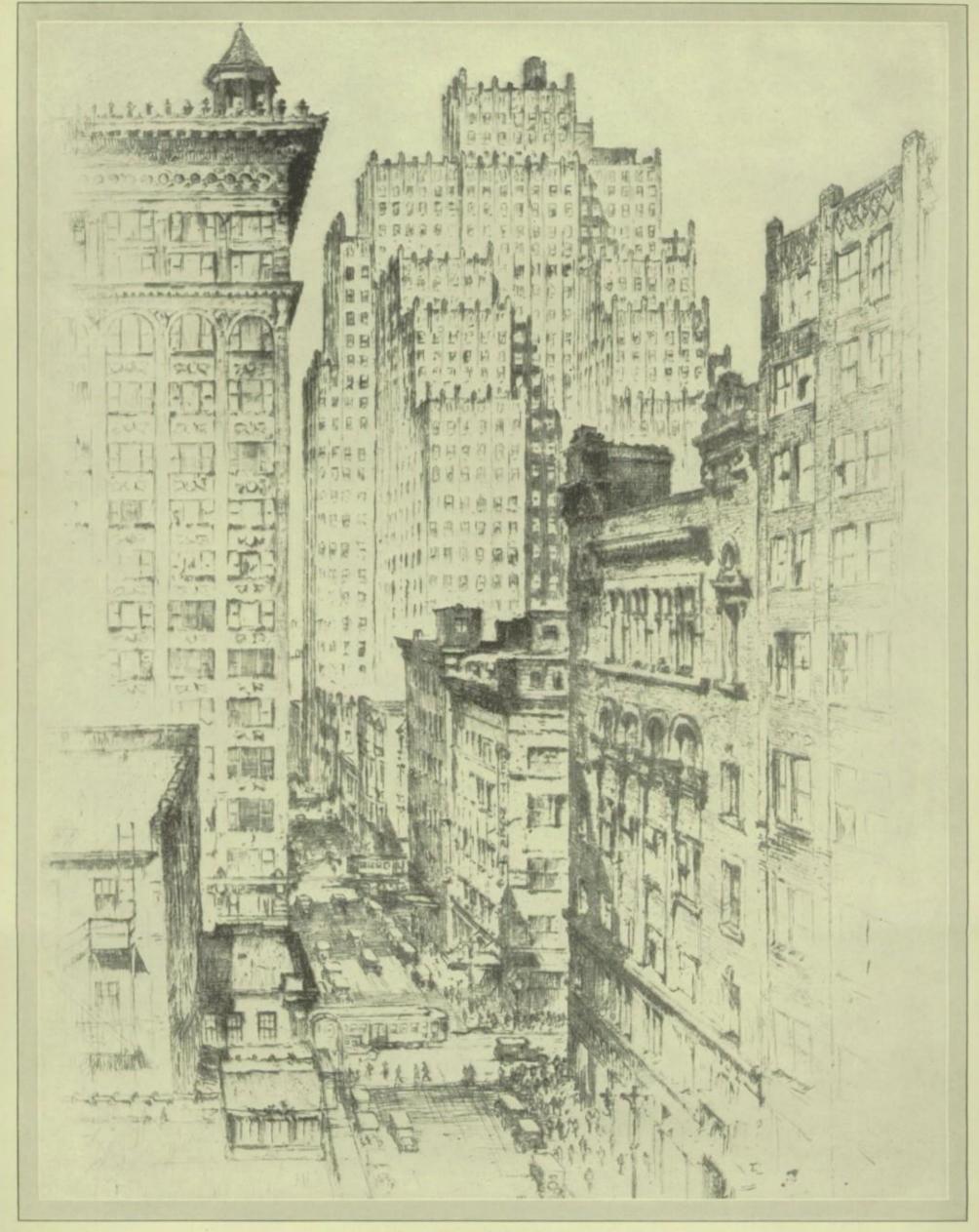
THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA and MR. ANTON SCHUTZ, for the etching of St. Louis, used as the frontispiece.

MR. JACK SULLIVAN, of the Mirror, for the cut and biography of William Marion Reedy.

WIESE PRINTING COMPANY.

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MODERN BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS

A view of Tenth Street, from an etching by Anton Schutz, showing in the background the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building (see Plate I.), one of the largest of recent business buildings in St. Louis

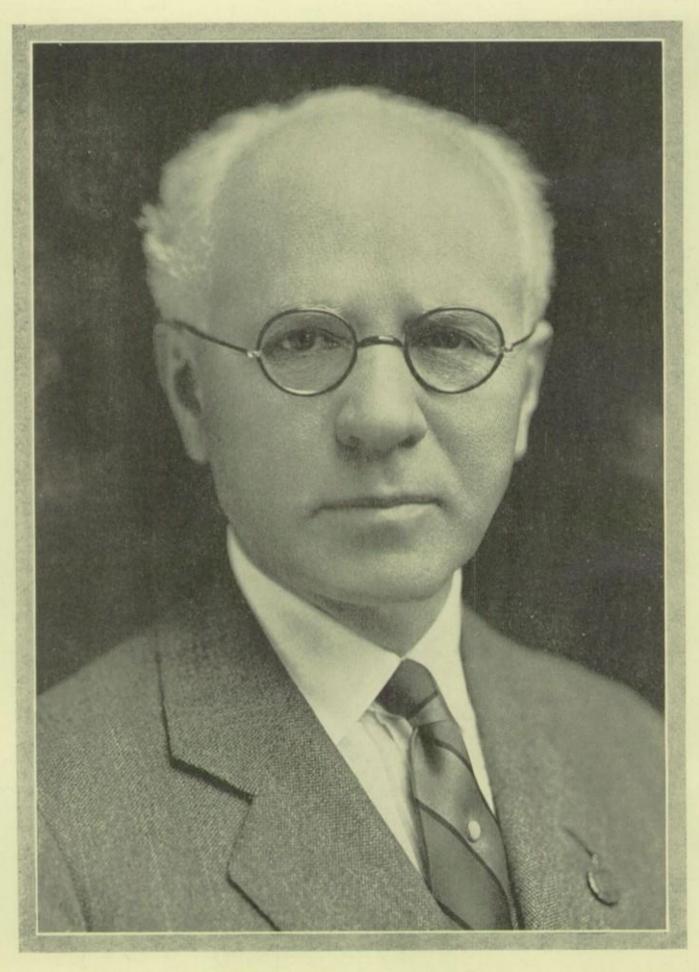
THE RED AND BLACK

January and June 1933



Volume XVI

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI



STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS
Principal of Central High School since 1920



D. H. WEIR Assistant Principal of Central High School since 1919

PANTHEISM

By Larry Weir, '34

In each softly breathing leaf
Or flower,
In each silent speech
Of tree or stone,
My God speaks
And I listen.

In each melodious song
Of wren or mocking bird,
In each blithesome lyric
Of brook or breeze,
My God sings
And I listen.

In all the cosmic melodies
Of nature,
Silent and awed I stand
At their translation;
For I hear my God,
And I listen.

In Memoriam



Paul H. Conant joined the Central High School faculty in October, 1928. in the capacity of teacher of Social Science and Football Coach. Before he had completed his fourth year of service here, ill health compelled him to take a leave of absence, and in October, 1932, he died.

During the comparatively short time that he worked in this school, Mr. Conant impressed both his pupils and his fellowteachers with his quiet sincerity, and with his unselfish devotion to duty.

In his passing, Central High School has lost a man of sterling qualities and of high moral and intellectual ideals. It is with

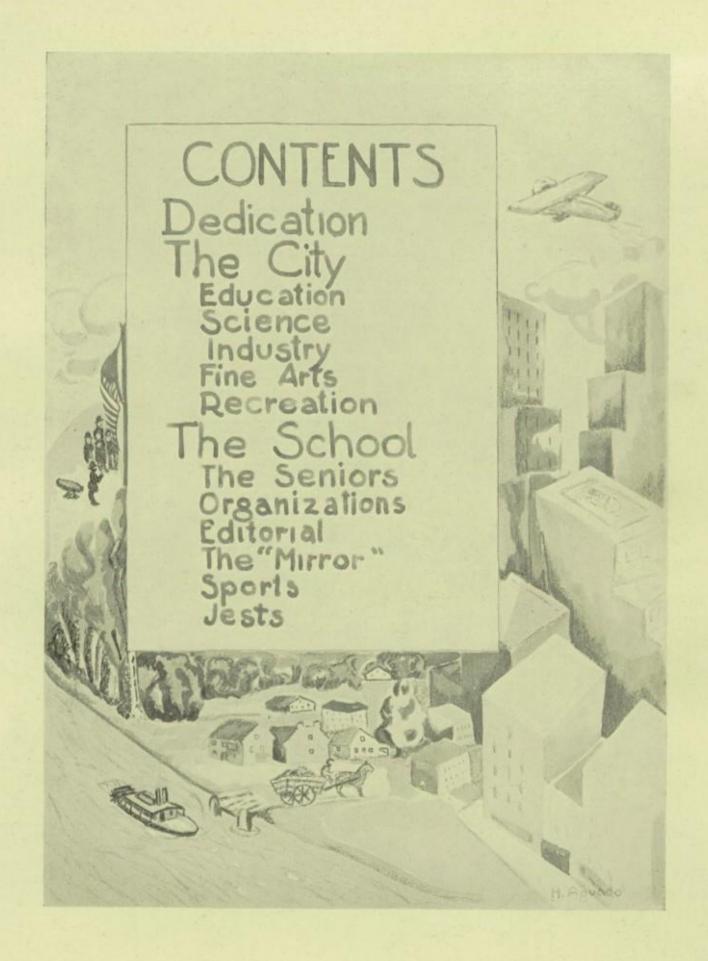
deep regret that we are obliged to record his untimely departure. We pause in the midst of the day's work to pay a loving tribute to his memory, and to express the conviction that his influence will continue to live in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of working with him.

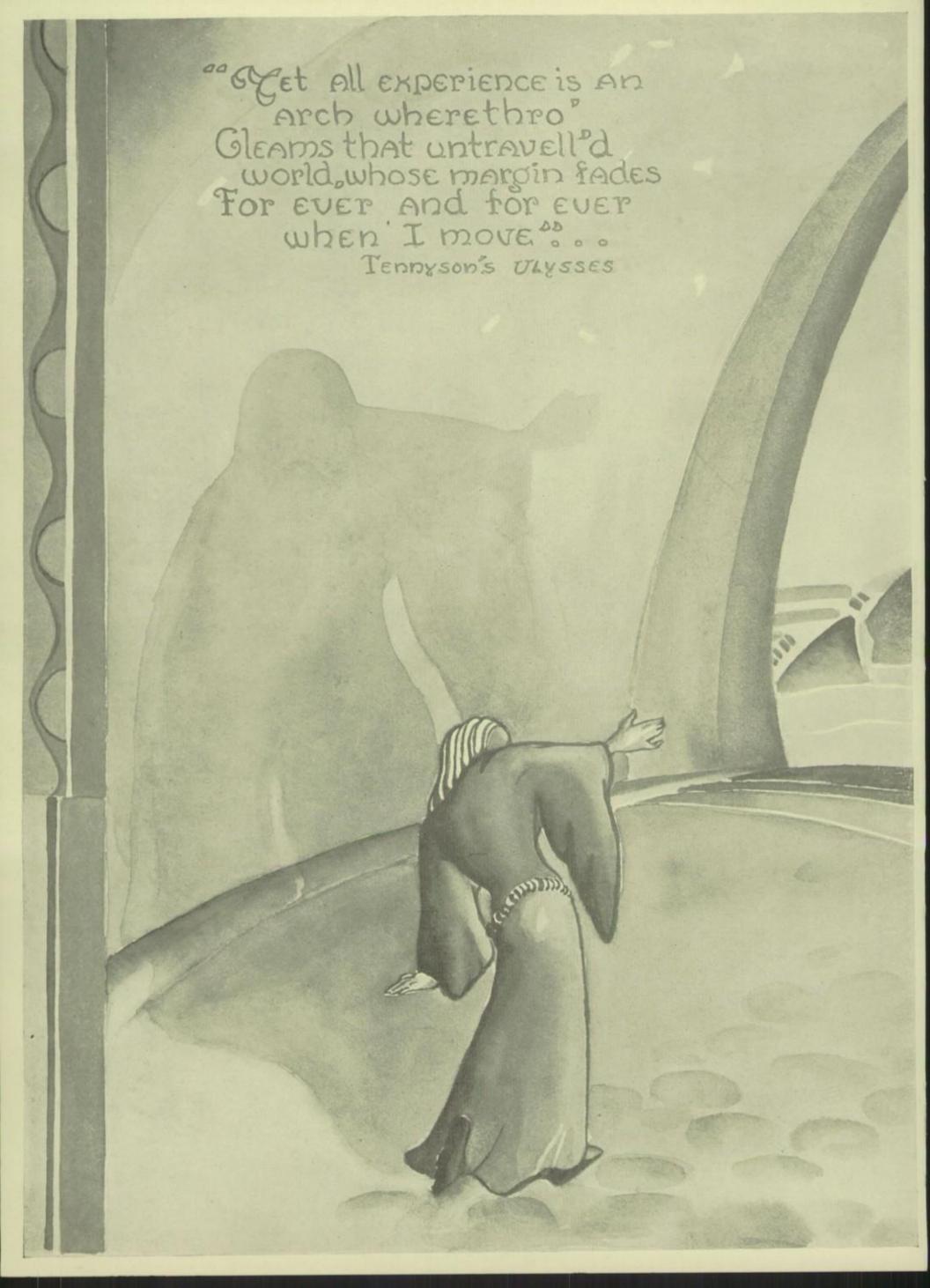
A Tribute

During the summer of 1932 Central High School lost by resignation two teachers whose careers more or less paralleled each other, not only as to the length of service but also as to the department served. For more than thirty years Miss Margaret F. Baker and Miss Carrie E. Griffith taught side by side in the field of English.

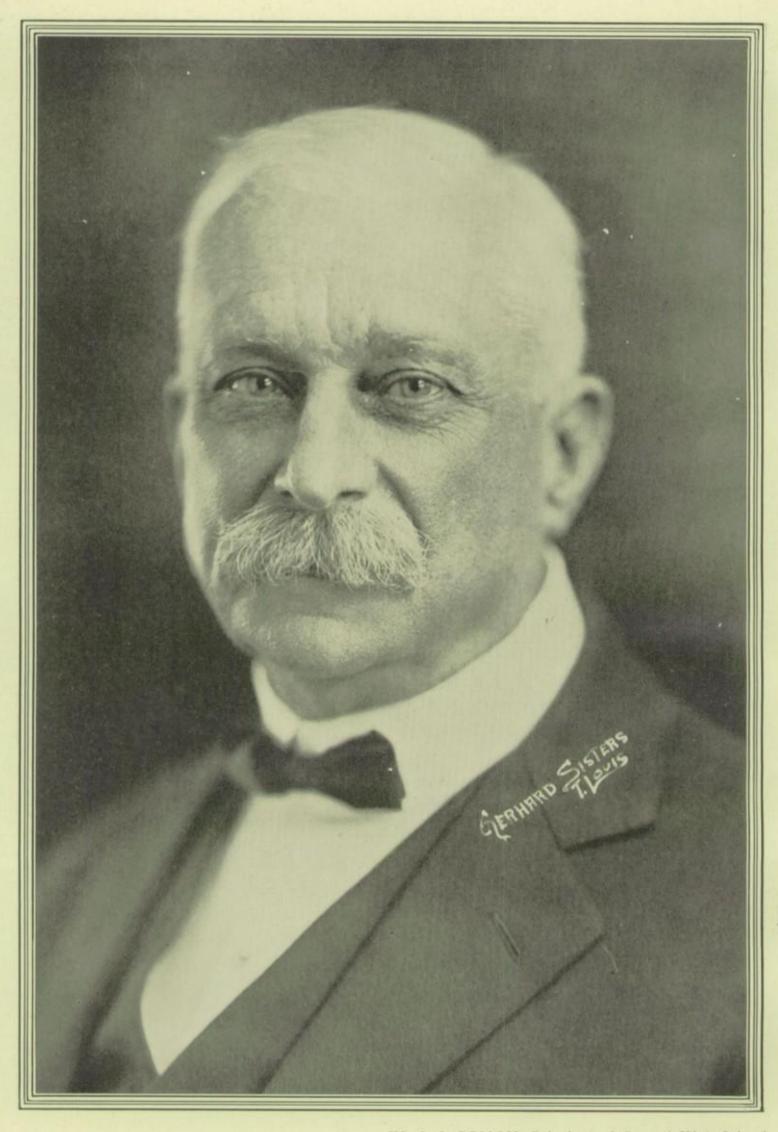
During the period of their service the high school population of the city grew from a few hundred occupying a single building, to six high school units with more than fifteen thousand boys and girls enrolled.

During these eventful years the high school curriculum has changed in many respects, but the chosen field of Miss Baker and Miss Griffith has been one of the core subjects. To them belongs the credit of having each contributed a life time of earnest and faithful devotion to teaching hundreds of young people the fundamentals of the English language, as well as the beauties of its literature. They have both left a lasting impress upon the minds and hearts of a large body of youth who had the privilege of attending their classes. No one may ever know exactly how extensive their beneficent influence has been, but there can be no doubt of the sincerity and genuineness of their work, and of the high quality of their services to the youth of St. Louis. Central High School extends its sincere appreciation to both of these excellent women as they terminate their active services in the school, and wishes for each of them a happy and merited leisure, after a life of untiring devotion to the cause of education.









W. J. S. BRYAN, Principal of Central High School September, 1895-June, 1908

Dedication

I am a part of all that I have met; Yet all experience is an arch wherethro' Gleams that untravel'd world, whose margin fades For ever and for ever when I move.

-Tennyson's Ulysses

This Eightieth Anniversary Number of the RED AND BLACK is respectfully and lovingly dedicated to Mr. William J. S. Bryan, whose life has paralleled that of the school it represents.

The Central High School owes more to Mr. Bryan than to any other person who has contributed to its development. As Pupil, Alumnus, Teacher. Assistant Principal, and Principal, he has ever upheld the institution which has been a part of his very life.

In keeping with Tennyson's immortal words quoted above, the Central High School is today what it is, because of the influence of the men and women who have had to do with its eighty years of continuous development. None may lay claim to a more vital contact than may Mr. Bryan. He has looked through the arch of experience and has seen the educational margin fade and a new margin emerge, until the high school that sprang into existence just a month before he was born, has enlarged its borders and grown to be the great influence it is today.

Throughout eighty significant years Old Central has stood at the very heart of the city. It has had an important part in helping to mould the lives and destinies of thousands of the city's most promising youth. The wide spread of Mr. Bryan's influence from the portals of his Alma Mater can not be estimated. He himself has disseminated and perpetuated the moulding power of this old school. Through many years he has enthusiastically passed on to others the inspiration that he received as a student here. So long as Central High School shall continue to open its doors to aspiring young people, the influence of Central's "Grand Old Man" will go on and on. The school deems it an honor and high privilege to dedicate this special number of the RED AND BLACK to him in grateful acknowledgment of the lasting work he has done for the youth of his generation and for the youth of generations yet to come.



THE CITY 1850-1933





THE MOUND CITY

By Marshall Hamil

THE PRAYER

Oh Morpheus! Take us upon thy wings Of peaceful dreams to strange and ancient realms. Take us into the dim and distant past, Away from turmoils of the worldly life; To regions, though about us, far removed By space of time. Oh Prince of dreams, thou who Canst take the souls of men into the past, And that which is to be, we thence invoke Thy aid. Reverse the flow of sands of time And that of mighty rivers, whose great streams Long since have merged into the ocean with The rains of ages. We would that we might Go back to the beginning, as it were, When all upon the face of Mother Earth Was new. Before the massive monarchs of God's noble forests in the Ozark hills Were embryos contained within a seed. Remove the shades that mar the vision of That early age when strange men trod this ground, That we might know the character of man That owned this ancient valley as his home. Oh Morpheus! we humbly lay our plea Before thee in the hope thy will shall be To penetrate with us vast solitudes And purge the valley's grime, and dust of time.

THE ANSWER

It shall be so, O Man, for nobly sought,
Indeed, this thing thou askst of me; transport
Unhesitatingly I grant. 'Tis thine.
Thou needst but do these simple things I ask
Of thee, lest thou in all thy ecstasy
And boundless awe, shouldst be o'ercome, alas,
By wonders in thy journeys thou shalt see;
Or lest, in some age intervening, thou
Shouldst yet be lost. Upon thy consciousness
I cast my spell of sleep, and now transport
Thee safely cross the span of countless years;
Close fast thy lids, release thy soul to me.

THE VISION

Borne on sweet dreams, review the passing show.
Across the fields of time and space we fly.
Upon our spirits' eager face, beat winds
That dormant, long, within that empty void
Of life have lain. All round, the mighty sky

We view; below, the carth-its vast terrain. Behold thou Man, the city of thy birth Has disappeared as if it ne'er had been. Ah see, 'tis long before the white man came To mar the pagan beauty of the land. Far down below, we view a mighty stream O'ergrown on either bank by stately trees, The wondrous beauty of the valley wide; Off in the distance, rolling hills of green. And, bursting forth beyond those em'rald hills, Arising in full majesty, the sun-The blazing glory of its mighty sphere, Its entourage of fleecy golden clouds, Hailed by the feathered songsters of the wood. Such harmony of color and of sound! Behold! What is this thing that greets our sight As dawn removes the shadows of the night? Ah, surely, eyes, thou art deceiving us; For things like this exist indeed in books, But not in truth upon the face of the earth. See, on the level of the valley's floor, An ancient city, peopled by strange men Of mighty build and copper-colored skin, Upon their knees, face to the dust, as though In rev'rent worship to the sun above, In rhythmic motion, as they rise and fall And chant their mystic songs in fervent prayer Before returning to the day and toil. They rise to go about their varied tasks, And multitudes of natives crowd the ways. We go, unseen by them, along their streets. (For bear in mind, we're of a later day.) Ah, now that we are close at hand to view The type of man these ancients used to be, We quake; for they indeed are men of might, The smallest one among them towering high Above our tallest man by one full head. Their hair of raven hue tossed by the winds, Their rolling muscles glist'ning neath the sun, Their gallant tread, and flashing, jet-black eyes-Their striking beauty thrills our very souls! With interest born of curiosity We watch them, as each goes about his task, Some making little ornaments from bone And rainbow-colored shells from bubbling brooks. We marvel at the skillful hands of one (Continued on page 39)

Sixteen



THE CITY

By the kery kilns and the noisy marts,
By city and town I race,
The smiles and tears of a million hearts
Are mirrored in my face;
The kiss and the curse, the sob and the song,
The cry of the weak and the shout of the strong—
I gather them all as I hurry along,
And scatter them all apace.

From The Great River
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester

N the banks of the mighty Mississippi there stands a glorious city as a monument to a young man and his stepson who gave of their money, of their thoughts, and of their very lives to conceive a settlement which was to have all the advantages one could desire, "which might become a very considerable hereafter." Today the same settlement that was born under the eyes of those two adventurers has grown and prospered beyond human conception, until now it is the foundation of a great metropolitan city, many of whose buildings of granite and marble brush the very clouds of heaven with their towering pinnacles, many of whose industries rival—surpass sometimes—those of its country and even of the world, and whose bridges of iron and steel form a "golden gateway to a golden west."

Surely it would be of the greatest interest to all to look back and see in the eyes of our minds the romance and tragedy, the joys and sorrows, the obstacles that have risen and fallen in the ages past that have made a great city out of a tiny settlement, that have made it more than a mass of stone, steel, and glass, have given to it a heart and soul to understand. Let us now turn back the pages of time and note how this great city of ours reached its present height.

A man and two treaties made St. Louis. In November of 1762 Louis XV of France gave to the King of Spain, in a written form, the Louisiana territory. The undelivered gift was kept an international secret. Three months later Louis purchased peace with England by giving her what had been French possessions east of the Mississippi. These were the treaties that afforded Pierre Laclede, a French fur-trader, the opportunity to found his city. When, in 1762, Laclede received a grant from the French government at New Orleans conferring on him the privilege of exclusive trade with the savages of the Missouri for a term of eight years, a company, consisting of mechanics, trappers, hunters, and farmers, was hastily organized. In August of the following year Laclede's company, including little Auguste Chouteau, Laclede's stepson, left New Orleans. In those days there were no steamboats and the trip up the river proved to be a long, rough journey. And when in three months, they reached Fort Chartres, a settlement across the river and ten miles above St. Genevieve, Laclede found, much to his disappointment, that he was on English soil. Now what was to be done? Being a true Frenchman, Laclede was



determined to live on his native soil. But where was he to go? Why couldn't he build his settlement on the west side of the river? Was not that French soil? But was it? Unknown to Laclede, that land had been given to Spain. It did not take him long to decide that Fort Chartres was inadequate and poorly situated for his purpose. Leaving his family, Laclede, together with Auguste Chouteau, and a few other followers, set out to explore the western bank of the river. They traveled many miles through the cold, unknown region. Laclede finally became interested in a spot later named Mill Creek Valley. Climbing to the top of a small hill, later named the Hill of St. Louis, he surveyed the land below. It was a picturesque spot. Sloping down toward the river were two heavily wooded plateaus. These, he reasoned, would provide splendid ground on which to build a settlement, the trees furnishing adequate timber. Behind him, in the near distance, were the fertile plains. They would furnish the common fields. Descending from the hill, he studied the movement of the river. The current ran strong in shore, disappearing rapidly just off the strip of wet sand. Here was an excellent harbor for any settlement. Two gullies afforded access from the first plateau to the river bank some twenty feet below. While the low, rocky cliff would afford protection from a swollen river, the gullies would make good boat landings. While the northern gully became the foot of Washington Avenue, the southern gully later became the foot of Walnut Street. Laclede marked the spot, so that he would know it when he returned, by blazing some trees. It is interesting to know that this spot later became the present site of the Old Court House. Since it was too cold to remain or even to think of starting a settlement, Laclede and his party went back to Fort Chartres, where he announced, "I have found a situation where I intend to establish a settlement, which in the future shall become one of the most beautiful cities in America."

When early spring arrived, Laclede sent Auguste Chouteau, then but a lad of thirteen years, at the head of a party of thirty men to build the first crude cabins of the new settlement, Laclede remaining at Fort Chartres to persuade as many of the French settlers as he could to move to the new village across the river.

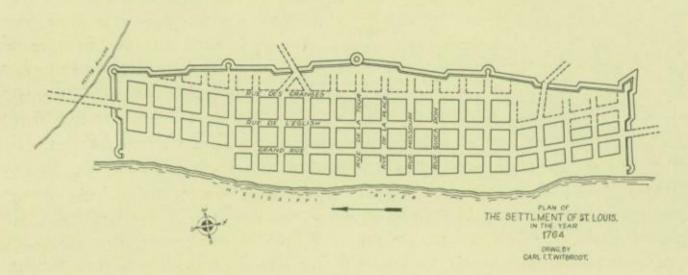
In early March Laclede arrived, bringing with him a plan for his settlement. Let us see what it was to contain. There were to be three streets called "Rue de L'Eglise, Rue des Granges, and Grand Rue." Of course there was a town square, called Place d' Armes, which faced the river, extending from our present Market Street to Walnut Street. A common field was divided into forty strips, each of one hundred and ninety feet, and a settler was given one of these to cultivate for his own use.

Of course every settlement must have a name. Laclede's had several names in its early history. At one time it was known as Laclede's Village, after its



founder. It is frequently called "The Mound City" because of the large number of Indian mounds found here. But the name by which the world now knows it, was given by Laclede, himself, in honor of Louis IX, the patron saint of the then ruling Louis XV.

When Laclede returned to the east side of the river, many of the French people asked that they be permitted to live in his new settlement. Laclede was eager to have them, for he realized that it would take people to put a new settlement on its feet.



FROM FUR-TRADING VILLAGE TO CITY

(Courtesy of Miss Dena Lange)

Years	Population	Years	Population	Years	Population	Years	Population
1764	120	1820	4,928	1840	16,469	1870	310,963
1780	687	1828	5,000	1844	34,140	1890	575,238
1785	897	1830	5.852	1850	74,439	1910	687,029
1788	1,197	1833	6,397	1852	94,000	1920	772.897
1799	925	1835	8.316	1856	125,200	1930	821,960
1811	1,400	1837	12,040	1860	160,773		

The permanence of St. Louis was established between 1764 and 1800. The settlement had not grown extensively as to the number of inhabitants, but it had progressed. It had rooted deeply and boldly. Every year saw the radius of the St. Louis sphere of influence lengthen. Up the Missouri crept a line of out-posts, tributary to St. Louis, each far more important to our city than hundreds of added inhabitants. The traders established and cultivated friendly relations with the Indians.

The fur trade proved all it was expected to be, yielding as high as 200% profit. As yet no hard money had been introduced. Land, food, clothing, in fact almost everything was bought with furs. However, fur trading had its problems. The city had too many fur-traders and not enough farmers. St. Louis became known, from New Orleans to Montreal, for its shortage of bread. Other settlements sent out fur-trading expeditions into the Missouri





Headquarters of the American Fur Company at St. Louis, 1835

territory to take the fur trade from St. Louis, but failed. Fur-trading provided a romantic background for the city. Men were taken away from their homes and sent into the wilderness, from which many never returned. But with all these problems St. Louis was an offspring of the fur trade and her growth for three-quarters of a century depended almost entirely upon it.

St. Louis also had political trouble. New Orleans was objecting to the transfer of rule from France to Spain and was about to set up an independent government. Most of the people in St. Louis were relatives and friends of those in New Orleans, and for some time it was undecided whether these bonds of love would be strong enough to drag St. Louis into the revolutionary movement. The first attempt of Spain to enforce rule at New Orleans was made and at the same time forts were built at the mouth of the Missouri River above St. Louis. Spain's purpose was to absorb St. Louis. All these problems were successfully handled by Laclede in the large stone building that served as his home. It was in his house that St. Louis was nursed. It was there that the government was established, not too elaborate, but suited to the needs of a community that did not know whether it was under a colonial flag or was to be part of a new nation. When, in 1770, conditions became settled, there was nothing that Laclede and his associates had done that required undoing. St. Louis had faced and had overcome successive crises.

The days of old St. Louis were, however, for the most part, happy ones. The French were light-hearted, hospitable people, unused to the luxuries of life and were contented with the conditions that they found. If any serious trouble did arise, it was settled by arbitration or by one of the leading men.

Civil government was inaugurated. Upon what authority? Land titles of the city trace back to that beginning. Was it self government? Was it consent of the governed, plain and simple, the basis of the law and order established in this community? If so, a chapter in American history is to be written. The principle of Americanism was born in St. Louis!

There is one sad incident during the French rule in St. Louis that should not be overlooked. Of course, you have heard of Pontiac. It was in 1769 that this great Indian warrior came to St. Louis on a visit. He stayed several



weeks and then one day decided to visit an Indian tribe at Cahokia. He was warned against going across the river where the English people were so hostile to him, but he disregarded this advice, declaring that he could take care of himself. After feasting during the day, he went into the woods at night and was struck on the head with a tomahawk and killed. As soon as this was heard, the governor ordered his body to be brought to St. Louis for burial. In the lobby of the old Southern Hotel on Broadway and Walnut Street, a tablet has since been erected in his honor.

For some time the French had expected the coming of the Spaniards. When, in 1770, Don Pedro Piernas, the first Spanish Commandant, came to St. Louis, he made no demonstration of authority. He received the city practically as it was, with very few changes to conform with Spanish law. He retained the appointees of the former government. He recognized the land grants made before his coming. In short he left St. Louis as he found it, ratified all that the community had done during its six years of existence, and proceeded along the lines familiar and acceptable to the seven hundred inhabitants.

The Spanish governors enforced very limited government. Few Spanish laws were enforced except those bearing directly on the happiness and welfare of the people. In business affairs, in court contracts, and in practical essentials, the people of St. Louis went on governing themselves, much as they had done under the leadership of Laclede. The legal customs of the French continued to prevail. Arbitration was common in business differences. Of all the Spanish governors, de Leyba was the one who was remembered with repugnance. His conduct during an Indian attack on the city in 1780 set the entire community against him. During the Spanish rule many buildings were erected, including the Government House, on the present site of First and Walnut. Although French customs and manners were retained, records were kept in Spanish. At the end of the Spanish rule there were 925 people living in St. Louis.

Then St. Louis becomes a part of the United States! Under what conditions?

On October 1, 1800, the Louisiana territory was ceded back to France, but it was not until 1802 that the Spanish king ordered the land to be delivered to France. Napoleon, the French ruler, was so taken up with wars in his own country that he had very little time to deal with this new land. Besides he was in great need of money. So, when the United States sent a man to France to see if they might purchase New Orleans, they were surprised to find that Napoleon would sell, not only New Orleans, but the entire Louisiana territory for \$15,000,000. The treaty transferring the Louisiana territory to the United States was signed in Paris, April 30, 1803. When it was learned that the Americans were coming, some of the people were disappointed (for they had been happy under Spanish rule) while others were glad. The American troops





Pierre Chouteau, Jr. A Pioneer of St. Louis

under the leadership of Captain Stoddard were led up to the Government House. An impressive ceremony followed. Then Commandant Delassus passed the key to the Government House to Captain Stoddard. The Spanish flag was hauled down and the French flag raised. Upon the request of Delassus the French flag was allowed to fly all night.

The next day the French flag was lowered. In its place, the stars and stripes of the United States waved. In but three days St. Louis had beheld three flags: the Spanish, the French, and the stars and stripes of our country.

When Louisiana was purchased by the United States, St. Louis was known as the capitol of Upper Louisiana. No one had thought of the land far to the west, but in 1804 President Jefferson, after much preparation and planning, sent an expedition under

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the western territory.

"At last everything was ready, the St. Louis people gathered along the river bank to watch the boats move up. The blunderbus was discharged in salute; the cannon of the fort answered. Captain Clark, bidding good-by from the deck of the keel-boat, was in full dress uniform of red-trimmed coat and trousers, and gold epaulets, his sword at his belt, and his three-cornered chapeau on his red head. The sails swelled in the breeze, the men at the oars sang in French and shouted in English. All, save Captain Clark, were dressed for business—Corporal Warfington's squad from St. Louis in United States uniform; nine Kentuckians in buckskin; the fourteen soldiers and civilians enlisted at the post, in flannel shirts and trousers of buckskin or coarse army cloth; the French boatmen in brightly fringed woolens, with scarlet 'kerchiefs about their heads.' Rain was falling, but who cared!

More than eight thousand miles were traveled during the two years, four months and nine days that the expedition was gone. When on September 23, 1806, they returned to St. Louis. They were welcomed as heroes. We can truly say that Lewis and Clark opened the great West.

In July, 1808, St. Louis asked to be incorporated as a town and the request was granted. The people of St. Louis lost no time in moving to incorporate.

The first election was held on the twenty-third of July, 1808. The people elected five trustees to set up the new government. They were Auguste



Chouteau, Bernard Pratte, Edward Hempstead, Pierre Chouteau, and Alexander McNair. Later a mayor was substituted for the trustees. The city limits were set and laws were made. The laws may seem very peculiar to us, but we must remember that St. Louis was a very young city at that time. One of the laws required all dogs kept in the city to be registered on the books of the city register and to wear brass collars bearing the owner's name. Another required every house owner to buy two leather buckets to hang in the house in case of fire.

St. Louis was not without its amusements. It had a town orchestra that played at the many dances and picnics. "The pioneer paid amusement" was announced in 1812. This was a series of slight-of-hand performances by John Eugene Leistendorfer. He gave his performance twice a week for several months and made quite a fortune.

The first post office was opened in St. Louis in 1805 by Mr. Rufus Easton. He kept his post office in his residence at Elm and Third streets for over six years, and when he grew tired of the work he turned it over to his brother-in-law who kept the office in his drug store. Mail was first carried on foot, later on horseback. The postage was very high, costing fifty cents to send a letter over 450 miles. It took several months for letters from the Atlantic coast to reach the city. Finally on September 20, 1836, it was announced that mail would be delivered daily.

In July, 1808, the first newspaper west of the Mississippi was printed in St. Louis. Mr. Joseph Charless, the printer, called his newspaper the Missouri Gazette. It started out with 174 subscribers. It was several years before the news arriving from the coast was plentiful enough to have a weekly newspaper. By 1821 there were three weekly newspapers. For the first time the people of St. Louis were brought into close contact with the outside world.

It was not until 1812 that the first bricks were used. However, the first brick sidewalk was not laid until 1821. The narrow, unpaved streets proved a hindrance to trade. As a result, several ordinances were passed to pave the streets. The first street paving was laid at the foot of Market Street. Later Main Street was paved, and as time went on, all the streets in the business district were improved. Until 1826 the streets were given French names. When the names were changed, Market Street became the dividing line between northern and southern part of the city. The streets running east and west were named after trees, as Pine, Olive, Elm. and Locust, while those running north and south were given numbers as First, Second, and Third. Market Street was so named because of a Market which stood at the foot of the street. Some fifteen years later a large market house and town hall was erected on the site of the old Place d'Armes between Market and Walnut.

The crowning glory of this period was the Roman Catholic Cathedral. It was a very elegant building, erected by the good Bishop DuBourg. With the



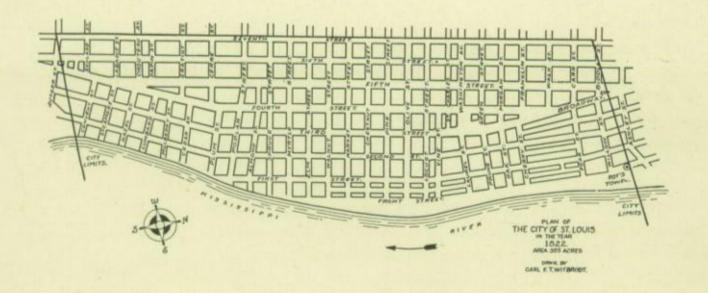
arrival of newcomers, other churches were started. A Baptist Church of brick and an Episcopal Church of wood were erected. The Methodists held their church in the courthouse and the Presbyterians in the Circuit Court room.

Education was not entirely neglected. In 1808, at the foot of Market Street, the first English school was opened. Before that, in 1774, and again in 1796, schools were started; but the French language was the only one taught. All these were private schools. More than thirty years passed before the first public school was established. St. Louis became a city in 1823! The charter was not adopted without a struggle. Of the one hundred and ninety-seven votes cast, ninety were against the charter. A property qualification restricted sufferage. Only white citizens of twenty-one years, who had paid a local tax, were allowed to vote. The limits of the new city were Seventh Street on the west, the Mill Creek on the south, and a line from Roy's tower on the north.

The municipality of St. Louis got off to a good start. At the first election for Mayor, St. Louis polled 220 votes, William Carr Lane receiving 122 votes, Auguste Chouteau, 70 and M. P. Leduc, 28. The first mayor was a Pennsylvanian by birth and education.

Mr. Lane's appeal for public improvement was not in vain. An engineer prepared a plan to grade and pave Main Street. One block was graded and paved the first year. It was the block from Market to Walnut, where Laclede, just sixty years before, had marked the trees for the center of trade and seat of government of the settlement he was about to found.

A memorable event in the history of old St. Louis was the visit of Marquis de Lafayette, in 1825. Mr. Lane was then Mayor; he was a man of fine



THE REDIAND BLACK

personal appearance and was respected by all. With the election of Mr. Daniel B. Page as Mayor, in 1829, the city began to pay closer attention to manufacturing. Steamboat and river traffic began to increase rapidly.

In 1841 St. Louis was divided into five wards. At the next election, that of April, 1842, George Maguire was elected Mayor under the new system of voting by ballot. Heretofore the people had simply named their choice to the judges.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis was formed in 1836 by twenty-five of the leading merchants. Its chief object was to further the interests of the city in commercial matters. The Merchants Exchange was not established until 1849 and the next year it



William Carr Lane The First Mayor

was joined by the Millers Exchange. In 1837 the Bank of the State of Missouri was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

It was at about this period that the absolute necessity of a railroad between St. Louis and the East and West was felt. As a result, Mayor John F. Darby called the first railroad convention in St. Louis. Several years elapsed before any practical results were obtained, but the building of the roads now known as the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific were practically decided upon. The year of 1849 saw the building of the Pacific railroad. Some years later work was started on the Ohio and Mississippi and on the Terra Haute and Alton Roads. This was the foundation for the system of railroads that has made St. Louis the greatest railroad center in the United States.

The financial panic of 1837 did not appear to have any effect upon St. Louis as it did on other cities of the country. The recovery from the depression was so rapid that the year of 1839 was distinctly a "boom" year. Steamboat trade grew enormously, a mayor's court was established, and the population increased to about 12,000.

Although 1844 was the year of the great flood, it did not prevent the erection of 1,146 new buildings. Two years later, the Mercantile Library was organized and the foundation laid for the splendid institution that has done so much toward educational work in the city of St. Louis.

The year of 1849 was also a period of disaster to the growing city of St. Louis, for in that year it was visited by both fire and pestilence. "The Great Fire of St. Louis" began at ten o'clock one night and burned fiercely





Grand and Olive, 1850

until morning. When it was finally overcome, it had destroyed steamboats and buildings to a total value of from three to six million dollars.

As though the city had not yet suffered enough, a terrible epidemic of cholera soon descended upon it. There were many deaths caused by this dreaded disease which baffled some of St. Louis's best physicians. The business of the city, already crippled by fire, was for some time completely paralyzed by the plague. Following hard upon the horrid effects of fire and disease, came the great overland movement of people from the East. The discovery of gold in California brought about one of the most wonderful migrations known in history. St. Louis became a center for equipping the caravans bound westward.

As we have seen, St. Louis was distinctly a French village. After the cession to the United States, the emigration from the east changed the language and customs of the community. St. Louis became an American city speaking the English tongue. But the German immigration, following the revolutionary movements in Western Europe during 1848 and 1849 brought thousands of Germans to Missouri. As a result, many of the inhabitants of St. Louis assumed German customs.

During the Civil War period, our city was a very hotbed of political struggle, with the Unionists and Confederate sympathizers in daily antagonism at close range, and its intimate history is peculiarly colorful and romantic in consequence. St. Lous lives in the larger annals of the time as the American city which held its state in the Union against the will of the majority of the people of the state.

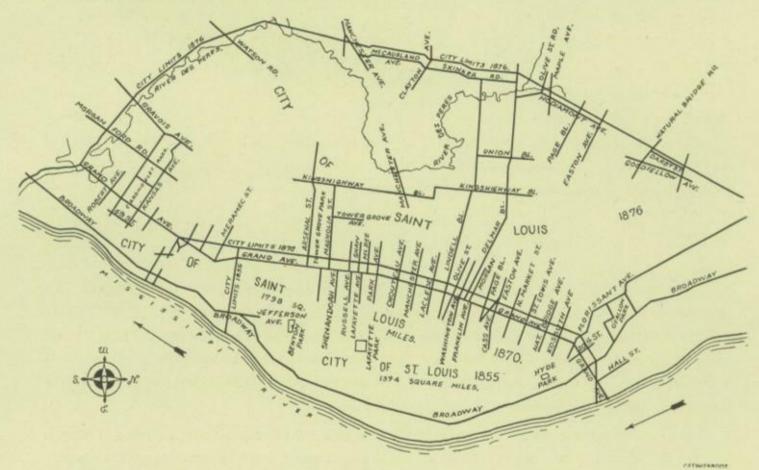
The first four regiments that went into the field from this state to fight for the preservation of the Union were composed entirely of Germans. From the



drummer boy in his teens to the graybearded veteran who had served in the Prussian or other German armies, these loyal citizens fought to save their republic. Not only in our city but everywhere, they sacrificed their homes and lives for the benefit of all.

1865 marks the opening of the central branch of the St. Louis Public School Library now the Public Library on the block from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street and was erected at the cost of \$1,650,000. The building was designed by Cass Gilbert and is of gray granite, the style of architecture being that of the early period of the Italian Renaissance. In connection with this library, there are branch libraries located in various parts of the city.

In 1885, with the breaking of ground for the first great fireproof office building in St. Louis, began the "sky-scraper" era of architectural construction which has transformed the physical appearance of the business section of our city. Lofty buildings succeeded one another with an almost bewildering rapidity. Coincidentally, there was a marked increase in the number of large industrial plants in St. Louis. There was also a vast increase in the capitalization and influence in local banks, and the organization of trust companies was an accompanying feature of the time.



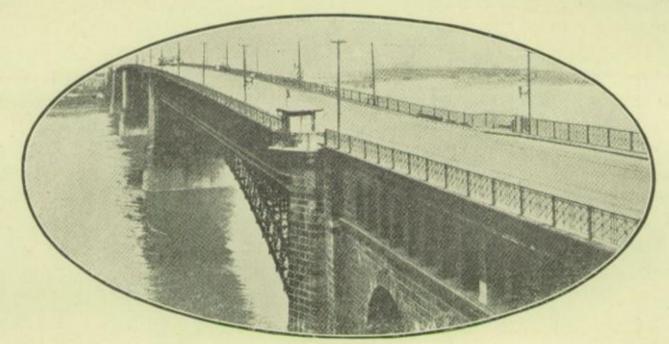
The building of the Missouri Historical Society at 1600 Locust Street was purchased the next year. Among the collections can be found many of the original manuscripts of the French and Spanish days in Missouri. These include a great number of the original petitions of early settlers of Missouri for land grants, petitions for the incorporation of St. Louis as a town in 1808,



early marriage contracts, personal letters of early commandants and governors, suits, and sales contracts. Most of these are more than a century old.

Notice! In 1871 there appeared an article in the Missouri Democrat which stated that the skirts worn by the fashionable ladies were too long.

Three years after this important notice appeared, St. Louis was ready for action. No! not ready to shorten the ladies' skirts, but ready to progress as a city. Changes and improvements were taking place. The Eads Bridge was



Eads Bridge

opened! After ten years of work, this bridge was ready for use. The cost of this structure was approximately \$10,000,000, and it is classed as one of the best bridges in the world.

The Four Courts and Jail Buildings, of cream-colored stone, were completed in 1871. The jail is very well lighted and ventilated. (A break for the jail-birds.)

The year 1871 is also outstanding for the completion of the waterworks system. This system was greatly improved seventeen years later. The waters of the "Muddy Mississippi" are now purified by means of a great system of connected reservoirs at the Chain of Rocks. The purpose of this system is to purify the water supply by settling. The great advantage of having pure water has attracted many people to our dear old city.

About this time most business of St. Louis was carried on around Fourth Street. The first to move west were the jobbing and wholesale merchants. Other establishments followed their example, and, slowly, our business district moves westward, block by block, until its present destination was reached.

November 30, 1875, marks the day when our present State Constitution became effective. Eighteen amendments to this Constitution have been adopted. The powers of the government in Missouri are divided between the central



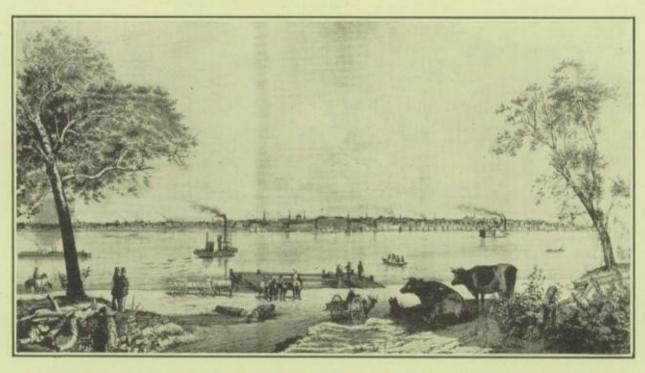
and local governments. In the central government there is further subdivision of powers into three distinct departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The next year a charter was adopted by which St. Louis was separated from St. Louis County. This made our city a free locality in local government, an advantage possessed by no other city. This charter was framed in the interests of the people. It guarded against extravagance and corruption by giving the executives a longer term of office. However, the prime reason for its adoption was for St. Louis to secure its share of public improvements.

In 1877 the first complete sentence was transmitted by the telephone, which had been invented a year earlier by Graham Bell. Two years after its invention, the first one was put in operation in St. Louis. This was also the first Bell telephone west of the Mississippi River.

A disastrous fire destroyed the Southern Hotel on April 11, of the next year. The fire started at one A. M. The key to the fire-alarm telegraph box was nowhere to be found, and it was ten minutes before the fire engines came. Thirty-one lives were lost in this sorrowful event.

It had been a custom in St. Louis, during the fall season, to have great displays in parades. These were accompanied by illuminations of gas jets in colored lights. This was the beginning of the Veiled Prophet's Parade which

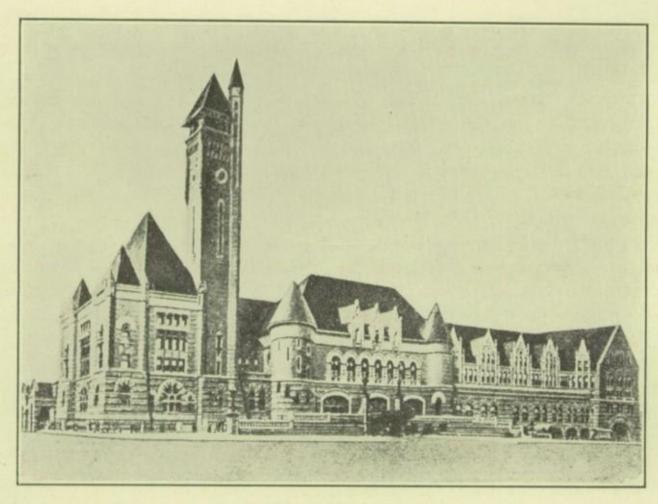


St. Louis, Mo. 1853

aided much in bringing about New St. Louis. It taught St. Louisans to appreciate the beauties and resources of our city.

On January 4, 1878, another disastrous fire occurred, the St. Nicholas Hotel fire. The St. Nicholas Hotel was located on Fourth Street between Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue. When the fire broke out, the temperature was





St. Louis-Union Passenger Station

23 degrees below zero. A blizzard was raging throughout most of the time of the fire. The water froze upon leaving the hose, and when the fire was extinguished, the engines had to be chopped out from the ice.

We have reached the time when "Old St. Louis" ceased to exist. This was in 1884. Before that time St. Louis clung to traditions of the past. It followed when it should have led. St. Louis had been standing still. The sentiment was, however, that St. Louis was slow, but exceedingly sure. She now acts not for one day only, but for all the time.

This new St. Louis was controlled by young, untiring men; men who believed "nothing is good enough which is not the best." St. Louis began to lead rather than follow. Our city began to frighten those whom it had formerly feared!

In a short time a fight for rapid transportation was under way. The upholders of the old policy complained that a means of rapid transportation would frighten the horses. They insisted that wheels would sink into cable slots. They protested by stating that the streets would be impassable, thus endangering the lives of the inhabitants of the city. They claimed that the people lived near their places of business and therefore needed no means of rapid transportation. Upon discovering that these factors were not successful



in prohibiting rapid transportation, they fell back on the old tradition, "what was good in the past will be good in the future." Nevertheless, better roads were being built steadily.

The first cable-road franchise was granted in 1884. The cable was run, three years later, from Sixth and Locust Streets to Vandeventer Avenue. Not long hence, electric cars were run, and in 1892, the longest electric road in the world, operated from one power house, was that which ran from Sixth and Locust Streets to the City Limits at Wells Station. From this time on, every important road began to obtain the right to change its motive power, and very soon the Olive Street road was as much liked as any of the best electric roads in the city of St. Louis. In the next year horses and mules were no longer used in the downtown districts.

An act for the building of boulevards was passed in 1891. Since that time our streets, avenues, and boulevards have been much improved.

In September of 1894, the Union Station was opened for use. It is the largest and one of the most beautiful in architectural design in the world. This depot, covering six city blocks, an area of ten acres, was begun eight years



St. Louis Exposition, 1883
Olive Street Between 13th and 14th

earlier. The train shed, containing thirty railway tracks, is roofed with iron and glass. On the first floor are the main hall, lunchrooms, and ticket offices. On the second floor are waiting rooms, the dining room, and smoking rooms. And on the third floor are railroad offices.

On May 27, 1896, at 4:50 P. M. a most disastrous tornado struck St. Louis and East St. Louis. For fifteen minutes, the wind, which did the most damage,



was raging at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Roofs were blown off the houses. All communication was cut. Electric lights were extinguished because of the wires in the streets endangering the lives of the people. Trees of large size were twisted from the ground. This tornado resulted in the death of six hundred persons and the injury of more than twelve hundred.

This year, 1887, plays an important part in the growth of our city. In this year, by municipal contract, the streets of St. Louis were first sprinkled, St. Louis was made the central reserve city for the National banks of other cities, and, best of all, there were twenty-two breweries in St. Louis; twenty-two breweries which in the next year, produced 46,710,815 gallons of beer. Those were the good old days.

Hurrah! PROSPERITY is here! No, not in 1933, but in 1888. Yes, there was actually a time when there was no discontent among the working class, when no riotous assemblies were held, and when both labor and capital were satisfied. Prosperity, that time, actually paid a visit to St. Louis.

Fifteen thousand poor children were entertained at Exposition Hall on Christmas day of 1888. There were music, gifts, and last of all, a visit from dear old St. Nick. There was even a Santa Claus in those days. This was only one of the many entertainments given by various organizations, thus showing that St. Louisans have always been eager to help the needy.

About the same time that our streets and alleys were being lighted by electricity, the cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid. With a frontage of three hundred and eighty feet, and a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, this building is of five stories, each floor occupying a space of five hundred yards square. This structure, which cost almost \$2,000,000, including the furniture, is adorned by a handsome bell-tower which is itself two hundred feet high.

St. Louis, at the beginning of the twentieth century, had many attractions for the residences of families, having a population of about 575,000.

In 1899 the last of the cable roads was transformed and equipped for electrical service. Up to this time, of course, separate car lines were privately owned, but in 1901 the car lines became consolidated.

Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis during the first years of the twentieth century, sent John F. Wixford, a chemist and graduate of Central High School, up the Mississippi River for the purpose of bettering the water conditions. Wixford reported wonderful results in his new solution for the purification of water.

The year 1902 marks the completion of the City Hall. At the same time, the establishment of the first public bathhouse indicated an improvement for the sanitary conditions of St. Louis. It is said that the first year this bathhouse was built, illness decreased one-hundred per cent in our city.

St. Louis fairs, begun in 1878, were held annually for twenty years through the efforts of a small group of prominent business men. Suddenly their annual





Lindell Boulevard
From Channing Avenue to Kingshigtway—100 feet Wide

get-together parties ceased, this at last resulting in the ending of the State fairs.

In 1901, several prominent citizens purchased the beautiful grounds of the Forest Park for the pleasure of society at large. These benefactors realized the beauty of the grounds and dedicated them to the city. This was the beginning of the present-day Forest Park.

Then, in 1903, part of the park was purchased for the proposed World's Fair. April 30th of this year marks the day of the beginnings of preparations for the dedication of the Universal Expositions in 1904.

The celebration was begun with a nipping frost. It threatened to chill early enthusiasm, but the frost was quickly forgotten in the inspiration of the morning's military pageant. Those spectators who looked eastward from Kingshighway or westward from Grand Avenue saw a spectacle not surpassed in military pomp or splendor even by the parades of the Inaugural Day at Washington. Lindell Boulevard with its parkings, rows of trees, fronts of stately mansions and clubhouses, with its gentle summits at Kingshighway and Grand Avenue and the gradual dip between, has passed into history with the dedication of the Universal Exposition as having furnished the most impressive scene in the United States in times of peace.

This fair abounds in that which leaves indelible impressions. Many of our fathers and mothers can readily recall the events of those stirring days as though they had occurred but yesterday. A first far-away glimpse into the past is of countless towers, domes, and steeples among the green foliage of the tree tops. The main picture of The Fair centers around a Grand Basin and plaza walled



on either side by the majestic and imposing facades of palaces, and filled in front by terraces, cascades, colonnades, festival halls, and the pavilions rising hundreds of feet from the water, with everywhere the forest, the green forest, in the foreground, the background, and at the border.

A sunken garden is here, long, narrow, a ribbon of color, winding in and out of the buildings; over there on the south, towering above its quaint front and overhanging its roof, stand the obelisks of the Palace of Mines, and on the north stand the lofty arches and the Doric columns of the Palace of Liberal Arts.

Let us for the moment use this scene for our setting and transport ourselves to those far-off days, and assume that we are in that throng of people that wind their way in and out of the many arching byways of the great World's Fair.

It is the beautiful month of May. Everywhere the madness of May has seized upon the people and converted them into mere slaves of desire, the desire to visit the great World's Fair.

It is the opening day of the Fair, and we are merely a few insignificant spectators wedged in between a throng of over 187,000 people. The immediate scene of the opening is the plaza of St. Louis. This great central court, a thousand feet in length and 600 feet in width, is one of the most beautiful show places of the Fair Grounds.

Although immense in size it affords standing room but for a small part of the throng. Luckily enough we are able to forge our way into the great mass of human beings occupying the court, up to the very base of the colossal Louisiana Monument. It is here that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is officially dedicated. On a rostrum, constructed around the base of the monument stand the Reverend Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus and President David Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board. Soon Dr. Gunsaulus comes forward and raises his right hand. This is a signal for the people to join in repeating the Lord's Prayer. A spirit of devout reverence pervades the heart of every man, woman, and child present. The impressiveness of the scene is beyond description. The sea of bowed heads, the reverential hearts, and the murmur of countless voices will linger long in the memory of those present.

Days pass; the great crowds come and go; the beautiful white palaces are the topic of thought for all men. Sometimes the crowds ascend Art Hill and view the beautiful scene which lies below them. A lagoon, winding its ambling course under lovely arcades, takes its way between beautiful green terraces, which lie in the shadow of the overhanging maples. An Avenue, winding and climbing ever upward through the forest, leads away from the palaces into the midst of the mansions of many states, scattered upon the wooded knolls and slopes animated by the play of the light and shadow of the sloping land. The written words fail, the soul of a poet and the true hand of an artist could not describe the story of the scene before them.



Soon, the shadows of the night steal upon the lakes and lagoons, and convert them into inexpressible scenes of beauty. The lawns and the foliage assume a deeper hue, the old ivory tint of facades of palaces becomes a sombre gray, the geysers on the Grand Basin rise high in the air, and the waters of the spray present a milk-white appearance in the dusk. The surface of the water ripples and throws back a reflection of light peculiar to the hour when night is about to close upon the earth.

The human currents that ebb and flow during the long day are sluggish and quiet. The people sit quietly on the shores of the lagoons and muse on all things that are associated with the bewitching hour of twilight. Over the calm soothing waters comes the song of the singing gondoliers, blending their harmonious tones with the sighing of the wind in the maple trees.

All too soon the night fades away and in its place comes the splendor of the sun, whose brilliant rays convert the Exposition into a city of dazzling white. The people appear and another day has come into being. Let us accompany some of these people on their tours of inspection.

It is virtually impossible to describe the myriads of objects even in one building. But there are a few buildings which are more important in the fair grounds. As in every Universal Exposition, centers of human interests develop rapidly. One of these, established early in the Exposition of 1904, is the Government Exhibits of the United States. This building sits upon an elevation and is reached by many steps. The way to it, through the sunken gardens, between the attractive palaces of Liberal Arts and Mines and Metalurgy, becomes one of the most popular and one of the main traveled roads of the Exposition. Of a hundred exhibits or processes of Government Bureaus there, it was impossible to tell which was the most attractive. The post office in operation and the mint turning out the World's fine metals, instead of silver money, are exhibits which are very interesting. The state department tells the nation's history for several chapters with priceless, original documents. A great section of a battleship reveals the wonders of the navy. Then there are relics of the war-flags and guns which followed Sherman to the sea. The making of carriages by machine operation is shown a little way down the aisle. Delicate instruments are recording the wind velocity above the roof of the building.

All too soon our path glides away and we come to the Plaza of St. Louis. It was here that the invocation was held, it is from there that all the great parades of the Fair eminate. Many pieces of art lend their beauty to the plaza of St. Louis's Equestarian statue of De Soto, and Joliet towering high above, but still higher, towers the great Louisiana Monument. The symmetry and the classic beauty of this great work of art is dear to all who view it. The scene of the signing of the treaty of the Purchase of Louisiana, upon the base of the Monument is presented clearly. The figures of Monroe, Marbois, and

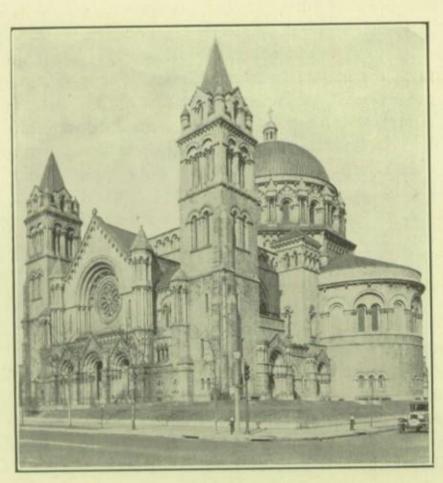


Livingston are standing out with marked distinction. Human interest at the World's Fair centers around the monument and the main landing of the water way. From the opening, in the morning, to the closing, at midnight, there is always life. Life which throbs and moves as human eddies in the stream of life.

Soon, however, the life fades away, the voices of the multitude are forever silent, the great Exposition which was for seven whole months a city of life, light, and music is no more. The stately palaces are now closed, the circuling avenues now no longer echo with the tread of the world's admiring throng. The great ivory city, which for more than half a year charmed the world is now like a house where death reigns. The feast is over, the lights extinguished, and the music still.

But this is not the end: the good, that the Universal Exposition "does, lives after it." There are many who cherish the scene of beauty and grandeur of the St. Louis World's Fair and this will remain long in the memory of man.

In 1906 the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association was formed. One thousand and one hundred delegates came, representing eleven states on both sides of the Mississippi, within the area from Minnesota to Louisiana, of which fifteen delegates were governors, who spoke on the necessity of a better waterway system and transportation. At length they adopted a memorial to congress and eventually had a hearing. They later adopted a new policy. In 1907, the



The New Cathedral

officers of the association appeared at the White House with an invitation signed by seventeen governors, asking the president to make a tour down the Mississippi, and to address the second national convention at Memphis. He accepted both invitations and appeared before the second national convention which was this time held at Chicago. Since that time St. Louis has been credited with the beginning of the Mississippi River Improvements.

In 1908 the Catholics boasted of four large churches being under construction. But the great contribution to the church architecture of the city,



that in which the whole community had an interest, was the New Cathedral with its foundation walls above ground and awaiting the cornerstone of Missouri granite. This finished structure is surpassed by few.

Two very important items should be listed concerning the development of the Mound City in 1906: that of the creation of the Public Recreation Commission, and that of the organization of the Smoke Abatement Department.

At about this time, Third Street had been widened considerably. All commission houses, wholesale houses, department stores, and manufacturers were centered around this district. In 1907 began the movement westward to Twelfth Street. Present-day business is centered within a radius of about ten blocks.

In 1908, St. Louis was taking the position it had held for years as "the place where more tobacco is manufactured annually than in any other place in the world." We also had fifty furniture factories making five million, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars in products. Our furniture trade was so extended that we even exported furniture to Europe.

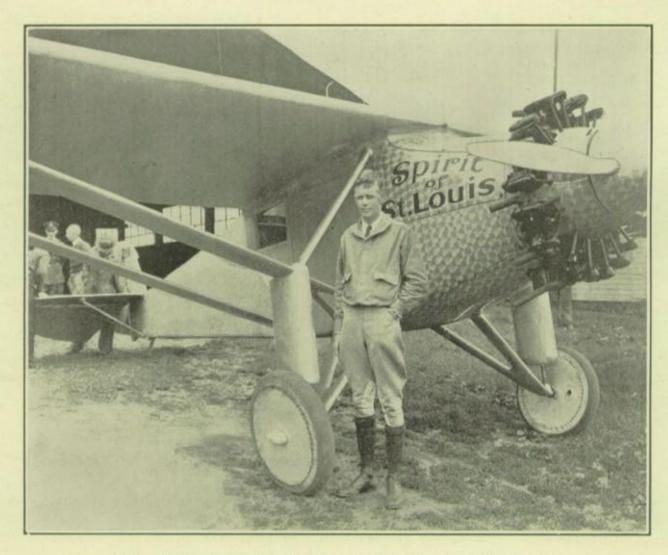
In 1909, the American Dental Association, an organization representing the profession throughout the country, looked for a president and elected a St. Louisan of repute and a contributor of national reputation to the literature of the profession.

The traffic of the city, of course, had not been very intense because of the small amount of machines used in every-day traffic, and wide roadways were unnecessary; but as civilization progressed, traffic difficulties increased until, in 1909, Grand Avenue was widened from forty to eighty feet. At first the board considered calling it "Lindell Avenue," but when the county court reduced the proposed width of one hundred and twenty feet to eighty feet, the name was at once changed back to "Grand Avenue." If Leffingwell and Elliot and their associates had been successful, this street might possibly have been a magnificent boulevard instead of the avenue only fairly adequate for the traffic of 1909. This said Grand Avenue had for a long time proved to be a fairly substantial, sensible city limit. But in 1909 there were very few unimproved grounds east of Grand Avenue. On the other hand there were numerous tracts of unfinished lands west of it. Both to the north and south the arbitrary boundary had been passed.

The educational part of St. Louis was also awakening to the fact that St. Louis was progressing rapidly. In 1909 the universities and colleges were putting forth their effort to increase their facilities, while the Board of Education was adding to the equipment of new buildings which were unsurpassed anywhere in the country.

Before concluding, we must know, to a certain extent, of the St. Louis Day Celebration of the Centennial of Incorporation on October 3rd to the 9th, 1909.





Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and "The Spirit of St. Louis"

This was a week of celebration which revealed the happenings of St. Louis life, throughout all its years of progression. On Welcome Day, Broadway was well lighted by electric lights. This gave the idea for the future downtown street lighting. At that time a visitor to the city celebration said that Broadway was probably the best lighted roadway in the United States. In the afternoon of Welcome Day, many pageants were staged on Lindell Boulevard.

With the oncome of the World War, excitement was at its height. The first volunteer regiment to go over seas was that of our own St. Louis boys. While thousands of fathers and sons were bravely fighting for their country, mothers and daughters remained at home, knitting and sewing for our soldiers, and anxiously waiting for news from "Over There."

Sewing clubs and aid societies were formed under the auspices of the Red Cross. These organizations aided families whose sole support had gone to war.

When the Armistice was signed in 1918, all rejoiced for the fact that the disastrous struggle had finally come to an end. As a result of the hardships endured during the war, people learned to sacrifice and economize for the benefit of their country.



Almost a decade had peacefully passed, when in 1927, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic Ocean in the famed "Spirit of St. Louis."

Two years later, our country suffered from the crash of stocks on Wall Street. Throughout these years of hard struggle, St. Louis seems to be the city that has felt these hardships the least.

The Stars and Stripes of the United States float over us all. We are one, no matter what or where we are. Let us also uphold this loyalty and courage, typical of America, as our ancestors have done. Many, many years lie before us. It is up to us now!

The "City" section was compiled by the following seniors: Carl Witbrodt, Rose Heligman, Sophie Kohm, Melvin Roesberg, and Dorothy Mae Layton. Sponsor, Miss Dolch.

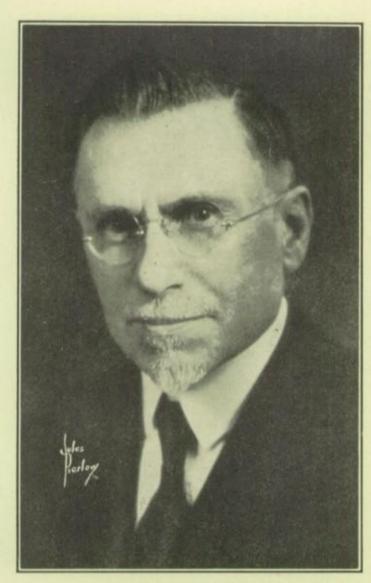
THE MOUND CITY

(Continued from page 16)

Artistically engaged in pounding gold
In bands to fit the ankles and the wrists.
As on into the village streets we go,
Strange sights of pagan worship greet our eyes
At alters to their deity, the Sun,
In presence of their priests and prophets, old,
Bedecked in flowing, gayly colored robes.
And, here and there, at play, we see the young,
While close at hand, their mothers barter well
With merchants and with artisans for wares.
Upon the edge of town great fields are sown
Extensively with garden plants for food.
And, posted 'round the fields, stand guards with
arms,

And last, but yet most strange of all, we see
The mighty structures in the form of mounds
Where corpses of their chiefs are laid to rest.
Where lives of scores of slaves were sacrificed
To build, and to be buried with the kings,
And finally, we learn the fate of these
Strange folk, sad though it be to tell about.
It came with suddenness, and such a shock
To shatter all the nerves of bravest men.

The earth began to tremble and to quake, Creating yawning chasms at our feet, Which swallowed all within their mighty grasp Into the maw and bowels of deepest earth And closed again, as quickly as they came. So few there were who escaped the tragic fate, They fled the ruined city and their homes, And left behind all that they dearly loved; Gave not a thought to ere return thereto And reconstruct the pattern of their lives. Thus did these folk degenerate into Nomadic tribes of red men white men found When first discovered they, America. When silence reigned again upon the earth And we regained composure once again, We gazed with heavy hearts and tears in eyes Upon the wreckage of this once fair place. But not for long; soon, soon it dimmed away; All vestige of its presence disappeared, And, in its place, took form before our eyes, Familiar scenes of life that we had known, And we awake to find it but a dream.



DOCTOR HENRY J. GERLING Superintendent of Instruction

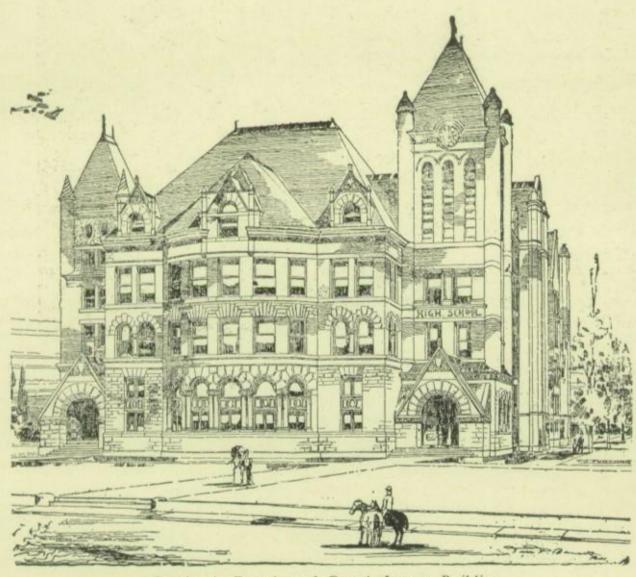




ST. LOUIS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Our own, our dear old school! thy praise we sing.
With deepest gratitude our hearts are filled
For lessons by thy tender care instilled,
Which through the years have never ceased to ring
Like fog bells on a rock bound coast; they bring
A needed warning note; our souls are thrilled
With dread of danger lurking near. So skilled
Thy work, it taught with finished art the thing
That men most need to know, how best to live,
The truth that makes them free to choose the life
That more abundant is, untouched by strife
Of warning passions—strong and fierce, constrained
By love of righteousness themselves to give
To service of mankind with wisdom trained.

-W. J. S. Bryan.



Architect's Drawing of Grand Avenue Building



EIGHTY YEARS OF GROWTH OF CITY AND SCHOOLS

By Mr. W. J.S. Bryan, Principal of Central High School Sept. 1895-June 1908

THE story of the founding and growth of a great and populous city is exceedingly interesting. The name of a street and its trend as one of a group of streets may be keys to unlock files of records of human activity and achievement or of disappointment and failure.

This is especially true of such a city as St. Louis, which was at first settled by the adventurous spirits of one nationality and transferred to the flag of another country only to be ceded back again and later to be sold to still another country, all within the memory of men less than fifty years of age.

In sixteen hundred and seventy-three Father Marquette in his exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi floated down the Wisconsin River into the Father of Waters and laid the foundation of the claim of France to the great valley by the establishment of settlements near the banks of the mighty stream. France was obliged to relinquish the eastern part of this claim to the English and the western part to the Spanish, and later, after Spain had returned it, was induced to yield it to the United States, all within the brief period of forty years.

What imagination can envisage the changes that would have been wrought in the history of the United States and of the states that lie in the vast territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean if either France or Spain had maintained possession of the land acquired.

A brief sketch of the early efforts to provide school houses will serve as an introduction to the story of the growth of St. Louis and its great system of schools, and to give a realistic background to the picture of the eighty years that have elapsed since the establishment of a high school as the keystone of the arch of educational facilities, and as the completion of the framework of a system of public schools thus placed within the reach of the poorest member of the community and worthy the patronage of the richest, because equal to the best that the mind of man has produced for the education of the sons and daughters of free citizens of a democracy.

St. Louis from the beginning of its history as a part of the United States has been greatly blessed by the services of men of far reaching vision as to the purposes of education and of clear insight as to the means of securing such education for youth, men who were truly democratic and unselfish in their tireless labors for the accomplishment of their beneficent designs. Among the members of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Missouri were men whose names are synonyms of service, men who were wisely appointed or elected to the positions of directors of the Board of Education, men who truly believed that a public office is a trust and not a source



of private graft, not an opportunity for individual gain or a stepping stone to greater remuneration or distinction.

On the thirteenth of June, 1812, an act was passed by Congress directing the Surveyor General to cause a survey to be made of the outboundary of St. Louis and certain other towns in the Territory of Missouri and to reserve for the support of schools in the respective towns as much as one-twentieth of the lands within such outboundary.

This act may be said to have laid the material foundation of the St. Louis Public School System though its ineffectual administration due to lack of funds to make the survey and to dishonesty of private citizens and speculation in public lands greatly diminished the acreage of land finally secured after long delay and costly litigation often terminated by ruinous compromises of the Board. For a long period of years the time and energy of the Boards were expended in wearisome efforts to secure legislative action and judicial decisions to confirm them in the rightful possession of lands which Congress undoubtedly intended them to secure without cost or delay or vexatious process of petition to Congress or state legislature or legal action conducted in the supreme court of the state or nation.

So rich did the legacy of land seem to the legislators in the General Assembly of the State of Missouri that the schools of St. Louis were denied their share of the state fund for educational uses, which the population of the city should have secured for it. It was not until some years had been passed in financial embarrassment and distress that the legislature gave to St. Louis fair and just participation in the use of this fund, which should have been distributed in proportion to the number of children taught in the schools of St. Louis as compared with the whole number taught in the schools of the state.

After twenty years of litigation less than fifty acres had been obtained by the schools, and nine-tenths of this was secured by compromise. This whole property yielded in 1854 a rental of \$14,500. The expense of litigation to procure these lands was approximately \$50,000, and the annual expenses of litigation was approximately \$1,500. The expense of counsel was \$1,000 a year.

In 1836 the consent of the citizens was obtained for the sale of the Commons and for the appropriation of one-tenth of the proceeds to the establishment and support of the schools. These lands belonged to the city as a community as it had existed under the French and Spanish.

In December of that year two thousand dollars was appropriated for the erection of each of two schools, one on Fourth and Spruce, the other on Federal Street and Hickory, later Broadway and Cherry. In March a committee was appointed with power to contract for the building of two schoolhouses on these sites at a cost not to exceed \$3,500 apiece. The contract for each of these schools was let for \$3,170. The lot selected for the northern school was found



to be too small for the erection of a one-story schoolhouse as designed by the plan selected, and a two-story building was erected upon it. In this first erection of schoolhouses there was met the adverse claim to the lot selected which led to a compromise depending on the result of litigation. The school on Fourth and Spruce, called No. 1, South, was to be put in operation on the first Monday in April, 1838, a date to be remembered. No. 2, North, was opened a few days later. The lack of revenue at this time is disclosed by the appointment of a committee to raise funds for the payment of the teachers' salaries for the first quarter, and \$489.61 was turned in to the Treasurer as the proceeds of a note for \$500.00. The amount of salary for the first quarter's instruction of the four teachers was \$612.50. If school No. 2 had opened on the first day of the quarter, the amount due for salaries would have been \$700.00. The salary of male teachers at this time was \$900.00 a year; of female teachers, \$500.00.

On the 10th of February, 1840, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for a schoolhouse to be built on Sixth Street between Locust and St. Charles, in the western part of the city, but this committee did not make a report. Another committee was appointed Feb. 4, 1841, to procure the best and most modern plan for a schoolhouse. Their plan was approved, and a contract was let for a building to cost \$10,625, the erection to be superintended by an architect at a cost of \$300.00. This school, No. 3, was opened in January, 1842.

Soon after the building of the northern school, No. 2, its location was found to be undesirable on account of the proximity of a market place, and in May, 1842, the school was closed and removed to the basement of No. 3, and this schoolhouse, No. 2, together with the grounds surrounding it was leased. The embarrassed financial condition of the Board gave rise to a proposition to discontinue the schools for a year, but this proposal was rejected, and later led to a motion to reduce the salaries of teachers. It was, however, finally resolved to disband school No. 2 and to rent the basement of No. 3 for \$300.00 a year. The school meanwhile was removed to Green St. now Lucas Ave. to rented property and was discontinued Dec. 31, 1842.

In June, 1843, it was decided to establish four schools in each of the six wards of the city, one male and one female Elementary school and one male and one female Primary school, and in a central part of the city, a High School, and it was recommended to adhere to this plan strictly and carry it out from time to time as the finances of the Board permitted.

In 1844 in pursuance of this plan a Primary School was opened in the basement of the Benton School (No. 3) on Sixth Street, in the Sixth Ward.

In 1845 a Primary School was opened in the Fifth Ward on the corner of Franklin Ave. and Sixth Street, and the Clark School was built on Seventh Street between Hickory and Labadie, in the First Ward, and the Mound School on Eighth and Howard, in the Sixth Ward.



In 1848 the Jefferson School was opened early in October on the corner of Ninth and Wash Streets in the Fifth Ward, and in the Third Ward a school was opened on the corner of Pine and Fifteenth Streets.

On March 15th, 1850, it was reported to the Board that a lot had been purchased in the First Ward on the corner of Fifth and Poplar Streets.

Schools were opened on the corner of Fifteenth and Pine in the Third Ward and on Fifth and Poplar in the First Ward. On February 19, 1850, a committee was appointed to purchase a lot in the First Ward on Ann Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets, the site of the present Lafayette School. The school erected on this lot was opened on March 28th, 1853.

In 1817 Col. William Chambers, Major Thomas Wright, and William T. Christy donated a circular lot, 300 feet in diameter, to the inhabitants of St. Louis for school purposes. On this lot the Webster School was built and opened on the first Monday in February, 1853. This was the first site donated by private citizens.

In April, 1850, a Primary School was opened in St. George Market Hall, and in the autumn following a Grammar School. In 1849 a Primary School was opened in the basement of a Church on Chambers Street, discontinued when Webster School was opened in February, 1853, and reopened in September, 1853. In 1849 a Primary School was opened in the Fifth Ward in a small church bought by Charles L. Tucker, a member of the Board, and transferred to the Board.

In 1846 when the Clark and Mound Schools were built it was necessary for the Board to borrow \$6000, of which \$4000 was not paid until 1848.

In 1851, when the Laclede Grammar School and the Eliot School were completed, the Board found it necessary to borrow \$12,000, and obtained from the Legislature authority to issue bonds to that amount.

In 1853, when the Lafayette and Webster Schools were completed, the Board was in debt \$17,000, met partly by a loan of \$10,000 from the Bank of Missouri and partly by advances from the Treasurer.

This brings the story of the erection of school buildings down to the purchase of a lot for a high school building. Sept. 9, 1853, a committee was appointed to ascertain the financial ability of the Board to build a High School. A survey of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the year 1853-54 and of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year 1854-55 showed that there would be a surplus sufficient to pay for the building proposed without involving the Board in debt. In the preceding January a lot of 150 feet front had been purchased on Fifteenth and Olive Streets for \$15,000. With interest on deferred payments the cost was \$17,900. On February 14, 1854, Mr. George Partridge reported for the Special Committee and recommended that a prize of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) be offered for the best plans presented. Seven plans were submitted, and the prize was awarded to Mr. William Rumbold. On



May 9th the contract for the erection of the High School given by the Committee to Sage and Webster at \$43,000 was confirmed by the Board. Finally the total cost including heating, lighting, and desired changes, was \$47,186.16, a large sum of money considering the financial status of the Board at the time. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on March the twenty-fourth 1856.

EARLY AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The facts of the early material development of the St. Louis School System have been given with detail because they seem essential to a realization of later growth to which they gave trend. The subsequent growth is presented on broader lines with less of detail, is in fact confined to ten year periods with no attention to individual years or schools.

The growth of the city is considered in two aspects or phases, its growth in extent or area and in inhabitants or population. The city limits define the city's growth in length and breadth or area as recognized by acts of the State Legislature at irregular intervals of time, 1822, 1839, 1841, 1855, 1870, 1876.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS IN COMPARISON WITH THE HIGH SCHOOLS

This tabular statement presents side by side the growth of the City of St. Louis and of its High Schools alone and in combination with its Intermediate Schools which existed at different times. To emphasize the differences in rate of growth the relation of each decade to the following decade is shown as a per-cent and to still further impress the rapidity of the growth of the High Schools the number of pupils in 1853, the first year of the High School, is taken as the basis for one comparison and the number of pupils in 1860 as the basis of another comparison. There were 203 times as many High School pupils in 1930 as in 1853, and 50 times as many in 1930 as in 1860. The census of 1930 showed 10.5 times as many inhabitants of St. Louis in 1930 as there were in 1850.

CITY POPULATION

HIGH SCHOOL REGISTRATION

DATE	POPULATION	PER-	INC.	PER-		PER-	III.	INT. & H.S.	PER- CENT
1850	77860				(72)	1	-		
1860	160733	206%	82873	1065		402%			
1870	310864	194%	150131	94%	391 (5 x 72) (1.3 x 290)	134%	102	493 (6 x 72) (1.7 x 290)	170%
1880	350552	112%	39688	12%	436 (6 x 72) (1.5 x 290)	111%	648		219%
1890	460357	131%	109805	31%	687 (9 x 72) (2.3 x 290)	157%	795		1365
1900	575238	124%	114881	24%	1993 (27 x 72) (6.5 x 290)	290%		().1 2 550)	134%
1910	687029	119%	111791	19%	5905 (82 x 72) (20.3 x 290)	296%			
1920	772897	112%	85866	12%	10214 (141×72) (35.2 × 290)	172%	1592	11806 (163x72) (40.7 x 290)	199%
1930	822032	106%	49137	6%	14658 (203×72) (50.5 × 290)	143%	4215	18873 (262×72) (65 × 290)	159%
	10.5 fold			38% aver. growth	50 fold total growth	113% aver growth		65 fold total growth	



CITY LIMITS—ACTS OF LEGISLATURES

The City Limits of St. Louis at various times since its incorporation, with date of acts of legislatures fixing the boundary lines, the southern, western, and northern boundaries, and the square miles included within these lines of limitation.

ST. LOUIS DES ILLINOIS 1780

Lombard St. (south)

Fourth St. (west)

Franklin Ave. (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1822

0.74 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Dec. 9th. 1822

Mill Creek (south) 7th St. (west) Northern line of Roy's Tower (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1839

0.75 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Feb. 8th. 1839

Mill Creek & Rutger St. (South)

Seventh St. (west)

Biddle St., Bdwy., and South line of Survey 671 (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1841

4.78 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Feb. 15th, 1841

Louisa St. (south)

Eighteenth St. (west)

Dock St. (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1855

13.94 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Dec. 5th, 1870

Keokuk St. (south) 660 ft. west of Grand Ave. (west) Twsp. line (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1870

17.98 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved March 4th, 1870

Walsh, Virginia, Delor (south) 660 feet west of Grand. (west)

Twsp. line (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1876

62.37 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved March 18th, 1875

River des Peres (south) West of McCausland Av. & Skinker Road
(west)

Riverview Drive (north)

Forty-eight



NUMBER OF EACH KIND OF SCHOOL

A tabular statement of the varieties of schools existing at the end of each decade and the number of schools of each variety will well repay study by the resulting clarity of the conception of the system at the close of each decade.

It may be of interest to note the number of schools white and colored of different kinds in the St. Louis system of Public Schools in operation in the various ten year periods beginning with 1840 and ending with 1930.

In the list of kinds of schools there are found today Teachers Colleges, High Schools, Vocational Schools, Intermediate Schools, Pre-Vocational Schools, Elementary Schools, and Special Schools.

Teachers Colleges beginning with 1860	1,	1,	1,	1,		1.	1,	2,
High Schools beginning with 1860	1,	1,	2,	2,	2,	5,	6,	7,
Vocational Schools beginning with 1930								2.
Intermediate Schools beginning with 1870		1,	2.	1,			1,	6.
Pre-Vocational Schools beginning with 1930								1.
Elementary Schools beg. with 1840 2, 9,	23,	46,	68,	76,	86,	94,	101,	108.
Special Schools beginning with 1910						9,	22,	30.

These facts should be considered in connection with the census facts for the same ten year period to appreciate their significance.

GROWTH OF ENTIRE SCHOOL SYSTEM

This tabular statement shows the growth of the High Schools and the entire system of schools. It gives the number of teachers in the High Schools and in the Intermediate Schools, with the corresponding enrollment for the tenth year of each decade beginning with 1860. It also gives the same facts for all the schools of the entire system, including the High Schools. The last line shows in a striking way the total growth for the whole period from 1860 to 1930.

	TEACHERS H.S. INT.		PUPILS			ALL PUPILS				
DATE			H.S.	INT.	TEACHERS	REGIS.	AVE. BEL.	AVE.ATT.		
1853			(72)							
1860	9		290		168	12218	7576	6880		
1870	12	3	391	102	14514	36113	17670	16277		
1880	13	17	436	564	953	51241	37150	34321		
1890	28	17	687	795	1154	58316	141983	41159		
1900	69		1993		1665	78263	61514	57108		
1910	232		5905		2101	87931	72698	67908		
1920	302	52	10214	1592	2608	106991	93972	82795		
1930	1429	145	14658	4215	2965	116202	105550	92691		
	429# 47x9	574 - 63x9	14658= 50x290	18873= 65x290	2965 = 17x168	116202 = 9x12218	105550= 13x7576	92691= 13x6880		



INCREASE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND THEIR LOCATION

A study of the location of high schools today discloses the intention to accommodate the pupils living in the various portions of the city, first at Fifteenth and Olive, then the center of the city. When the Central was built in 1856, no location was nearer to the center of population, and, when the new site was chosen forty years later, there were only thirty-seven pupils attending the High School who lived west of Grand Avenue, and fears were entertained that it would be many years before the new location would be accessible. In ten years the new building was quite inadequate for the numbers attending, and the McKinley was located on the south, twenty-one squares from Market Street; and the Yeatman, on the north, thirty-seven squares from Market and twenty-seven squares from the Central. The McKinley immediately proved too small and an addition of fourteen rooms was built the following year. It had been the desire of the Board that smaller High Schools of 1000 pupil capacity but more numerous should be erected nearer to the residence of pupils.

The Yeatman and McKinley were soon overcrowded beyond their capacity of 1000 or 1200, and the Central High School was found too small for the accommodation of pupils living to the west and southwest, so the Soldan High School was located on Union and Kensington, but in spite of its size was unable to take over the southwest portion of the city.

In five years the demand of the southern and southwestern part of the city grew urgent and were such that the Cleveland High School was opened September 1915 on Osceola and Grand with an enrollment of 1000 pupils, disproving the pronounced opinion that the McKinley would be able to satisfy all demands for some years to come.

Still the demands for High School accommodation were heard and became more and more urgent until six years later it was decided to build a larger high school in the south and also in the north, and Roosevelt was opened in the south with McKinley serving as an Intermediate School; Beaumont in the north with Yeatman as an Intermediate School.

The tornado disaster still further complicated the housing problem. Six years later the demand for high school accommodations still pressing for solution led to the opening of the McKinley as a High School for the relief of the Roosevelt, and to the use of portable buildings to increase the capacity of other high schools.



LOCATION AND OPENING OF HIGH SCHOOLS

This tabular statement of the growth of the High Schools shows in column arrangement the names of the schools in chronological order of opening of which the date is given, and their location with reference to the river and Market Street, the dividing line or street from which north or south blocks and streets are numbered.

DATE OF OPENING

Central	1853	6th bet.Locust & St.Charles	5 sq.no.of Market 6 sq. west of River
Central	1856 Feb.	Fifteenth & Olive	5 sq. no. of Market 15 sq. west of River
Central	1893	Grand and Windsor Pl.	10 sq. no. of Market 36 sq. west of River
Central	1927	In Yeatman Bldg. (after tornado)	
McKinley	1904 Jan.	2156 Russell Ave.	21 sq. so. of Market 23 sq. west of River
Yeatman	1904 Sept.	3616 N. Garrison Av.	37 sq. no. of Market 30 sq. west of River
Soldan	1909 Sept.	918 N. Union Blvd.	9 sq. no. of Market 53 sq. west of River
Cleveland	1915 Sept.	4352 Louisiana Ave.	144 sq. so. of Market 34 sq. west of River
Roosevelt	1925 Jany.	3230 Hartford	31 sq. so. of Market 34 sq. west of River
Beaumont	1926 Feby.	3836 Natural Bridge	37 sq. no. of Market 39 sq. west of River
Sumer	1910 Sept.	4248 West Cottage	25 sq. no. of Market 42 sq. west of River
Vashon	1927 Sept.	3026 Laclede	Dividing Line 30 sq. west of River



OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS

The growth in the facilities of education may be learned by reading the names of the schools published by the Board of Education in 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930, but not in the list of the years ten years previous.

From these lists it appears that

26 schools were named in the 1860 list	30 additional in the 1900 li	st
30 additional in the 1870 list	43 additional in the 1910 li	st
40 additional in the 1880 list	23 additional in the 1920 li	ist
21 additional in the 1890 list	22 additional in the 1930 li	ist

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In this tabular statement of expenditures and receipts for the tenth year of each decade since 1850 there is shown striking increase in the beneficent work of education by which St. Louis contributed to the well-being of those so blessed as to share in its influence direct and indirect, communal and individual.

	RECEIPTS	EXPERDITURES
1854	\$ 87,088.55	\$ 64,653.95 including 16,930.05 Deficit 7/1/53
1860	216,428.07 including 4,751.64 C.O.H. 7/1/59	215,997.19
1870	1,010,083.26 including 9,475.29 C.O.H. 8/1/69	997.350.24
1830	1,002,330.25 including 369.39 C.O.H. 8/1/79	965,200.99
1890	1,196,572.70 including 57,760.02 C.O.H. 7/1/89	1,051,214.15
1900	2,130,541.31 including 200,808.76 C.O.H. 7/1/99	1,971,882.77
1910	4,377,534.95 including 171,024.93 C.O.H. 7/1/09	4,109,861.53
1920	8.004.171.05 including 1,579.918.78 0.0.H. 7/1/19	6,473,074.57
1930	18,671,006.85 including 5,642,417.80 C.O.H. 7/1/29	13,335,342,40
	1854 - 1930 149 fold 1860 - 1930 60 fold	1854 - 1930 279 fold 1860 - 1930 61 fold



THE FACULTY

The subjects named are those taught by each teacher during the current term

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS Principal

D. H. WEIR Assistant Principal

ROSINE DICKMAN Later European History Early European History Dean of Girls

LORRETTO C. AMEND Physical Education

M. M. BAILEY Mechanical Drawing

MARY L. BECK English Literature American Literature English

GEORGE A. BLUTHARDT Band, Chorus, Dulcimer

IRENE E. BOWEN Latin

VERNON J. BRADBURN Civics and Early European History

RALPH E. BUTCHER Geography

ELMER H. CHRISTENSON Physics

ROY V. COFFEY Bookkeeping Commercial Law Junior Business Training

JENNIE M. CROWDER Home Economics

VEST DAVIS Public Speaking, English Creative Composition Oral Expression

EDNA V. DELINIERE American History

OSCAR C. DETERING Typewriting, Bookkeeping Junior Business Training

ISABEL S. DOLCH Later European History Early European History MARY A. DOYLE English

EDNA E. EIMER English Literature

MARJORIE EWING Stenography, Typewriting Junior Business Training

ALFRED FRIEDLI Sociology Early European History

MARTHA GERDES Glee Club, Junior Orchestra

Anna Jean Gibney Spanish

J. S. GOCHENAUER American History Early European History

WALLACE C. GUNDLACH English Creative Composition

AELIZE HAACK Physical Education Health

LILLIAN M. HELTZELL Latin

KARIN E. JANSSON Spanish

JAMES MCLAIN JONES Early European History

CHAS. H. KELBAUGH Bookkeeping Junior Business Training

Louis M. Kittlaus, Sr. Physical Education Health

LOUIS W. KITTLAUS. JR. Physical Education Science General Science

Margaret Knight Algebra, Geometry,

AMELIA C. KRAG Art

EMMA LANGENBERG German

AGNES I. LODWICK Art and Art Appreciation

LORRAINE LOWRY English

LEVI HARRIS MARKLAND Geometry, Algebra

ELLES T. MARRIOTT

Manual Training

KATHERINE MARTINI Later European History

PAUL G. MILLER Geometry, Algebra

Frances J. Mook Home Economics, Biology KATHERINE MURRAY

English Early European History ROLAND F. NEUMANN

Physical Education MABEL OLMSTEAD

American History Later European History

MARY V. OSBURN English

ELISABETH J. PARKER French

JOSEPH E. POWELL General Science

H. F. PRATT Typewriting, Stenography Commercial Law Junior Business Training

LILLIAN I. RANDALL Typewriting Junior Business Training

ELIZABETH G. RICE English

HARRY F. ROACH English

BESSIE G. ROSS Biology THOMAS/J. RUKKER

Physica General

R. E. SCOTT Algebra, Trigonometry Geometry

H. B. SMELLIE Geography, Economics

HAROLD E. SPROSS Algebra, Geometry Manual Training

CATHERINE Z. SULLIVAN Physical Education Health

LAURA R. THOMURE English Composition Mechanics Oral Expression

EDW. VAN LANDEGEND Algebra, Geometry

J. R. VERTREES Mechanical Drawing

EDITH VOLKMANN English

LAURA D. WATKINS Biology

MARTIN C. WILSON Chemistry, Algebra

NADYNE FAGER Office

GLADYS WALTON Office

BONNA NIEDRINGHAUS Librarian

JOSEPH A. SSKWOR Supplies

ANNA L. ITEN Nurse

DR. A. H. MYERDICK School doctor for Boys

DR. KATHERINE SCHAAF School doctor for Girls

MARY E. HUNTER Lunch Room Manager

my In the Diamond Jubilee Number of the "RED AND BLACK" published in 1928, there appeared the names of all the teachers who had at any time, up to that date, been connected with the Central High School. From 1928 to date, the following named teachers have been members of the Central Faculty:

M. M. BAILEY MABEL E. BOSS VERNON J. BRADBURN M. S. BROWN RALPH E. BUTCHER PAUL H. CONANT RUTH COULSON MARY A. DOYLE MARTHA GERDES AELIZE HAACK

WALLACE C. GUNDLACH LUCY MCGUIGAN EMILY HELBIG KARIN E. JANSSON W. R. JASPER ROY IVAN JOHNSON LOUIS W. KITTLAUS. JR. MARGARET KNIGHT LORRAINE LOWRY LEVI HARRIS MARKLAND STELLA G. REESS KATHERINE MARTINI

PAUL G. MILLER CAROLINE MOREELL KATHERINE MURRAY BONNA NIEDRINGHAUS L. F. PINKUS JOSEPH E. POWELL BESSIE RECHT DAVID REISS

ELIZABETH G. RICE HARRY F. ROACH BESSIE G. ROSS THOMAS J. RUCKER HAROLD E. SPROSS LAURA R. THOMURE J. R. VERTREES EDITH VOLKMANN MARTIN G. WILSON



MY BRAIN

By Josephine Tamalis, '35

My brain is such a curious thing—
It does surprise me so!
Why, it forgets the things I learned
A little while ago,
And all at once remembers what
It thought I didn't know!

I like to walk all by myself
When evening skies grow pink,
And 'way beyond the distant hills
To watch the great sun sink,
And listen carefully to hear
Just what my brain will think.

Then when I go to bed at night,
When all the bright stars gleam,
The thoughts at play within my brain
Like little fairies seem.
I lie real still and wonder so
What I am going to dream.

It surely is a curious thing—
But then it's lovely, too,
Though I have known it all my life,
It always seems quite new;
For I can never tell just what
My brain is going to do!





ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS

By Myrtle Prophet, '33

THE oldest high school west of the Mississippi River—eighty years old, February 11, 1933—this Central High School.

It is the object of this section to trace the history of education in St. Louis since the founding of the High School in 1853. The advance of the educational facilities has been rapid. Today in keeping with the modern trend, the young St. Louisan is offered every present-day convenience and advantage that will contribute in any way to his mental, social, and physical advancement. Let us live again in this review the eighty years of Central's life; let us pay homage to those persons who have devoted their lives so that Central might continue; and let us ponder over the fates of those thousands of young men and young women who have passed from the portals of the school.

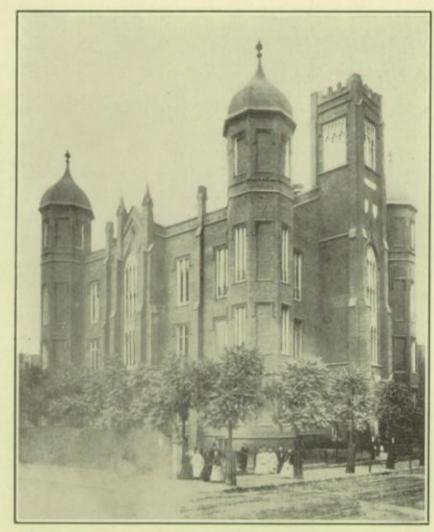
The classes of 1933, too, will soon be included in the history of Central and its cherished traditions will be carried on by their successors. They, also, will leave the school behind and venture into the future. Some will return and carry on their work in the school, others will make a name in the professional world for themselves, and others will live the life of the multitude and carry on the fundamental work of the world outside of the professions.

HISTORY OF CENTRAL

It was in February, 1853, that the first floor of the Benton School building was set aside for the purpose of housing St. Louis's first high school. Then, on the fourth day of the same month, the high school held the first meeting of classes with one principal, four teachers, and seventy-two pupils. Two years later, the High School was moved from the Benton School to the new building at 15th and Olive streets. The dedication of the building was held on March 24, 1856. Amid great excitement, the first commencement exercises were held in June, 1858, when thirteen pupils were graduated from the High School. A bronze memorial tablet now marks the site of the school.

In 1861, after the outbreak of the Civil War, the schools, including the High School, were closed for several weeks. The registration during the next four years did not increase. It is readily perceivable that the cause of this deficiency was the prostration of the entire school system. The recovery from this calamity was quite rapid in the lower grades, but the High School, which suffered most, and which it had required years of patient labor to acquire, recuperated more slowly. By 1865 the enrollment began to grow steadily, and this year the graduating class contained twenty-seven members. By the year 1868, it was seen that the High School had nearly recovered from the effects of the war. The members in the higher classes had increased. The graduating class of this year, forty-two in number, was by far the largest ever graduated from the High School.







High School

By this time the accommodations of the High School rendered it necessary to make use of the basement, which was not suited for school purposes. It was proposed that either the school authorities raise the standards of admission to the High School and introduce higher branches into the grammar school, or divide the fourth story of the building. then being used as one large assembly room. The last course was decided upon, for it was thought wiser and more advantageous to the pupils to have all the pupils at the Central High School. This plan was adopted by the Board, and four convenient rooms were added, the dark rooms in the basement being dispensed with. The High School was built for the accommodation of 400 pupils; so branch schools were established to relieve the High School. The locations were chosen that would best accommodate the younger pupils

from the whole city. In 1872, four branch schools were in use and were located as follows: The Polytechnic Building, on 7th and Chestnut streets; the building on Christy Avenue, between 16th and 17th streets; The Peabody School Building, on 18th and Carrol streets; and The Douglass School. The pupils were admitted into the branch schools upon the same terms and on the same standards as the former applicants were admitted to the High School.

It was in January, 1880, that mid-term commencement exercises were held for the first time in the history of the High School in Saint Louis, twenty-nine pupils being awarded diplomas. This custom of having classes graduate twice a year has been in vogue ever since. In June of this year, a class of sixty-one pupils completed their courses in the High School.



The twenty-fifth anniversary of the first graduation was celebrated on June 14, 1883. The grand total of graduates for the twenty-five years was 1138.

All the classes that graduated from the High School between 1888 and January, 1900, held their graduating exercises in the Music Hall of the Exposition Building on 14th and Olive streets, the June class of 1893, 108 in number, being the last to graduate from the old high-chool building. The year's enrollment numbered 1645.

A lot located on Grand Avenue near Finney was purchased in April, 1885, for the site of a new high school. For a while there was considerable doubt as to whether the location was not too far west. Carefully gathered statistics showed that about two-thirds of the students lived within a radius of a mile and a half of the selected site. In the fall of 1886, contracts for excavation and foundation wall were awarded, and the work of building was begun. On account of the lack of funds, the foundation stood until 1890, when an interest



Central High School
Present Site, Yeatman Building on Grand Avenue, 1926-1933

in the new high school was revived and the erection of the building on the old foundation was begun. In September, 1893, the building was ready for occupancy. It contained sixty rooms, of which eight were large study halls, each accommodating from 170 to 200 pupils. Thirteen hundred pupils could be seated in the new auditorium. The building was dedicated September 2, 1893.



"To truth and its holy cause, to the dissemination of the noblest and best treasures of human knowledge, to intelligence, to the development of every civic and private virtue in the young, to the refinement of thought and manner, the people of our city have dedicated these halls. May the efforts of teachers and pupils in this building be ever devoted to the best service of the people in the cause of education."

Now pupils who had hitherto been scattered over four different buildings were united in one large unit. There were sixty-four teachers in the new high school. The January class of 1894 was the first to graduate from the new building. After 1900, the commencement exercises were held in the Odeon building, and this practice was continued until 1909. Beginning in 1910 and continuing until 1925, the graduation exercises were held in the auditorium of the Grand Avenue building.

Central High School celebrated the Seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding on February 11, 1928. A banquet and a mass meeting in honor of this occasion were attended by nearly 3000 alumni. The total number of graduates was then 9,492.

On October 4, 1927, Central was moved into the Yeatman building after the tornado struck the old Central building. Eleven graduating classes have passed from Central's fold since it has settled in the Yeatman building. These classes have increased the alumni until it is now more than 10,000. The enrollment of 1931-1932 was 1800 in the Yeatman building, which accommodates only 900 pupils; therefore portable buildings were resorted to for relief.

HISTORY OF THE OTHER HIGH SCHOOLS

The year of 1933 found Saint Louis with one of the most elaborate forms of high-school organization. The growth of high schools in Saint Louis has been very rapid in recent years. Until 1904 there was but one high school in the city for white pupils. Since that time, as Mr. Bryan has recorded in his article on the history of Saint Louis schools, the Blewett Intermediate school is now relieving the Soldan. The ninth and tenth grades are taught at the Blewett.

Saint Louis has established six academic high schools for white students and two for colored students. These schools are all filled to capacity. In January, 1933, eight hundred and forty-nine students received diplomas from our various high schools. Every advantage is afforded the pupils. Books, paper, pencils, and all necessary materials are furnished free by the Board of Education. The finest teaching talent in the country is employed, every high school has a campus for athletic work for both the boys and girls, and two of the schools are furnished with swimming pools. Our eighty years of progress in the high schools has been such as to make all our citizens sit up and say, "Well done."

THE HARRIS TEACHERS COLLEGE

At the beginning of Mr. Soldan's superintendency, the teachers for the grades were supplied entirely from graduates of the Normal Course which was one of the fourteen courses offered by the one high school in the city. In 1898 there



were several hundred graduate teachers from this course on the waiting list for positions in the Saint Louis Public Schools. From this list the schools could be supplied with teachers for five or six years. The disadvantage of having such a long interval between graduation from the normal work and the call into service were apparent. Because the supply of substitutes was growing, the Board



Washington University
Washington Avenue and 17th Street—1861

closed the Normal Course until need for a further supply of teachers was felt. In his report for 1901-1902, Superintendent Soldan called attention to the approach of the need for teachers and outlined a plan for a Normal School. As a result of this recommendation, the Harris Teachers College, situated on Theresa and Park avenues, was erected. The cost of the site and building. known as the Harris Teach-College, was about ers

\$165,000. The work was taken up in the new quarters in September, 1905.

The entrants were required to have a standard high-school diploma. One year at the Harris Teachers College was devoted entirely to professional study. In addition to the work of the College faculty with the young women in the college, the faculty offered, after school hours, courses in professional and cultural subjects to the teachers already engaged in the teaching profession. Between forty and fifty per cent of all teachers in the schools took advantage of these opportunities. Later on, a summer-school term of five weeks was opened, with a faculty made up from the corps of the Teachers College and other lecturers of national reputation. It would not be easy to decide which has been the stronger power exerted by the College—its work in training young teachers, or its work in aiding and stimulating the teachers already in the field.

THE UNIVERSITIES

Besides its six high schools for white students, its Vocational High School, and its Teachers College, the people of Saint Louis are proud, indeed, of their two magnificent universities—The Washington University and the Saint Louis University.

Washington, one of the greatest universities of the West, was founded in 1853, the same year as Central, and opened under its present name in 1857. It has grown with the city of St. Louis from a small seminary in a trading post to a powerful institution. Today, the main campus, on a plateau overlooking

THE REDIAND BLACK



Academic Procession, June, 1931

the city, embraces 155 acres and has twenty-six buildings. The university has a faculty of 656 members and an annual student enrollment of approximately 7500. The original charter of the University was granted on February 22, 1853. It was to bear the name of Eliot Seminary in honor of the Reverend William G. Eliot, a leading citizen. The corporation, however, renamed it Washington Institute in 1854, and this, too, was changed three years later to Washington University.

The first educational work was carried on at an evening school for boys, during the winter of 1854-55. This evening school, and a day school which had been in operation for some time before this period, were carried on

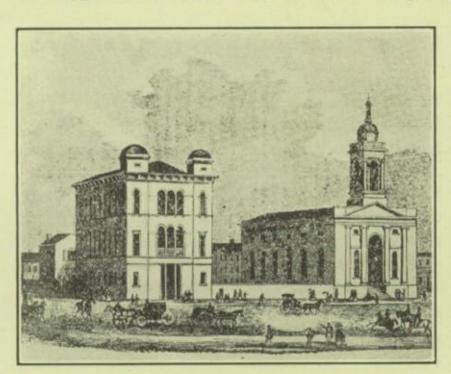
by the same teachers until September, 1856, when a new building was completed and occupied by the day school. The entire care of the evening school was later assumed by the Public School Board.

The formal inauguration of the University took place on the 23rd of April, 1857. The Honorable Edward Everett of Massachusetts delivered an oration on academic education, in the Mercantile Library Hall. This was the same Edward Everett who spoke at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, when President Lincoln delivered his famous "Gettysburg Address." The first college degrees were granted in 1862. Since that time, the university has grown steadily, receiving additional endowments and adding new departments. In 1894, a tract of land was purchased just outside of the city limits, northwest of Forest Park. The generosity of the citizens of St. Louis made it possible to adopt plans for building and to begin work at once. The new site has been in the possession of the University since January 30, 1905.



Washington University has, at present, thirteen divisions, all co-educational except the school of nursing. The institution has excellent laboratory equipment and the libraries contain 318,408 volumes. Throughout its history, the University has enjoyed competent leadership and the financial support of St. Louis's most distinguished citizens. Among the University's distinguished graduates are the following: Mr. Charles Nagel, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft; Mr. Dwight Davis, former Secretary of War and Governor-General of the Phillippines; Senators Roscoe Patterson and Harry B. Hawes; former Governor Henry S. Caulfield; and a long list of others. Among the priceless possessions of the University Library is a document of about 1100 words intimately concerned with the life of George Washington. It was one of the many gifts of the late William K. Bixby, who also presented to the library at various times, three other volumes containing letters and notes of the Washingtons. The University owes much of its recent progress to the liberal financial aid and untiring energy of Robert S. Brookings.

In 1823, twelve Jesuits set out from the Jesuit House in Whitemarsh, Maryland, and after an adventurous journey, they reached the Mississippi River, just opposite St. Louis. The travelers were profoundly impressed by the mag-



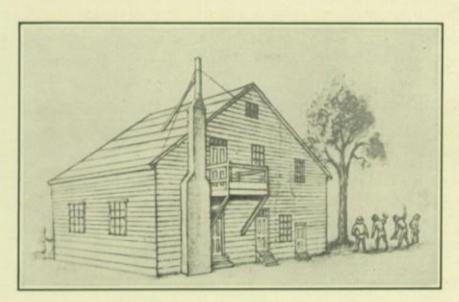
St. Louis University in 1858 Ninth Street and Washington Avenue

nificent spectacle presented by the "great river." A day or two after their arrival, the Jesuits established themselves in three log cabins lying about seventeen miles northwest of St. Louis. Here they opened a school for Indian boys, receiving their first pupils in 1824. Four years later, a few sons of prominent St. Louis families were sent to the "Indian Seminary." Previously a desire had been expressed among the people of St. Louis and throughout Missouri, that a college should be

opened in St. Louis. The Jesuits were transferred to a lot on 9th street and Christy (now Lucas) Avenue, which had been donated by a Catholic gentleman towards the establishment of a college. The adjoining property was purchased, and in 1828 ground was broken for a three-story building. The building faced south towards the high road leading to St. Charles and looked out on a vista of weedy ponds and suburban farms.



The new building was not quite completed when its doors were opened and classes begun in it on November 2, 1829, with thirty boarders and 120 non-boarders registered. By the year 1831 the number of boarders had steadily increased, and it became manifest that additional room was necessary. It was in



First Ward School House, 1843

of Missouri granted the new institution a charter and changed its name to the St. Louis University. Degrees of graduation were first conferred by the University at the annual commencement of 1834 upon three students. During the first ten years, there were twelve graduates and the faculty numbered nineteen.

were among the most prominent objects of the city, and the institution exercised a great moral influence over society in the town. Distinguished visitors who came to the city were usually given a reception at the college, by request of promi-

The outbreak of the Civil War made its influence felt on the fortunes of the St. Louis University. Many of the students were from the Southern States, chiefly Louisiana, and when the Federal authorities, on May 10, 1861, seized upon a recruiting camp for the Confederate army, known as Camp Jackson, the excitement among the Southern students because very intense and they were impatient to go south before communication should be cut off. It was judged expedient to allow the students to depart. After a year of greatly decreased enrollment, the sessions of 1862-1863 opened with increased number of students despite the ensuing evils and disasters of the times, which had cost the institution the loss of all its Southern patronage.

Property on Grand Avenue, between Lindell and West Pine, was purchased by the University in 1867. The college was transferred to this site in 1888 and the old premises were sold. The St. Louis University is the oldest university in the Louisiana Purchase territory and it has grown with the city. Today the institution embraces fifty-five buildings. The present-day enrollment of the University numbers some 6000 students with a faculty of 600 members.

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Vocational School, organized thirteen years ago, has grown to be the finest vocational school in the country. After the Smith-Hughes Act was passed

nent citizens.



in 1918, the Board of Education organized a group of continuation classes which were scattered through the city high schools, grade schools, and rooms furnished by stores and factories. These scattered classes were the nucleus of the Herbert S. Hadley Vocational School, which, with its enrollment of 2700, stands as a monument to better vocational training and a memorial to Herbert S. Hadley.

GRADE SCHOOLS

All the schools in early St. Louis were French ones. The master held his school in one room. Usually the boys and girls went to different schools. The schools were all private and a fee was charged.

In 1838, the first public schools were opened, one at 4th and Spruce and the other on Broadway and Cherry Streets. Each school had two rooms. Each had two principals, one for the boys and one for the girls. There were about 350 pupils enrolled in the two schools. They were not free—for each pupil was charged \$2.50 each quarter. Since Mr. Bryan's article gives an excellent review of the grade schools, we shall not discuss that topic.

Besides the grade schools for the normal pupil, St. Louis supports nine schools for the mentally handicapped. Here, besides the academic branches, all types of manual training work are featured. There are several types of schools for the physically handicapped. At the Michael School, on 4568 Forest Park Boulevard, the crippled children are cared for. Busses are furnished to transport the children to and from school. The pupils receive remedial medical aid under competent directors. The pupils may complete their high-school work at the Michael School. The physically handicapped who are predisposed to anæmia or to tuberculosis are cared for at the Porter Open Air school, at 5436 Natural Bridge Avenue: the Taussig Open Air, at 1540 S. Grand; and the Resident Open Air at 199 E. Cleveland Avenue. Teachers are furnished to the children at the City Hospital, the Koch Hospital, the St. Louis Children's Hospital, the Missouri Baptist Hospital, and the Shriners Hospital. The morally delinquent are cared for at the Bellefontaine Farms and the House of Detention.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The private schools of St. Louis comprise a large and important part of the educational system of St. Louis. The best known of these schools are included in the survey of schools.

Perhaps the best known is the Mary Institute, which is a preparatory school for girls between five and eighteen years of age. It is operated under the charter of the Washington University. It was established in 1859, as an undenominational school of high standards in college preparation, and general cultural courses are maintained.

Hosmer Hall was established in 1884 as a girls' school. It was under private management until 1916 when the Alumni took it over, financed it, and



erected a building that was first occupied in 1918. Mrs. Elma H. Benton was appointed principal of Hosmer in 1919. However, she resigned from this position in December, 1932, and plans to resume work at Robert's College in Constantinople.

The St. Louis Country Day is a preparatory school for boys up to the age of eighteen years. It was established in 1917. An extensive building program has been carried on since 1921. Nearly all the boys who finish at Country Day enter Harvard, Princeton, or Yale.

Miss Evans's Co-educational School was established in 1910. It meets special needs of normal children, who, through loss of time from school, need special individual attention and instruction.

John Burroughs School was established in 1923. It was opened by a group of St. Louis parents who were interested in modern educational ideals. Mr. Aiken, who has had charge since its establishment, has surrounded himself with a group of highly-trained teachers.

The Principia School was established in 1898 by Mrs. Mary Kimball Morgan. The classes are small, and separate faculties are maintained for the Upper and Lower schools. These conveniences provide excellent opportunities for the students.

St. Louis has eighty-eight Catholic parochial schools and twenty-two Lutheran schools.

St. Louis has long been nationally known as the leader among cities in its school system. There is no type of education that has not been developed to a high degree. We have finely equipped grade and high schools for the normal child; we have the Special Schools for the mentally handicapped; and the Open Air Schools for the physically handicapped.

In eighty years the progress of the schools has been rapid and steady. The movements have ever been forward and never have we lost any progress we have made. We have had able, capable, and conservative leaders to whom our schools stand as a glorious monument.







THE RIVER DES PERES DRAINAGE PROJECT

By Sylvia Hume

In 1876 when St. Louis pushed its boundaries out to its present city limits and included the River Des Peres, (River of the Fathers, and so called by French Jesuit missionaries), the stream was small, clear, and clean, the surrounding land was covered with forest, and little damage resulted from its overflow. But with the opening of industrial sites, improvement of existing highways, extension of tramways, the construction of higher type pavement, and the general use of the automobile, the city's populace moved westward. For the last forty years almost the entire expansion of the city has taken place in the valley of the River Des Peres, and the stream became an uncontrolled and common dumping ground for industrial and domestic waste.

Since it became apparent that St. Louis was harboring a growing menace to health and convenience, in 1905 the construction of four large sewers was begun. Only one, completed in 1913, can be said to have been contemplated as part of a permanent plan.

After data was obtained and a comprehensive report submitted to and approved by the president of the department in 1916, there was left to be considered the manner of financing the improvement. It was decided that the estimated cost of six million dollars should be supplied by bond issue. For various reasons, it was not until 1923 that there was passed a bond issue including an item of eleven million dollars for the River Des Peres improvement. Since few changes had been made in the original plans, the department was prepared, and construction began in March, 1924.

Now the project is practically completed after eight years of labor and nineteen miles of sinuous stream have been replaced with thirteen miles of structure. For four miles of its stretch through the city's western residential district and Forest Park, the ugly, unruly river has been confined within concrete conduits. The backfill on the conduits will be allowed to settle for two years and then the city plans to build a roadway, Des Peres Boulevard, over the closed construction from the western city limits through Forest Park.



THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE DURING THE LIFE OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Paralleling the birth of our nation in 1776, the birth of the science of chemistry took place two years previously when Lavoisier introduced the balance into experimental work to determine the nature of metallic corrosion or rusting in his famous twelve-days experiment.

The parallel development of the exact sciences contemporaneous with the growth of our nation has given it a culture unique in the history of the world. The growing tendency to emphasize the material accomplishments should not blind us to the spiritual contributions of this development of the exact sciences.

The growth of the American system, based upon the expanding field of vision secured through the development of these sciences is the brightest chapter yet written into human history. Contrary to popular belief, the increase in human knowledge has never for a single moment contracted the spiritual horizon of human kind, but has pruned the superstitious excrescences acting as barnacles upon the human spirit and has given it vision and power of flight into the limitless realms of its possibilities.

Not least among the offsprings of this union of a free young government with the spirit of scientific inquiry was that child born in the heart of the nation in 1853, then its western frontier. To show that this parentage is unquestioned, let us quote from its birth certificate:

"Resolved that a High School be established, the course of instruction in which shall occupy four years and comprise the following studies: Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, including Navigation, Analytical Geometry, Civil Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, History of the United States, Constitution of the United States, English Analysis and Composition, Rhetoric, German, French, and Latin Languages, Mental Philosophy."

On February 11, 1853, the first class of the first public high school west of the Father of Waters was actually begun. From the above resolution of the St. Louis Board of Education, it can be seen that the growing consciousness of the part that the sciences were to play in the development of our city and country was well crystalized at this time.

The progressive death of feudalism and monarchy during this period of history is a natural outcome of the freeing of the human mind by the development of the scientific spirit and the knowledge growing out of this spirit of objective impartial inquiry.

Auspicious for the beginning of secondary education in St. Louis was the accumulation of brilliant work in all the sciences in the last quarter of the eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth century.



To the accumulated brilliant work in physics of the eighteenth century, including the researches of Count Rumford denying the caloric theory of heat, must be added that of Dr. J. R. Mater of Heilborn publishing a paper in 1842 on the mechanical equivalent of heat. In this paper he described the first attempt to determine the height through which a body must fall to raise the temperature of an equal quantity of water one degree.

In 1853, two years subsequent to the beginning of Central High School, Helmholtz computed the total heat resulting from the condensation of the sun and the planets from an original initial density of zero to the present condition. He computed that only about 1/454th part of the original energy remains as such and that the heat which has already been dissipated into space would raise the temperature of a mass of water equal to that of the sun and planets to a temperature of twenty-eight millions of degrees centigrade.

During this time, study of the flow of heat from the interior of the earth enabled Sir Wm. Thompson to determine between reasonable limits the interval since the earth began to solidify.

In 1850 Foucault measured the time required by light to travel over a distance of about 20 meters. Time is about 1/15000000 second, an interval that bears about the same relation to the second that the second does to six months. This measurement was made possible by a method used by Wheatstone in determining the duration of an electric spark.

Faraday had paved the way for the idea that the medium that transmits light is also concerned with the transmission of electrical and magnetic action. His work between 1831 and 1841 resulted in establishing the idea that inductive action is communicated from point to point in space.

Clerk Maxwell brilliantly expounded this electromagnetic theory mathematically, and paved the way for the discovery of electromagnetic waves upon which modern wireless communication is based. In 1888, Hertz first succeeded in producing and detecting waves set up by a spark discharged from a large induction coil and condenser. The condenser consisted of two metallic spheres thirty centimeters in diameter. This he did by reflecting them from a zinc plate and thus producing stationary waves by the combination of the primary and the reflected waves. The waves he thus succeeded in producing were 5.55 meters in length.

Spectrum analysis has been developed during the period of the beginning of Central High School. Fraunhofer discovered the dark lines of the solar spectrum in 1817. It was not until 1866 that Bunsen and Kirchoff suspected the significance of the dark lines.

Langley found that only one-fifth of the energy of the solar spectrum is from visible radiations. In the visible part of the spectrum the luminous and heating effects rise and fall together. All the dark lines are of lower temperature.



The greatest development in any one branch of physics during the life of Central High School has been that of electricity and magnetism. Oersted, Arazo, and Ampere discovered that the space around a current of electricity is a magnetic field. They studied the directive action of currents upon magnetic needles and upon other currents. Out of these studies grew the needle telegraph. Sturgeon made the first electromagnet.

The application of Faraday's great discovery of 1831 has developed by leaps and bounds within the history of Central High School. It was not, however, until about thirty years after the founding of Central High School that Edison's invention of the incandescent light gave impetus to the development of the industry on a grand scale. The application of the electric motor to city transportation came as an advance step following the development of power stations for lighting purposes. It was in 1873 that it became apparent that the electric dynamo was reversible. This of course laid the foundation for the mechanical applications of the electric current that today drives our trolley cars, sweeps our floors, washes our clothes and runs on an ever-increasing scale our power machines of industry.

The first telephone was constructed and operated by Philipp Reis in 1861 and 1862. He named the instrument a telephone. Bell modified the Reis receiver, making the armature in the form of an iron disc and used the same instrument for a transmitter.

One of the graduates of Central High School, Herbert Swope, is President of the General Electric Company. This company maintains a research laboratory at Schenectady, New York, that is contributing to the field of pure science as well as to the problems of the engineering adaptation to the benefit of mankind.

In 1895 Roentgen discovered x-rays. The far reaching consequences of the discovery threaten today to revolutionize the most fundamental of our former concepts of time, space, matter, mass, and energy as well as the nature of atoms, substances, and chemical changes.

It directed attention to radiant phenomena, and Bequerel's investigation of uranium salts quickly followed. The work of Soddy, the Curies, Rutherford, Lewis, Langmuir, and Bohr on the fundamental nature of atoms was a logical sequence.

The daguerreotype of 1839 was followed by the wet plate process of 1850 in photography. Dry plates were first shown possible in 1854.

Outstanding in biology during this eighty years is the contribution of Pasteur to the field of medicine in showing the relationship of bacteria and protozoa as a cause of contagious and infectious diseases. This has led to a science of biology, serology, and preventative medicine. His successful treatment of hydrophobia and anthrax, as well as his saving the grape and silk-worm industry of France from ruin by disease, are but high spots of his researches.



He scientifically refuted the then prevalent notions of spontaneous generation of life. This occurred in the early decades of Central High School.

The scientific plant breeding of Luther Burbank needs but to be mentioned. He removed the seeds from the orange, and the spines from the cactus by breeding.

Besides this, in biology we will merely mention some of the developments. The work of Gregor Mendel of Brun, Austria, in the early sixties of the nineteenth century is the most scientific contribution to this field, and has led early in the twentieth century to the foundation of the science of genetics. The physiological chemical studies of enzymes, endocrines, and vitamines serve to show the direction of study of a functional nature in biology. Darwin's work furnished an improved basis for classification, and his unifying principles of development were also felt within the period of our history.

Space prevents adequately to describe the advance in methods of study of earthquakes and volcanoes, weather observation and prediction, magnetic surveys, oceanographic studies. Descent to great depths in the ocean in a steel ball, the bathosphere, and ascent into the stratosphere, by means of the aluminum ball to maintain pressure are developments of but yesterday. Means for human descent to the great depths of the ocean such as the Tuscarora deep, travel through the stratosphere at unthought-of speeds merely await further engineering refinements.

It remained for the new science of radioactivity to conciliate the discrepancy between Helmholtz's computed age of the earth and that demanded by the paleontologist and the geologist to account for the lithographic history of the earth. By the slow release of energy due to radioactive disintegration of materials, the long period of sustained heat and life history can be accounted for. Not only that, but chemical analysis of the products of radio action has furnished a direct measure for proving a minimum greater antiquity for the earth than was formerly attributed to it by Helmholtz's computations.

One gram of uranium after it has produced the equilibrium proportion of radium, gives off helium at the rate of one cubic centimeter in sixteen million years. Since the mineral fergusonite contains twenty-six centimeters of accumulated helium for every gram of uranium, the samples of this mineral must be at least four hundred and sixteen millions of years old. This establishes the earth as much older than the one hundred million years previously ascribed to it.

The work of Lorentz and Einstein in establishing new concepts of time and space fall within this period. Thus the main point of their work is to show that not only is reality in the physical world a function of the objectivity and condition of the thing under observation, but physical measurements are relative rather than absolute. Their analysis destroys all the old absolutes. It is an extension and a more exact representation of the inductively observed facts of nature. Thus such new ideas must be added, as that dimensions and mass are functions of relative velocity. Whenever the relative velocity of the thing



observed to the observer approaches an appreciable fraction of the velocity of light, these must be allowed for, in celestial mechanics, physics, and in engineering.

Aston's work on positive ray analysis, Rutherford's work on exploding atoms, Plank's work on black body radiation is beyond the scope of this article, but suffice it to say that they all lead to a single conception of our physical universe in which, (1) the electric nature of matter, (2) the quantum theory of radiation, (3) the relativity of time, space, and mass are but fundamental statements of various aspects of a unified physical system.

With this development of physical and spiritual power, the economic, social, and political world has not kept pace. We need leaders with vision. Any political, economic, or social leader that complains of the advance of the physical sciences, and blames them for the present condition of the world has neither foresight, hindsight, nor present clear vision; for these developments of the sciences have wrought a fundamental change in the conditions of stabilizing society. America today needs a scientific alphabet, historians sheared of their accumulated prejudices and warped visions, a simplified legal system adapted to the diversified economic system, and not based upon the simple homogeneous economy that obtained in the early days of our government.

It needs bankers and business men, not expedientists, but those who have fundamental intellectual and moral integrity, and above all teachers and statesmen who can think clearly, see broadly, act unselfishly, and study deeply. These leaders must be broadly educated, not merely trained. They must possess natural ability and a vision of humanity and a humanism that transcends prejudices and specialties, and they must have power to simplify our over-organized system. The world today needs a spiritual renaissance.

There are but two lines of development. Either the world will be reorganized on a basis of reason, humanity, and justice or civilization will be wrecked by its hatreds, prejudices, and special organizations. Then indeed can the poem of Edna Vincent Millay, "The Epitaph on the Race of Man," be considered prophetic.

Material collected by Helen Cassimates Revised and extended by sponsor, Mr. M. C. Wilson

THE BEGINNINGS OF SCIENCE IN ST. LOUIS

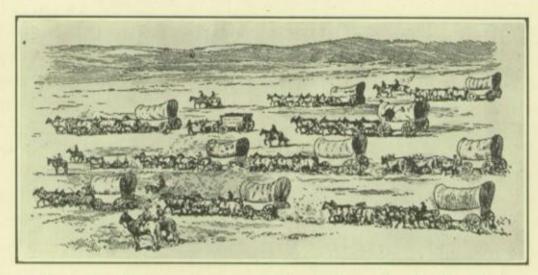
By Howard Williams, '33

As one of the leading scientific cities of America, St. Louis owes its distinction to the early inception of scientific study here. Long before 1853, St. Louis gave serious attention to study of a scientific nature, not only of the fauna, flora, geography, and natural history, but also of the pure sciences and medicine. Long before St. Louis was large enough to be called a city, it was the scientific center of the Middle West and West. Therefore, since it seems impossible to speak



adequately of the development of science in St. Louis since 1853, the founding of Central High School without regard to its beginnings, we take the liberty in this article of dealing with its early advancement as well as with its later progress.

The selection of St. Louis as a base for scientific study is largely due to its location. St. Louis was the gateway to the West for the fur traders and for westbound caravans, and therefore it became the base for scientific expeditions to the West. Its location near the many Indian mounds, long a subject of



An overland train on its way west from Missouri to the Far West

scientific study, and also the nearness of the mineral deposits of Missouri made St. Louis a base for their study. The fauna, flora, and geography of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys brought many botanists, geologists, ornithologists, and other scientists to the city.

As early as 1796, André Michaux, a distinguished French botanist, visited the vicinity of St. Louis in his study of forest trees looking to the possible transportation to France. He mentioned St. Louis as a prosperous settlement in his "Flora Boreali Americana" which he wrote upon returning to France.

The Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-1806 made many scientific discoveries of note: but the absence of scientists on the expedition prevented its being made known. In 1809 and 1810, John Bradbury, who had been commissioned by the Botanical Society of Liverpool to make researches in the plant life of the United States, explored the vicinity of St. Louis within a one-hundred-mile radius. With St. Louis as a base of operations, he made an exhaustive study of the natural history of the neighborhood, explored the coal and lead mines, and collected many living specimens of the animal and the plant life. He advocated the manufacture of saltpeter from the nitre found in the caves of Missouri. On his return to England, he wrote a book on his travels, after which, in 1817 or 1818, he returned to St. Louis and took up permanent residence here.

Even before St. Louis had been incorporated as a town in 1808, the first



chemical laboratory had been established. Dr. Antoine Francois Sangrain, who had been commissioned by the King of Spain to study the geographical formations, fauna, and flora in America, came to St. Louis in 1800. In the small frontier village—which St. Louis was at that time—he opened a laboratory and started a medical practice. Many contemporaries began to suspect him of "black magic" when they watched his phosphoric matches ignite spontaneously and when they saw his mysterious thermometers and barometers; but his medical care for them convinced them of his friendliness.

During this period, while the foundations of our city were being established, inestimable aid was given to the cause of science by those hardy pioneers of science who accompanied military and fur-trading expeditions. In 1806 Zebulon Pike led an expedition to the West, which gathered interesting scientific data, and Major Stephen H. Long led a scientific expedition in 1819 and 1820, which extensively studied the Indian mounds, lead mines, and plant life of the vicinity about St. Louis. Alexander Philip Maxmillian, Prince of Neu Wied, made a scientific exploration in St. Louis and Missouri about 1833. Numerous other scientists of note, such as Thomas Nuttall, John K. Townsend, and Dr. Adolph Wislicenus accompanied other commercial expeditions. John C. Freemont led four scientific expeditions in 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1848, on each of which many discoveries of scientific note were made. In 1843, John James Audubon, the ornithologist, led an expedition up the Missouri River, and in 1846, Dr. Adolph Wislicenus made his second expedition. Credit should be given the trappers and fur traders who guided these expeditions, as little could have been done without their aid.

The first astronomical observations made in St. Louis which we record, were taken by J. H. Nicollet, a distinguished French astronomer and geographer, who visited St. Louis about 1836. With the aid and coöperation of the Jesuit fathers of St. Louis University, he gathered interesting observations about this great interior country. It is because of this sort of aid, and because of their continued work for the advancement of science, that our city's two universities, St. Louis and Washington, have gained their high scientific ranking.

One of the showplaces of St. Louis, the Missouri Botanical Gardens, was established through the generosity of Henry Shaw after his death. Its inception was largely due to the researches of Dr. George Englemann, who had been commissioned by Shaw to study Botanical gardens. Besides his botanical studies, Englemann was a zealous meteorologist, and for almost fifty years he made and recorded accurate barometrical and therometrical observations.

Even in 1840, the population of St. Louis was little more than 16,000 inhabitants; therefore, much credit must be given to those early leaders of science in St. Louis, who did such remarkable work despite the inadequate facilities of the city at that time. The prominence of St. Louis is largely the result of the excellent foundation they laid here for scientific study.



CITY PLAN OF ST. LOUIS

By Joseph Tanaka, '33

Scientific progress has given necessities, luxuries, and the city to the once independent individual. The city is a seething mass of humanity where rushing throngs run in rhythm to racing machinery. Here the problems and perplexities of modern life confront not the individual, but the city. Science serving the individual has ignored its service to the city. This article purports then to show the close relationship between the city and the individual. Also it purports to show how the neglect of the city has hindered the individual progress and the fullness of living of the city dweller.

If L'Enfant could look upon the city of St. Louis, he would, indeed, be chagrinned and greatly disappointed. Through eyes of a foresighted designer he would be ashamed and disappointed that his well-devised plan for Washington, D. C., had been only "another city plan," and not a noble model for America's great cities.

His gaze would envelope here crowded skyscrapers towering above narrow, traffic-congested streets with slow, impeded, moving traffic in the most strategical city in the United States, a city whose central position in the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions demands that it should have swift and unhampered service. It matters not if he view the city from the levee to the city limits, north or south, the lack of a well-devised plan would still be seen with each block as evidence of the failure of some one to see the relation of things.

If we turn back the pages of St. Louis history, it would reveal no statements concerning a well-defined, scientific city plan.

Since Laclede founded St. Louis in 1763, there was no thought of a city plan for a rapidly growing city. Years passed swiftly. Years of prosperity and phenomenal growth for St. Louis. Yet all of this expansion and extension of streets took place with seemingly little thought that these improvements should follow a well-defined plan. No one sought to peer into the future and visualize the many defects in the involuntary city plan which might have been avoided by a little foresight on the part of the city's leaders, even as late as 1840.

Years went by, and, according to the directory of 1845, St. Louis was increasing more rapidly than any town of its dimensions in the Union. By the middle of the nineteenth century, many public utilities and public interests began to receive more attention, but still no effort was made for considering a city plan. The city of St. Louis thus extended and expanded until the last part of the nineteenth century.

St. Louis, of course, in the early days, with its houses and lanes and its open prairies and lovely forests had abundant opportunities for recreation. But the modern city of St. Louis, with its skyscrapers and factories, crooked, congested streets, smoke and noise is sorely in need of open squares, parks, wide, beautiful boulevards and the like.



Thus this brief historical sketch shows the absence throughout its history of a well-considered plan to guide the growth of the city, and the people of today, consequently, feel the ill effects of this important omission.

True, it is never too late to profit from past experiences. In the spirit of this proverb, a few years ago, a plan for the central river front of St. Louis was drawn by Harland Bartholemew, the city's engineer, and this plan merits our deepest consideration.

We know of the vast importance the influence of the river has had upon the city, but during the last quarter of the 19th century many significant changes have taken place. Above all, river traffic has declined because of the advent of mechanical transportation, and St. Louis was becoming an "inland city".

In view of these changes, and in an effort to make the most of the advantages offered by the river front, the obsolete buildings east of Third Street will be razed and a river-front plaza erected, with lower levels of river-front plaza reserved for public parking space, garage, subway terminals, and the like. A new thoroughfare one hundred feet wide is provided for from the northwestern and southwestern part of the city to Third Street in the business district. The plan also calls for the construction of elevated roadways in this thoroughfare having capacity for six lanes of high-speed traffic. These are the major points in this most scientific plan which includes street widening, parks, squares, and other improvements.

Consequently, from these projects would arise numerous benefits and advantages. Thus in a most monumental manner the long-sought improvement of the river front will be accomplished, the demand for parking space and garage facilities will be satisfied, and above all, both vehicular and water (possibly air) approaches to the city of St. Louis will be highly attractive, convenient and inviting.

And then, perhaps, L'Enfant might look with approval upon the Greater City of St. Louis.

SKYLINE By Alma Reitz, '33

To see you is to speak of progress,
As against the horizon you tower,
Telling of the great things yet to come
From man as magic mind and power.

You tell of weary workers many,
Who through days of heavy,
grinding toil
Did labor in rain or shine to build
You in splendor from lowly soil.

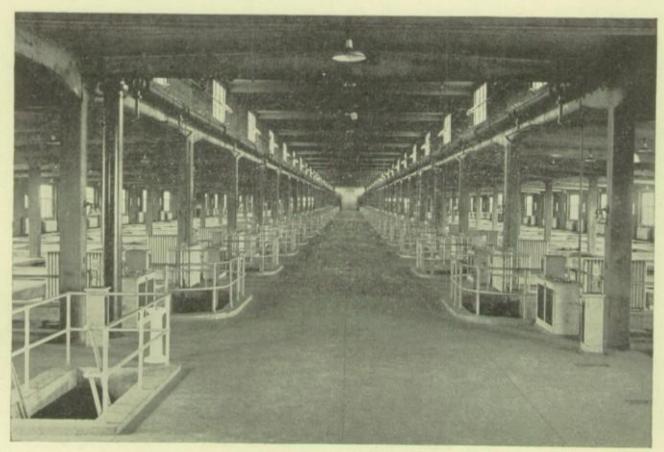
Mingled throughout you are silhouettes,
Strange, weird, awe-inspiring and grand.
Lofty skyscraper, friendly church spire:
Side by side in all unity stand.



ST. LOUIS A CHEMICAL CENTER

By Helen Cassimatis, '33

During the span of Mr. Bryan's life, St. Louis has become one of the most important chemical centers in the United States. Many have been the factors which have contributed toward placing St. Louis in an enviable position in the chemical industry of the United States. I shall attempt to cite a few of the



Filtration Plant in St. Louis's Mammoth Waterworks

most important factors from information which is authentic, for it was supplied by Mr. Ring of the Industrial Club, from the latest data he has collected.

St. Louis is located at the crossroads of the nation where railroads penetrating and extending in all directions, in this great country of ours, meet. Not only are the railroads a means of transportation and communication but the Mississippi River, also, offers an ideal medium for shipping at rates that are reasonable and much cheaper than those of the railroads. Of late the river transport has been in constant use by our various industries in St. Louis. Our chemical industry is making use of its strategic location by importing to the city chemicals from Chili, Louisiana, Texas, and other places.

St. Louis makes an ideal location for establishing and operating chemical plants because it can supply at reasonable prices power, fuels, water supply, and labor. We are very close to and surrounded by one of the largest coal fields in the United States. One tenth of the production of the coals in the area close to St. Louis is utilized in our city. The refineries of the district assure an



adequate supply of liquid and gaseous fuels all at attractive prices. Industrial St. Louis now has available natural gas from Louisiana by direct pipe line. Electricity is cheap in St. Louis for our industries and it provides amply the power needed. The situation as to water is more than satisfactory. We have in our city a municipally owned water plant with a capacity of 215,000,000 gallons per day. The rates for industrial uses are very liberal. Labor also is highly diversified and the labor market is large. Because of these six reasons, its ideal location, its exceptional distributional facilities, its sources of raw materials, fuel, water supply, and labor, St. Louis has become a center not only of chemical but of many other important industries.

The important mineral resources of the St. Louis industrial area are ores of lead, zinc, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, manganese, tungsten, non-metallic minerals, such as fire clays, flint clays, china clays, Burley clays, shales, diaspores, bauxites, limestones, dolomites, barytes, granite, and other building stones: glass and molders' sand: tripoli, fluorspar, fuller's earth, mineral ochres, pigments, and materials for cement manufacture. There are also large and well-developed resources of bituminous coal, developing and expanding petroleum resources and natural gas.

Seventy-five miles from St. Louis, in southeastern Missouri, very valuable lead ore deposits are to be found. The lead occurs as a galena, disseminated in a dolomitic limestone. After being concentrated, at the mine, to about seventy per cent, the lead is smelted at Herculaneum, Missouri, or Collinsville, Illinois, both points on the outskirts of St. Louis. The local plants utilize this lead in the manufacture of sheet lead, lead pipe, alloys, etc. Other plants convert it to serve our city paint, storage battery, rubber, and chemical industries. The value of the lead produced locally in 1928 approximated \$34,000,000.

Did you know Joplin and the district around it is a very important source for the production of zinc ores? Zinc deposits are to be found also in southern Missouri, northern Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas. The ores occur as a zinc lead aggregate and are usually concentrated at the mine and are then shipped to St. Louis. They are then converted into products which serve our local industries for paint, fabrication of tires, linoleum fillers, zinc alloys, roofing, and numerous industrial and chemical processes in which zinc and compounds of zinc are essential.

Three groups of iron ores are to be found in the state of Missouri: blue specular hematites, red hematites, and brown limonites. The blue specular hematite is to be found near the Boy Scout Summer Camp at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. And it has been traced seventy-five miles south of these locations. The red hematites occur in the central western part of the state, having been chiefly developed along the Frisco and Rock Island railroads. The brown limonites are found practically in every county in southern Missouri and



northern Arkansas. The blue specular hematite and red hematites are shipped and smelted at Granite City. The brown limonite is shipped here to local iron furnaces.

Cobalt, nickel, and copper ores contain some lead and zinc. These ores are found in the Fredricktown district, south, on Highway 61 to Cape Girardeau and 67 to Poplar Bluff, and occur as deposits centering around the granite domes or knobs peculiar to that area. The Missouri Cobalt Company has been working these deposits.

In this same region manganese and manganiferous iron ores are to be found. However, no extensive deposits have been uncovered. The bulk of the manganese ores for use in our local chemical plants is shipped from northern Arkansas.

Probably you have noticed the great number of clay pits which can be seen in St. Louis and its county? The plastic clays, flint clays, and brick clays are found abundantly in the region northwest and west of the St. Louis area and in certain portions of western and southern Illinois. They are used locally in the manufacture of fire brick, furnace tile, sewer and soil pipe, terra cotta, glass furnace floats, building and face brick, and hollow tile. Burley clays and diaspores occur as pockets and deposits in the fire clays found in the north central section of the state, in the south and west parts of Missouri, as well as in southern Illinois and northern Tennessee. Ball, Sager, and china clays occur in this district also. They are used both locally and in eastern potteries in the manufacture of terra cotta, pottery, chinaware, sanitary ware, electric insulators, etc.

The central part of Arkansas yields bauxites. They are calcined in Arkansas before they are shipped and refined in East St. Louis. Bauxites are also shipped to St. Louis through New Orleans from Dutch and British Guiana.

Practically the entire countryside on both sides of the Mississippi River is underlaid with excellent grades of stone. Therefore the St. Louis district is well supplied with limestone. Operations are both open quarry and underground mining. You may have seen large operating quarries located at Krause, Columbia, and Valmeyer, Illinois, and in St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve counties, Missouri. They occur in calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, iron and alumina oxicles, and silica. These limestones find local use for metallurgical purposes, iron and lead smelting, crushed stone, for roads, ballast, concrete, agricultural limestone, and chemical lime. I did not realize before to what distant points of the country Missouri limes were shipped. Missouri limes have the reputation of being the highest calcium limes produced in the United States. Uses of barytes are in manufacture of asbestos products, paper, printers ink, rubber tires, sealing wax, etc. Regular shipments go as far west as San Francisco, and Los Angeles, north to St. Paul, Minnesota, and Montreal, Canada; east to New York and South Carolina; and south to Florida, Louisiana, and points in Texas.



Dolomite and barytes, as well as granite and various other building stones, are also to be found in Missouri. Dolomite is especially suited for steel furnace linings.

Sand, gravel, and tripoli are produced in this district. Mortar and concrete sands are obtained in large quantities from the Mississippi and Meramec Rivers in St. Louis and its county, Tripoli is mixed and prepared at Seneca, Missouri. Cement is also a very important contributor to the value of the mineral production of the St. Louis area. There are four or five plants in Missouri engaged in the manufacture of cement.

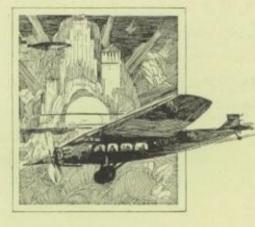
Thus the nature of facilities above described and the enterprising spirit of its captains of industry have combined to make our city one of the most important chemical manufacturing centers in the United States.

I wish to repeat that my information comes from Mr. Ring and is largely an abstract from a most interesting pamphlet which he furnished the RED AND BLACK.

WINGS

By Joe Tanaka, '33

Have you seen St. Louis from the air? You haven't! Then come with me to the Lambert-St. Louis Airport, the aërial crossroads of America, and ride in the airplane, the mechanical bird of progress.



Here is my car, hop in—and presto! Here is the airfield just twenty minutes by automobile over swift, speedy highways from downtown St. Louis.

Look! We are in time to see a Curtiss Condor take off. That is only one of the types of aircraft that we produce right here in St. Louis. Over there towards the north, that low building is the Curtiss Aircraft Factory.

On this broad apron before the hangars we have planes that have come in or are taking off. Come, we are in time to have a ride in the Ford Tri-motor. A beautiful job, isn't it? Resting like a big bird with wings outstretched and—. Come, we must hurry if we are to see St. Louis before the sun sets.

Watch your step and watch the slipstream of those three propellers. There you are. All the convenience and safety protection of an automobile. Comfortable, isn't it?

We are rolling up to the runway. You notice that all planes wait and do not leave till the air-traffic operator signals with his flags that we can take off in safety. Much like our traffic cop.



There's the signal. We're gaining speed, and just look at the terrain sweep by! We have taken off. Smooth riding, isn't it?

Down below you see the hard-surface, six-point runway system, the hangars dwindling into liliputian structures. That building between the hangars is the United States Weather Bureau, which is in constant operation supplying pilots with extensive meterology and weather reports. At the south end of the field, we see the Army hangars and at the north end of the field, we see the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Base and the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Manufacturing Company.

Did you know that the Municipal Airport has a romantic historical past?

Why, back in the late teens the airport was nothing but a muddy field of about 169 acres. In 1923 this field was the scene of the International Air Races and the Pulitzer Trophy Race, at which time 243 miles per hour created a sensation as a world's speed record. The field for this purpose was temporarily enlarged to about 500 acres, with a four-point landing area of 5000 feet in each direction. The grading, hangars, and technical requirements and operation incident to an event of this kind involved a cost of \$315,000, which in those pioneer days, set a record.

We are over the city now, and perhaps you can recognize some familiar landmarks.

As I was saying, this event was organized, financed, and operated by the St. Louis Aëronautical Corporation, a civic organization under the able direction of W. Frank Carter, Carl F. G. Meyer, Col. A. Perkins, and other St. Louisans.

The field was subsequently reduced to its original size, but there remained certain physical features to insure potential development and to enlarge the field again. In 1925 the Air Mail to and from Chicago was inaugurated under a contract with Major Wm. B. Robertson, of the Robertson Aircraft Company and since that time Air Mail has increased to all points in the United States.

About this time the thirty-fifth Division Air Unit, National Guard of Missouri, was organized and established on the field. Colonel Chas. A. Lindbergh, the lone eagle of St. Louis, was an air mail pilot and an officer in this air unit for nearly two years prior to his Paris flight.

Do you see the new Courthouse and Bell Telephone Building, and do you see the rising structures of Greater St. Louis? See those street lights blink? Interesting, isn't it? Oh yes, the history!

In keeping with its recognized and established prestige, St. Louis, in 1928, through the initiative of the Air Board of the Chamber of Commerce and strongly backed by Mayor Victor J. Miller and the City Administration, overwhelmingly passed a two-million dollar airport bond issue and without loss



of time acquired the original field and additional land to total 546 acres. With such a backing, the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport was the first major airport in the United States to complete its technical facilities for an A. I. A. rating. This included a hard-surface, six-point runway system and the installation of a radio station and also a radio range station, operated by the Department of Commerce. The United States Weather Bureau has a complete weather and meteorological station on the field, which I have already shown you. There is also a branch air mail post office maintained by the U. S. P. O. Department.

This field was dedicated the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport by Rear Admiral Richard C. Byrd, on July 12, 1930. It was so named in honor of Major Albert Bond Lambert, formerly in the United States Air Service, who created and maintained the field for public benefit at his own expense, from 1920 to 1928, and whose forethought and actions enabled the city to take it over. A further consideration was a local appreciation of Major Lambert's activities from 1907, in unselfish devotion to the cause of aviation and St. Louis prestige.

There, that is all to the air history of St. Louis. Just see those red lights blinking on and off, one to the north, and the other to the west. Those are the guide lights for night flying to Chicago and Kansas City, respectively. We are coming in to land now. See those landing lights?

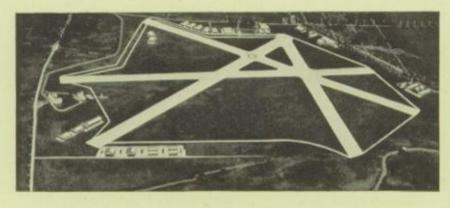
There you are. Great, isn't it.

Sir? What do I think about the Akron crash several weeks ago?

Well—swish! a blast of air struck us from a huge plane starting for Chicago. We turned to see the plane leave the ground much like a prehistoric pterodactyl leaving for a new world.

There was the answer as we stood watching in silent admiration of man's attempt for supremacy of the air. In silent, solemn stillness we do homage to those who died in conquering the air: to those who died in the Akron.

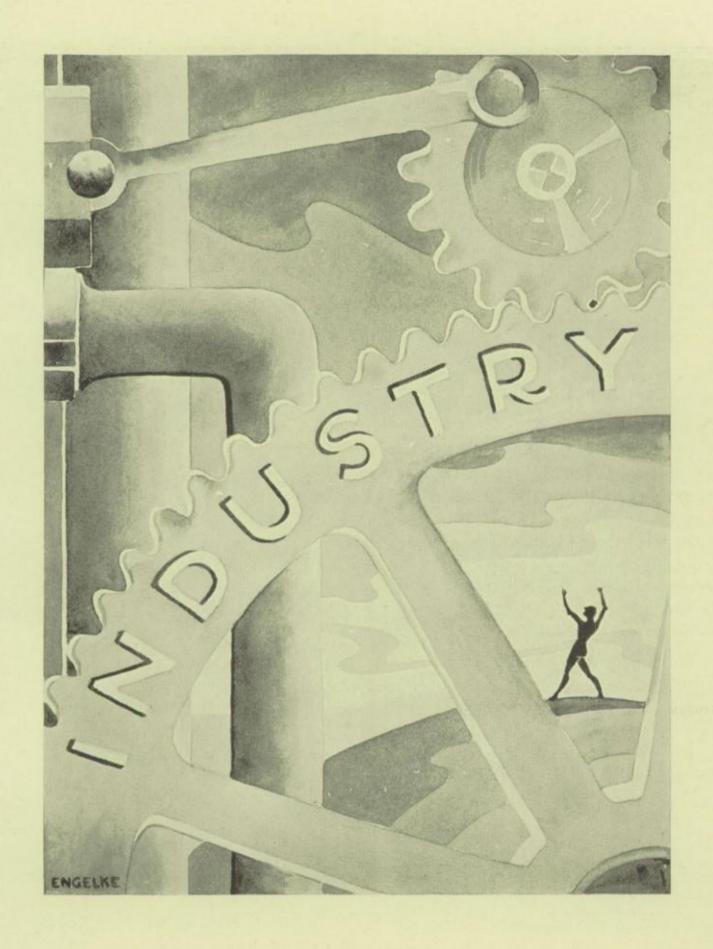
And as the fleeing form of the airplane became a dot, it also became the personification and purpose of man's "aërial ambition—wings."



St. Louis's New Airport

SOME OLD ESTABLISHED ST. LOUIS FIRMS

SOME OLD ESTABLIS	HED ST. LOUIS FIRM	S
Name	Address	Date Founded
St. Louis University	221 N. Grand	1818
Jaccard's J. C. Sickles Company	2100 Washington	1829
Merchants Exchange of St. Louis	Merchants Ex Bldg	1836
Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company	.4204 Union	1837
Citizens Insurance Company	Pierce Bldg.	1837
Laclede Gas Light Company	1017 Olive	1837
Wabash Railway Company	Railway Ex. Bldg	1839
Boeckeler Lumber Company	6901 Easton Avenue	1840
Plant Flour Mills Company	Merchants Ex. Bldg	1840
Joseph Lathrop & Co	Rialto Bldg	1842
Luedinghaus-Espenschied Wagon Company		1843
Shapleigh Hardware CompanyLaclede-Christy Clay Products Company	All N 74h	1845
J. S. Merrell Drug Company	2 N 4th	1945
Plant Seed Company	230 Biddle	1845
Specks Confectionery	414 Market	1845
Mercantile Library Association	.510 Locust	1846
Boatmen's National Bank	300 N. Broadway	1847
F. B. Chamberlain Company	118 Vine	1847
Charter Oak Stove & Range Company	Antelope & Conduit	1847
Chase Bag Company Wm. Schotten Coffee Company	. 920 Spruce	1847
I Bolland Jawaley Company	1002 Lagrant	1040
J. Bolland Jewelry Company	10 S 2nd	1949
Mobile & Ohio Railroad	Fullerton Bldg	1848
Papin & Tontrup	626 Chestnut	1848
Speck Confectionery	414 Market	1848
St. Louis Roofing Company	2310 Randolph	1848
Famous & Barr Company	6th & Olive	1849
Jacob Frank Mercantile Company	810 Locust	1849
Phillip Gruner & Bros. Lumber Company	4006 N. Broadway	1849
Guerdan Hat Company	13 S. Broadway	1849
Missouri Pacific Lines National Bearing Metals Corp. (More-Jones)	Mo. Pac. Bldg.	1849
Northwestern Trust Company	1500 St. Louis Avenue	1849
St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad	Frisco Bldg	1840
Saxony Mills	321 Lombard	1849
Witte Hardware Company	706 N. 3rd Street	1849
Leonhard Confectionery. St. Louis Rubber Cement Company	117 N. 8th	1850
St. Louis Rubber Cement Company	3952 West Pine	1850
A. E. Schmidt Company Inc.	1258 N. Kingshighway	1850
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney	10 C Broadway	1850
C. Witter James M. Carpenter & Co.	506 Olive	1951
Cupples Company	401 S. 7th	1851
Geo. Kilgen & Son, Inc.	4016 N. Union	1851
Beck & Corbitt Company	1230 N. Main	1852
Christian-Peper Tobacco Company	727 N. 1st Street	1852
Conrades Manufacturing Company	1942 N. 2nd	1852
Globe-Democrat	6th & Pine	1852
Henze's Old Rock Bakery Company	1250 D-1	1852
Fulton Iron Works Meyer Bros. Drug Company	217 S 4th	1952
Morgens Bros. Cleaning & Dyeing Company	3407 Olive	1852
N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company	4300 Duncan	1852
Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company	.2717 Olive	1852
Stupp Bros. Bridge & Iron Company	Syndicate Trust Bldg	1852
American Central Insurance Company	408 Pine	1853
Jas. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Company	922 Clark	1853
Luyties Pharmacal Company	4200 Laclede	1853
Schroeter Coal Company. Washington University	Chinker & Lindell	1853
Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Company	1905 Kienlen	1854
Jos. Lindenschmit Grocer Company	4753 McPherson	1854
Marx & Haas Clothing Company	1300 Washington	1854
Pioneer Cooperage Company	2212 DeKalb	1854
Baptiste Tent & Awning Company	612 N. 3rd	1855
Compton & Sons Litho. & Prtg. Co	212 Locust	1855
Greenebaum Sons Investment Company	Boatmens Bank Bldg	1855
Maguire's Real Estate Agency	120 N. 10th	1855
Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company	2215 Dokath	1856
Pauly Jail Building Company	615 N Main	1856
Simmons Hardware Company	9th & Spruce	1856
and the sompany management	opinio	





"ST. LOUIS, A GOLDEN GATEWAY TO A GOLDEN WEST"

By Carl Witbrodt, '33

How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use! As tho' to breathe were life! Life piled on life Were all too small,

-Tennyson, Ulysses

Sure Laclede Liguest, was moved by the spirit of Tennyson in his Ulysses, the spirit of progress and achievement, when he left his home at New Orleans and, in the face of disappointment and adverse opinion, journeyed up the mighty Father of Waters to a point just below the Missouri, where he braved the cruelty of the western savages and the forces of nature in order to found an ideal, a perfect settlement on the western bank of the Mississippi River in 1764, a settlement which has grown and prospered until it has become one of the country's leading transportation centers, its sixth largest manufacturing center, the greatest wholesale distributing center of the Southeast and Southwest, and offers every advantage of metropolitan life.

It is our purpose in writing this story to give you a picture of the growth of the industries of St. Louis as if seen through the eyes of one man, Mr. W. J. S. Bryan, who was born into this world just after the birth of Central High School, eighty years ago. But in order to give a finished and more complete picture, we must refer to the beginnings of the various industries as they are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In 1808, St. Louis had but one baker, Le Clerc, three blacksmiths, one schoolmaster, two merchants, and one butcher (who did not kill until the beef was spoken for in advance).

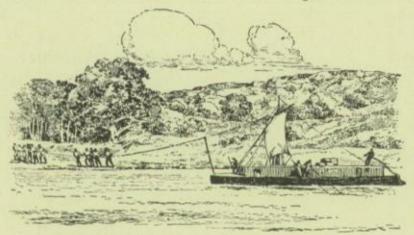
Compare this picture of industrial St. Louis with that which Mr. Bryan sees today, with its 3287 factories, representing two hundred and seventy-one industries, eighty-two percent of all the classifications of business in the United States. The products manufactured in our city could not be purchased for less than \$1,541,950,000. St. Louis leads the world today in the manufacture of drugs, macaroni, bricks, street cars, tobacco, lightning rods, shoes, terra cotta, stoves and ranges, and ice-cream cones. It is the largest market for raw fur, horses, mules, sugar-mill machinery, woodenware, hardware, hardwood and pine, and boots and shoes in the world. St. Louis produces more cotton and duck, flue cleaners, crushers and pulverizers, and hydrogen peroxide than any other city in the United States. (This applies to normal years of prosperity.)



THE FUR INDUSTRY

The cornerstone for this great commercial and industrial city was laid when Piérre Laclede received a charter granting "exclusive trading with the Indians of Missouri—for a period of eight years," enabling him to found a valuable fur trade.

In the very early days, land was purchased with furs and skins. Some of the traders became wealthy and one company had more than four hundred men in its service. The fur companies are still in that section of St. Louis,



Keel Boat With Cordelle, Sail, and Poles
As Used by Pioneer Missourians

near the river, which a hundred years ago was Old St. Louis, and a trip to one of them is most interesting. It is claimed that ninety per cent of the world's raw seal skins are prepared and sold from St. Louis. It is interesting to know that Mr. Ball, the government's seal inspector, has his headquarters in our city for the sake of seeing that the government seals are properly

prepared for market by the Foulke Fur Company.

ST. LOUIS, A DISTRIBUTIVE CENTER

But although one might have expected St. Louis to depend upon the fur industry for its existence, its business men realized very early its great advantages as a distributive center. Located as it is at a strategic point for water and rail transportation, it has ever been the city's policy to encourage a wide variety of businesses, thus securing for itself a steady, consistent financial growth. In the early days, the supremacy of the settlement, town, and city depended upon distributive commerce, and St. Louis, acting upon this principle, became an important distributing center. Fortunes were made and the city grew rich and powerful through the bringing in of all kinds of manufactured products and their distribution to other great and growing sections of the country. But the permanence of St. Louis's prosperity, the enduring growth of traffic came with a new character. As productive commerce became more and more important, St. Louis was built for the coming generations.

ST. LOUIS'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Probably the first productive enterprise in the city was the manufacture of tobacco. The early French inhabitants of St. Louis raised tobacco in their common fields. In 1817, the first tobacco factory was built in St. Louis near the present site of the downtown post office. Twenty years later the newspapers



were speaking of tobacco as "another item of our swelling trade." In 1847, the largest tobacco factory in the West was located in our city. At the beginning of the twentieth century, St. Louis gained the position that she has held for many years, "the place where more tomacco is manufactured than any other place in the world."

ST. LOUIS'S MINES

Much wealth has been brought into our city by its variety of mining interests, but since this topic has been discussed in the Science section we shall not go



Views of St. Louis
From South of Chouteau's Lake, 1840

into detail here except to say that the clay industry is one of the most important of our city's mining interests. From underneath the ground near Forest Park Highlands a vast amount of clay is taken, which is used for the manufacture of pipe and tile. The discovery of fire clay in St. Louis is said to have been accidental. In 1857 a well was dug on a farm near Morganford Road and Gravois Avenue and the white clay was discovered. St. Louis's fire clay is known for its durability at high temperature, which has made it unsurpassed for fire brick and other heat-resisting products. Our city claims to manufacture thirty-five percent of the tile made in the United States.

ST. LOUIS'S STOVE INDUSTRY

The first stove foundry was established in St. Louis in 1841 in the levee district. Since it was easy to transport raw materials, such as coal and iron,

Eighty-six



other foundries started on the levee, developing into a thriving business. St. Louis now turns out products in this field to the value of more than \$15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS'S SHOE AND BOOT INDUSTRY

The shoe industry was not at all prominent in Old St. Louis. It was not dreamed of that the New England States would be rivaled by the West, in the making of boots and shoes. The capital invested in the one hundred and eighty shops, in 1880, was \$700,000.

In 1870, the Browns, the Hamiltons, the Desnoyers, and a little group of other business men demonstrated the advantages St. Louis offered in the manufacture of shoes. Today St. Louis is the king of the shoe manufacturing cities of the world, having twenty-nine establishments and employing over ten thousand workers.

ST. LOUIS'S WOODENWARE AND WILLOW WARE INDUSTRIES

The woodenware and willow-ware industries were among the early business triumphs of St. Louis. Before 1840, they were carried on under the same roofs as hardware. Two years before the founding of Central, 1851, Samuel Cupples opened a shop on Locust Street near the levee. Just twenty years later St. Louis ruled the world in this trade. Prices for every other city on the continent were fixed here. One St. Louis firm sells more annually than any other four houses in the same line in the world combined. Within eighty-two years St. Louis has grown beyond competition in this line, having the largest factory of this character in the world, the Cupples Company. The products are sent to every part of America, to Cuba, to South America, and to Australia,

The Simmons Hardware Company was the first merchandising corporation in the city. Augustus G. Shapleigh is also famous in the hardware business. Another, only less well-known man, is Adolphus Meier. One afternoon his store burned; by evening he saw the roof cave in, and by eight o'clock he was making plans for a new store and letting out contracts for the brick work and lumber. Such has been the spirit of the builders of industry in our city.

ST. LOUIS'S FLOUR AND GRAIN INDUSTRIES

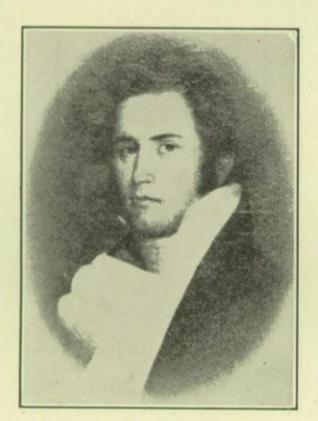
In its early years St. Louis could not produce enough flour to supply its inhabitants with bread. To remedy this serious trouble, Laclede built two small mills on what later became known as Chouteau's Pond and Mill Creek. However, not until 1827 did St. Louis see its first flour mill equipped with improved machinery and steam power. But by 1850 there were twenty-two mills grinding twelve thousand bushels of wheat into two thousand eight hundred barrels of flour daily. Before 1880 St. Louis had become the first city of the country in the manufacture of flour. Our city now produces, each year, flour and grain valued at eleven million dollars.



The growing grain market at St. Louis necessitated the building of grain elevators in which to store the grains. The first of these was built at the foot of Biddle Street, in 1865. Today our grain elevators have a capacity of twelve million bushels.

ST. LOUIS'S BAKING INDUSTRY

At the time St. Louis became a part of the United States there was, as has been stated before, but one bakery in our city. However, by 1881 there were two hundred and fifteen bakeries in St. Louis. By the twentieth century there



Joseph Charless First Editor of the Missouri Republican

were three hundred and fifty-four bakeries with goods valued at \$6,890,000, making St. Louis known as the largest cracker and bread center in the country.

ST. LOUIS'S GROCERY INDUSTRY

The first grocery store in St. Louis was that of J. F. Laveille, which opened in 1812. The first large grocery was begun twenty-six years later by Greeley and Gale. By 1858 St. Louis had fifty-six wholesale grocery concerns with sales amounting to well over twenty-two and one-half million dollars. Our city has at present 156 wholesale groceries and 2,027 retail stores carrying a combination of meats and groceries.

ST. LOUIS'S DRY GOODS INDUSTRY

Among the earliest retail dry-goods stores to be opened in St. Louis were the Famous-Barr Company, founded in 1849 and Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney in 1850.

ST. LOUIS'S FURNITURE INDUSTRY

When the English first settled along the Atlantic coast, they brought all their furniture along with them from Europe. When the colonists moved west, they took this furniture with them. But in 1810 there could be found furniture that was not manufactured in Europe; for, in that year, the first furniture factory opened in St. Louis. One hundred years later, our city was exporting furniture to Europe, and today we have sixty-two furniture establishments employing two and one-half thousand persons.

ST. LOUIS'S SUGAR AND COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES

Just before the founding of Central High School, sugar refining was an important industry. In fact so much sugar was refined that it was found

Eighty-eight



necessary to build a factory to make barrels in which to ship the sugar and syrup, and even then the coopers, working ten hours a day, could not keep up with the demand for barrels and other pieces of cooperage. Today, St. Louis's coopers manufacture products valued at three million dollars.

ST. LOUIS'S NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY

Before 1808 there were no newspapers. People learned the news from passers-by. The Missouri Gazette was the first newspaper in the west. In 1848 a Sunday paper was issued for the first time. As St. Louis grew, more newspapers came here. In 1854, there were twenty-one different newspapers and twelve magazines in our city. By this time the Missouri Gazette had changed its name to the Missouri Republic.

The Missouri Democrat, supported strongly by T. H. Benton, became an influence in Missouri. This paper was later sold to one of its editors. The two other editors started the Globe. In 1875 the Democrat was sold to the Globe and the paper became known as the Globe-Democrat.

The Post-Dispatch was known by these names: Evening Gazette, Evening Mirror, New Era, and The Intelligencer, which consolidated with the Evening News. The Evening News was absorbed by the Dispatch, and, in 1878, became known as the Post-Dispatch.

The St. Louis Times had its beginning in a German paper. Several years ago, this concern was bought by the St. Louis Star.

The papers of our city reach many readers. Many of our papers are sent out of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS'S BREWING INDUSTRY

In 1810 there were built three small breweries in St. Louis. During the years following, the number of breweries and their outputs increased, until in 1850 there were fifty-two breweries. From that time, however, the number has decreased considerably. The oldest and largest of these breweries in St. Louis is the Anheuser-Busch Brewery which is known the world around. Before prohibition, St. Louis supplied brews to all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and even the islands of Australia. With the passage of the 3.2% beer bill, this industry will soon be flourishing as in former years.

St. Louis also pays attention to civic advancement. It is now in the midst of an eighty-seven million dollar building and improvement program, the money being spent for the development of a new civic center, a Union Station plaza, and other improvements.

In pioneer days St. Louis was a great gateway city. Through it passed the Lewis and Clark expedition. From it began the famous Oregon and Santa Fé trails. Today St. Louis continues to be a great gateway city. It is



the country's second largest rail center, with nineteen trunk railroads operating twenty-nine lines, emanating from it. It is the center of the great Mississippi waterways system and growing barge service. It is a great airmail and passenger center, with trunk lines radiating from it to every part of the country. It is the center of a comprehensive network of highways reaching to every portion of the continent.

Yet, despite the eminent position that St. Louis has already reached, industrially, because of its advantages, its strategic position on the Mississippi at the junction of the Missouri in the center of the Mississippi basin, wherein reside fifty-four per cent of the total population of the United States, wherein are produced seventy per cent of the agricultural products, sixty-four per cent of the exportable products, and fifty-two per cent of the manufactured products of the nation, St. Louis is not content to remain static. Such conservative forces as the Chamber of Commerce, General Council of Civic Needs, Industrial Club, etc., are striving to bring about greater civic and business progress, for they realize that St. Louis has potentialities and advantages which have not yet been fully developed, and that when they are, this city will be an even greater metropolis than it is today.

Morgens Cleaning and Dyeing Company was established in 1852, by G. A. Morgens, shortly afterwards taking into partnership with him, his brother, Wm. B. Morgens.

G. A. Morgens died in 1877, on the night of the Southern Hotel fire, and Wm. B. Morgens died in 1884. The latter is the father of the present owners.

During the entire eighty odd years of activity, this firm has occupied but four locations. The first, No. 4 South Fourth Street, was later replaced by the present GRANITE BUILDING, across from the old Court House. The second, 204 South Tenth Street, was destroyed in 1882 by a conflagration, which burned the entire block from Ninth to Tenth, and Walnut to Clark. The third location, 1318 Pine Street, was occupied until 1905, and is now part of the MUNICIPAL PLAZA. The fourth and present home of the firm is 3407-09-11 Olive Street, and is a five-story fire-proof building, erected in 1905 by A. L. and W. H. Morgens, the present owners. This building is one of the first concrete fire-proof factory buildings erected in St. Louis.

Morgens Brothers Cleaning and Dyeing Company always had the reputation of being one of the best firms of its kind in St. Louis, and is nationally known among the larger cleaners for this reputation. It has been their aim during their entire career, to give the best quality and workmanship that is available.



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Early in the year 1829, there came to St. Louis from Switzerland, a watchmaker by the name of Louis Jaccard, who opened a little shop on the west side of Main Street, between Pine and Chestnut—nothing more nor less than a little watchmaker's shop selling principally goods of Swiss manufacture.

Such was the beginning of a business whose history has been closely identified with that of the City of St. Louis.

In 1849, Jaccard's, together with practically all the business portion of St. Louis, was destroyed in the "Great Fire" after which they established themselves on the east side of Fourth Street, between Pine and Chestnut. In 1865, Jaccard's moved to the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets in what was then one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, namely, Odd Fellows' Hall.

In 1887, St. Louis's leading jewelry house, Jaccard's, moved to Broadway and Locust, and remodeled the building to be what was then the largest and most handsome jewelry house in America. The lower floors were used for salesrooms, the upper for their manufacturing and repair shops. This building was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, December 19, 1897, and on Monday, December 20, without the loss of a single business day, they were moved to temporary quarters directly across the street, until a beautiful new building was built in the old location.

1917 found Jaccard's on Locust at Ninth Street, where, as the prestige jewelry house of St. Louis, it has continued, to this day, to meet the discriminating tastes of its exclusive clientele with jewelry, silverware, watches, diamonds, and costume accessories of all kinds.

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JIG-SAW PUZZLES By Raymond Robinson, '35

What is this thing? This jig-saw craze
That keeps us slaving hours and days
To find a little crook or bend
Which will not fit, though hours we spend?

The country's wild! It's going mad! And all due to the new-born fad That has the people, young and old, Entangled in its fatal hold.

And though you work, just two or three, A jig-saw fiend you soon will be:
You'll get down on your hands and knees
To piece together cows and trees.

So heed my warning, friends! Beware! This jig-saw craze is everywhere; You'll pull your hair and act insane; For jig-saw puzzles kill the brain.





THE LITTLE INDIAN'S RIDE

By Josephine Tamalis, '35

Clickety-clack, clickety-clack!
Out on my pony, and now that I'm back,
I'll tell you the things that I saw on the road:
A prairie-dog town and a little horned toad;
A lizard asleep on a rock in the sun;
He jumped as we passed him, and how he did run!
A herd of wild deer that fled by swift as light;
A coyote gray that was soon out of sight.
When taking a trail down a sheer cañon wall,
We had to go slowly for fear of a fall,
And far down below we could see the bright gleam
Of Mato-watoba, the swift little stream.
And high up the cliff, hardly seen from below,
An eagle had built where no hunter could go.

If you'd take the trip, with my father to guide, With my eyes to see things, my pony to ride, I know what you'd say—that cities could go; You'd live as an Indian, whether or no!

Clickety-clack, clickety-clack!
Out on my pony and all the way back,
That's what I saw by the side of the road,
And all in the sunlight that sparkled and glowed.

LOVE MET ME HALF WAY

By Larry Weir, '34

Love met me half way;
But, being shy, I didn't go the rest
When love came half way.
And he, not having time to stay,
Seeing I failed the lover's test,
Left a rankling dart in my breast
After meeting me half way.





THE POET-PAINTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI

By Leota Meier, '34

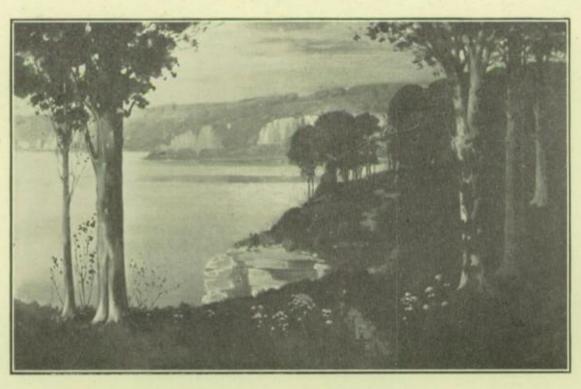


REDERICK OAKES SYLVESTER, a former art teacher in Central and sponsor of the Art Club, was first inspired by the theme, The Great River, while he was engaged in teaching at Sophie Newcomb College and Tulane University in New Orleans. Naturally, while there, he became acquainted with the commercial aspect of the "Father of Waters."

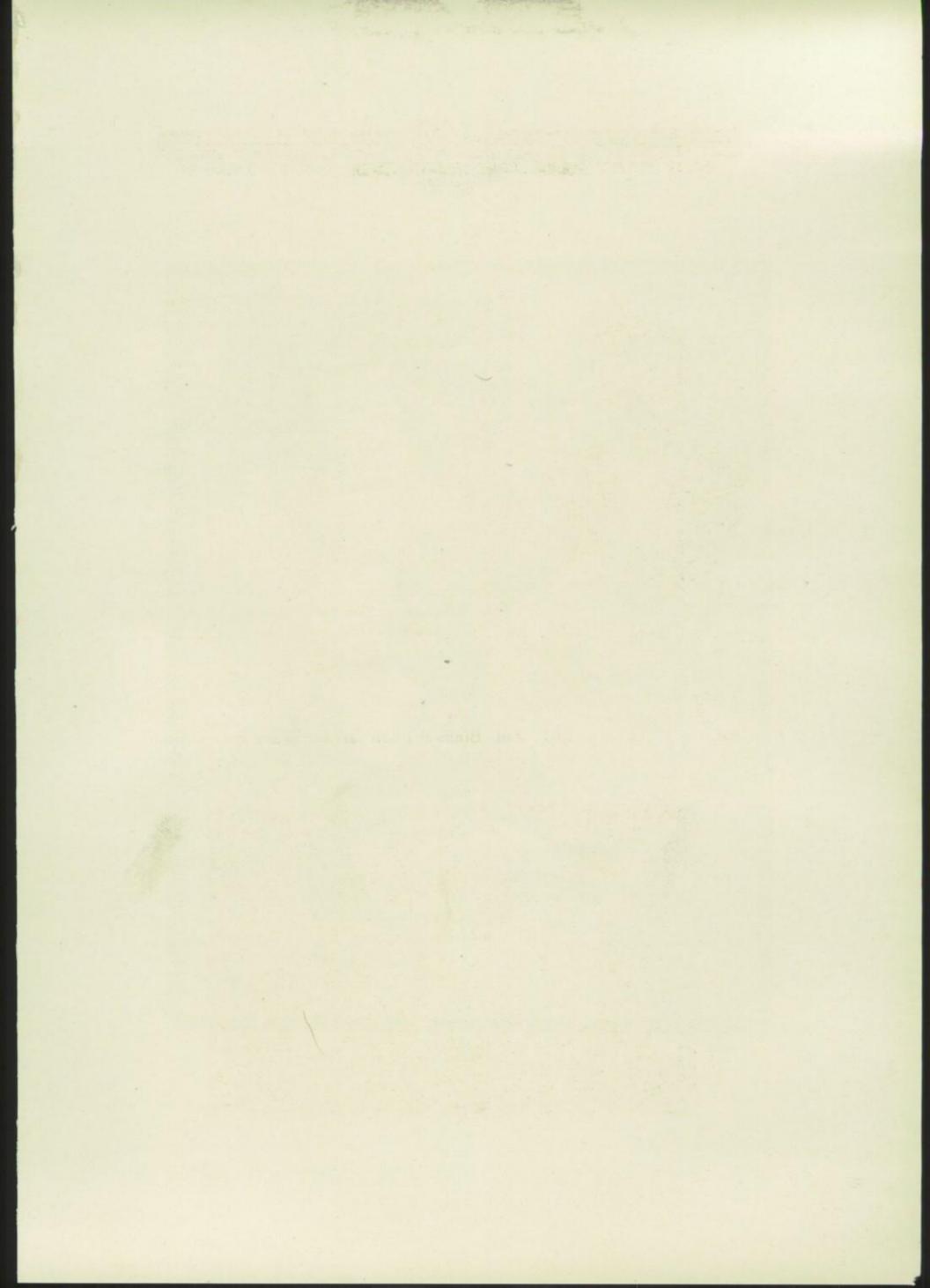
When he came to St. Louis he was so charmed with the beauty of the scenery above Alton that he built his summer home at Elsah, where he painted his most beautiful canvases. Many of his pictures are reproduced in his book of poems, The Great River, limited to one hundred copies, each book bound in genuine leather, containing as a frontispiece an original watercolor, and bearing on the

cover an imprint of the title and Mr. Sylvester's name in gold. One of these one hundred beautiful books may be seen at the public library.

One of Mr. Sylvester's murals, "As the Sowing, The Reaping," occupies one whole end of the dado of the library room in the Decatur High School. It is twenty-three feet long by nine feet high. Three of his paintings, "The Great River," "Illinois Hills," and "Bluffs at Elsah" are in the first floor corridor of our present building and Central has in storage "By the Mighty Mississippi," the large mural that used to decorate the back of the stage at "Old Central."



One Hundred and Two





Water-color sketch made by George Engelke in the outdoor sketching class of the Art Department in the vicinity of St. Augustine's Church.



DEVELOPMENT OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ST. LOUIS

By Esther Cresswell, '35



A CITY'S continual struggle to lift itself above ordinary, every-day surroundings, and reach the finer, more beautiful things of life, despite hardships and disaster, has been carefully depicted in the following pages on the development of St. Louis art from 1764 to the present day. It is sincerely hoped that this information will unfold, to our schoolmates and to our parents alike, a picture of the St. Louis of the past, the present, and possibly of the future, and discover for them new places of interest in our magnificent city.

The purpose of this article is to present a very brief survey of the art and architecture of St. Louis from its earliest days down to the magnificent city of the future, which some of us may live to see.

The first works of art seen in St. Louis were probably the monstrance and the chalice which the priests brought for the celebration of the mass. After awhile, pictures and embroideries, also, adorned the churches.

It had been difficult to bring these objects to St. Louis, as it was a continuous struggle to get the clumsy boats upstream from New Orleans. Bands of pirates frequently hid in secret places on the banks of the Mississippi, waiting to attack boats coming up the river. Then, too, Indians were numerous and often surprised and plundered the boats.

In spite of these handicaps, more and more beautiful objects came from Europe. A quotation from "Paxton's Directory of 1821" reads thus: "It is truly a delightful sight to an American of taste, to find in one of the remotest towns in the Union, a church decorated with original paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul Veronese, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French, and Flemish schools. The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses would certainly decorate any museum in the world. All this is due to the liberality of the Catholics of Europe, who presented these rich articles to Bishop DuBourg, on his last tour through France, Italy, Sicily, and the Netherlands. Among the liberal benefactors could be named many princes and princesses, but we shall insert only the names of Louis XVIII, the present king of France, and that of the Baroness Le Candele de Ghyseghern, a Flemish lady, to whose munificence



the Cathedral is particularly indebted, and who, even lately, has sent a fine, large, and elegant organ, fit to correspond with the rest of the decorations."

The Cathedral Paxton referred to was replaced in 1834 by the present building, popularly called the Old Cathedral. Its official name is the Church of St. Louis of France. It is located on Walnut between Second and Third streets, the original site given to the church by Laclede. Although some of its beauty has been marred by restorations, still it is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in St. Louis and is one of the city's treasures. The architecture shows plainly the classic Grecian influence, both inside and out. Three of the large paintings that were originally in the church to which Paxton referred are still to be found in the Old Cathedral. The other works of art were distributed by Bishop DuBourg and his successors to various parishes and institutions.

Other fine churches were put up at that time, but most of them have disappeared.

One wonders how people living a frontier life as did those of that period had the taste for such fine architecture. This is explained by the fact that the founders of the city were French, and the French have always had a fine feeling for art. And the money was brought in by fur traders,, army officers, and settlers who were going west. Here they stopped to get such articles as would be needed for whatever sort of life they were about to enter. Later, the forty-niners also stopped at St. Louis. Then, too, the city was the headquarters for the sale of public lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. All this put much money into circulation.

It is hard for us to realize that most of the buildings of that early period, 1818, were of logs and a few of stone. There were in 1818 not more than five or six brick houses in the city. A few of these early French log cabins are still to be seen in Missouri. Unlike the American cabins, they are built of logs driven perpendicularly into the ground. The houses, for the most part, were small with galleries usually built on the east side in order to afford a view of the river. Stairways were on the outside and stone chimneys in the middle of the house. Floors were of walnut, oak, or pine, and kept highly polished. Furniture was brought from France or made from forest trees. The women beautified their homes during their leisure time by making embroideries and tapestries.

The old Chouteau mansion was one of the finest of its time, occupying the square bounded on the north by Market Street, one the east by Main Street, south by Walnut Street, and west by Second Street. The walls of the mansion were two and a half feet thick, of solid stonework, two stories high, and surrounded by a large gallery about fourteen feet wide.

Some of the houses built in the early 1800's are still in existence, but the fine old homes, which had been in the choicest residential districts, were torn down to make room for warehouses and office buildings. The earlier homes



still standing in the county are the residence, on Gravois Road, which was owned by General Grant's father-in-law, and is now called "Whitehaven," the Old Convent at Florissant, St. Louis County, now known as Loretto Academy, and the house owned by Samuel Fordyce on the Brown road.

A PICTURE OF ST. LOUIS IN 1853

By Blanch Engler, '35

NE can get a fair notion of what the town of 1853, architectually speaking, looked like from engravings in old books and from sketches on view at the Missouri Historical Society at the Jefferson Memorial. Locust Street west from Seventh Street is lined with handsome residences and churches. An engraving made in 1855 shows that the town had spread out beyond the city limits at Eighteenth Street. Central High School, at Fifteenth and Olive Streets, which was just being completed, looms up in the distance.

The river front has apparently changed but little since then. Remove the bridges and railroad tracks and add steamboats at the levee, two or three rows wide, and it would look much the same as it did to our great-grandfathers. The old French Town, from the levee to Fourth Street, had by 1853 given place to stores and warehouses. The business section had reached Fourth Street on which the only building standing today is the Old Court House. Though now badly in need of repairs, it is still a beautiful structure. It was largely the work of the architects, Robert Mitchell and Wm. Rumbold. An example of the classic revival of 1840, it is of the Doric order in the form of a Greek cross its real splendor being the dome which surmounts it. The greatest quality of the building is in its dignified simplicity. On the interior of the dome are four frescoes painted in 1862 by Carl Wimar, an early St. Louis artist. On the north is "Indians Attacking the Village of St. Louis, 1780," on the east, "The Landing of Laclede," on the south, "DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi River" and on the west, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." In the fourth gallery, Wimar also painted four figures representing, respectively, Law, Commerce, Justice, and Liberty. Portraits, by Wimar, of George Washington, Martha Washington, Edward Bates, and Thomas H. Benton decorate the inner dome.

People who had the taste to erect such a handsome public building must surely have lived in beautiful homes.

In a series of articles published in 1853, in the Missouri Republican, the author tells us: "The St. Louisans took great pride in the magnitude of their homes, in their beauty and in all their appliances for comfort and convenience. Everything is designed for simplicity and comfort. There is an absence of mere tinsel work in St. Louis." He also states, "There are 1254 brick and stone houses in St. Louis with a total valuation of three million, one hundred



and eleven thousand dollars, about the average of three thousand dollars each. All this is done while there are yet standing very many of the ancient log houses and the antique stone buildings with the high pointed roof of the original settlers of the Post of St. Louis. How striking the contrast!—how magical the change! One generaltion has hardly passed away, yet all these things have come to pass."

Two houses built by Henry Shaw in 1849 and 1850 make it easy for us to visualize the wealthy man's residence in 1853, the year Central was founded. His city home originally stood on the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust Streets but was removed in 1891 to Shaw's Garden where it stands today and forms a part of the Botanical School. His country house is open to the public and can be viewed by anyone. The houses were usually three stories high. had balconies with iron railings. The windows were large and reached almost from the ceiling to the floor. There, spacious rooms with high ceilings were lighted by fixtures, often of sparkling cut glass, which hung low from the ceiling. There were great marble fireplaces, some made in foreign countries. Great gilt-framed mirrors were placed above the fireplace in almost every room. Furniture of rosewood or walnut heavy and well polished, and richly upholstered chairs added grandeur. On the walls might be found portraits of members of the family by Chester Harding or by França, pictures showing the life of the times by George Bingham. An occasional painting by a distinguished American or European artist might also be seen in such a home.

DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN ST. LOUIS 1853-1904

By Anna Hossitt, '33

B Y 1853, the birth date of Central, a number of St. Louisans had begun to collect works of art, but the general public had no opportunity to see them. There was no art museum, no art school, no effective art societies. The period after 1853 is, therefore, the most important in the history of the city's art development.

In 1857 the first "loan" exhibition was held in St. Louis. For the first time the public had an opportunity to see some of the pictures that St. Louisans had been collecting. From that time occasional exhibits were held in the city. Works of art were brought from the East and from Europe, and some of them were of a high standard. One of the early St. Louis collectors, Hercules L. Dousman, whose valuable collection, now scattered about the country, was open to the public, was the first to foster the idea of a public museum.

The next step in developing art was taken in 1860 when the Western Academy of Art was established by Henry T. Blow. Unfortunately, however, the Civil War occurred at this time, and the Academy expired. Practically all art development was retarded during this period.



In 1872 art societies began to flourish, and such names as J. R. Meeker, H. H. Morgan, and Dr. W. T. Harris appeared as leaders in spreading a public eagerness for art. In 1874 Halsey Cooley Ives organized a successful evening drawing class in the rooms of Washington University, and the University organized an art department in 1879 known as the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts. The president was James E. Yeatman, and the director was Halsey C. Ives. This shows how our two separate institutions today, the Art Museum, and the School of Fine Arts, in Washington University, had their beginning as a combined organization for furthering art. In 1881, through the munificence of Wayman Crow, the combined school and museum was provided with a new building at Nineteenth and Locust streets. The two remained as one department until after the World's Fair in 1904. From that time on, the Art Museum has been housed in the art building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was enlarged. The Art School was then moved to the British Pavilion, another exposition building. Later, through the generosity of William K. Bixby, the present building on the southeast corner of the Washington University campus was erected in 1930.

Three years after the World's Fair, the citizens of St. Louis voted to support the Art Museum on a public tax, and thus, becoming a public institution, it was severed from the School of Fine Arts.

The Art Museum contains collections ranked among the finest in the country, and characteristic objects of almost every phase of art from ancient times to the present day. It therefore provides an opportunity for studying art of all periods and countries. Miss Mary Powell is the Supervisor of Education at the Art Museum, and she, together with her assistants, endeavors to spread among old and young alike, a finer appreciation of art.

The School of Fine Arts, under the direction of Edmund H. Wuerpel, has continued as a prominent factor in advancing the art of our city, and also in bringing forth the hidden powers of its students, some of whom have won distinction.

In the period following the Civil War, St. Louisans realized that a city ambitious to be really cultured and progressive must have its art societies. The St. Louis Sketch Club was formed in 1877 by J. R. Meeker. The meetings were held in the studios of its members. The club prospered until 1885 when dissenting members formed the Salmagundi Club. Both closed about 1886.

Next followed the establishment of a very important factor in the progress of fine arts in St. Louis, the St. Louis Artists' Guild, founded about 1898. It grew out of the idea of a group of artists who met in various studios and discussed art. However, as the membership grew, they felt that they should have a permanent meeting place. Accordingly, in 1908 a building was opened



on Union and Enright avenues. The Guild holds four competitive exhibitions a year, of the works of St. Louisans. Artists' productions are hung on the walls of the Guild, and judged by three out-of-town artists. The prizes are given by St. Louis patrons of art. The Guild is open every day from one to five o'clock, and is free to the public.

One other early art society that is still in existence is the St. Louis Art League. Another was the Friends of Art. This organization had two objectives. It encouraged St. Louis painters by buying some of their pictures, and it fostered a love of art in the public by presenting these pictures to the schools.

St. Louis, along with other cities all over the world, has realized that fine arts, as well as applied arts, plays an important part in its development, and so we find art being given serious attention in our public schools. Drawing is compulsory in the elementary department, and elective in the high schools. Art Appreciation has recently been added to the curriculum. The Board of Education has put thousands of dollars worth of pictures and casts on the walls of the schools, and has erected buildings of beauty and distinction in all parts of the city.

Leaving the present day, we return to the period after the Civil War, for a word about architecture. It was an era of poor taste all over the country, and furthermore, St. Louis was recovering from the War. However, it did produce the Eads Bridge, which was begun in 1867 and finished in 1874. Architecturally speaking, it is one of the finest bridges in the country.

In the late nineties our taste in architecture began to improve. The Wain-wright Building on North Seventh Street and the Wainwright Tomb in Bellefontaine Cemetery are outstanding illustrations of this improvement. Houses of distinction were built in Westmoreland Place, Portland Place, and other parts of the city. St. Louis became known throughout the United States for its beautiful homes. The Board of Education, in the late nineties, engaged William B. Ittner as its architect. Through him St. Louis gained its reputation for beautiful school buildings. Mr. Ittner designed the Yeatman High School, the Soldan High School, the McKinley High School, and many grade schools. In 1900 Washington University started on what has since become one of the most beautiful groups of university buildings in America.

In 1904 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition not only left us a handsome Art Museum building, but it undoubtedly stimulated in the people of St. Louis a desire for a better city.

By 1904 St. Louis had made great progress. Much, however, remained to be done before it would begin to live up to its possibilities. The city had grown up like Topsy. Its growth needed direction. That direction was furnished by a group of forward-looking citizens called the Civic League.



THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION

By Mae Mensendiek, '35

In 1905 the Executive Board of the Civic League appointed a committee to consider a general plan for the city. This committee submitted to the League a plan advising the following improvements: the grouping of municipal buildings; street improvements; a park system, and a Municipal Art Commission. A thorough study of each topic was made and from these studies the first city plan for St. Louis was formed in 1907. Of course the League could only suggest as it had no power to act. It did make plain, however, our need of a city plan, and in 1911 an ordinance was passed providing for a City Plan Commission.

In 1916 this Commission published the Public Building Group Plan, which is, today, taking form in the Memorial and Aloe plazas. Since nothing could be done without money, no progress was made until 1923 when, under a bond issue, St. Louis voted to pay from eight to nine million dollars for the nine blocks which the plazas were to occupy.

Until very recently, little further had been done toward the erection of the plazas, because it was difficult to get possession of the land. This obstacle has finally been removed. The old buildings have been razed, the ground is being cleared, and one of the proposed buildings, the Municipal Auditorium, is in the process of erection. We can now have a very clear idea as to what these plazas will look like. The Aloe Plaza, in front of the Union Station, has finally become a reality. It includes the two blocks bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, Market, and Chestnut streets. From now on the first impression of a visitor to St. Louis should be affected favorably by the loveliness of these two blocks with their grass, trees, shrubs, and fountains. Now, after forty years, the beauty of the Union Station can be appreciated.

Before long one will also be able to enjoy the beauty of the Memorial Plaza, which, in general, extends from Twelfth to Fifteenth streets, and from Clark Street, where the City Hall and Municipal Courts group are located, to St. Charles Street, where the Lucas Garden forms the northernmost terminus.

The Plaza proper will include the six blocks bounded by Market, Pine, Twelfth, and Fifteenth streets, and the one adjacent block bounded by Pine, Olive, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. The southern terminus of the Plaza will be formed by three buildings facing Market Street, the present City Hall, the Municipal Courts Building, and the Municipal Auditorium, now under construction. On the east side, facing Twelfth, is the new Civil Court House, and on Pine, the Bell Telephone Building. The Missouri Pacific Building on Thirteenth and Olive, and the Public Library, in the block bounded by



Thirteenth, Locust, and Olive also face the Plaza. Christ Church Cathedral, the Shell Building, and the Jefferson Hotel are other notable buildings near the Plaza.

Inside the Plaza there are to be three buildings erected in the blocks bounded by Twelfth, Fifteenth, Pine, and Chestnut streets. The one in the center of these three blocks will be the Soldiers' Memorial, but the purposes of the other two have not yet been decided. The three blocks left between Chestnut, Market. Twelfth, and Fifteenth will constitute the main open Plaza, while the block bounded by Olive, Pine, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth will be used as a Northern Plaza for the Memorial Building and as a pleasing entrance to the Library. In addition to grass and shrubbery, sparkling water displays will adorn these spaces. At the highest point of the west end of the Plaza will be a fountain from which water will gush to a pool north of the Auditorium. This water will be submerged at Fourteenth to reappear in a lofty jet at the center of the space between the Soldiers' Memorial and the Municipal Courts. It will pass again under the crossing of Thirteenth to appear once more as a fountain and finally rest in a quiet pool north of the City Hall. Another such pool will be made between the Library and the Soldiers' Memorial. Statues of important characters in history are to be erected also. The street cars will be carried underground from Twelfth to Fifteenth so as not to impede the easy flow of traffic in the Plaza. There will also be a subway under Market Street for the length of the Plaza, and underground parking spaces for workers in the vicinity.

Of course all these changes that will make the Plaza a lovely spot cannot be done right now, but the land which has been cleared can be planted in grass, thus making it much more beautiful than the group of unsightly buildings that have marred this spot.

Now another problem faces the people, and, although the Plan Commission has offered its solution, nothing has been done to carry it out. As a result of the City's growth westward, it has turned its back on its greatest asset, the Mississippi River. The river front, while it might be, and ought to be, an attractive place, is the most run-down place in St. Louis. The solution which the Plan Commission has offered would make it a lovely spot indeed. There would be a large open plaza, with driveways, promenades, grass, fountains, and trees. The railway terminals would be placed in an inconspicuous location and there would be a modern boat landing created at the levee.

One can get a good idea as to what the river front as well as the Memorial Plaza will look like from the models now displayed in the old Court House.

The plans for the river front reveal difficult engineering problems and the necessity of a vast amount of money if they are to be carried out. However, with the picture before us of what the river front would look like, we, who are the citizens of the future, should not rest until we have made this inspiring vision a beautiful reality.



ALL ABOARD FOR THE CENTRAL TOURS. BROADWAY

By Gertrude Thompson, '34

THE best way to get acquainted with the art and architecture of your city is to visit it.

The following itineraries will provide pleasant and profitable occupation for many vacation hours.

The Federal Reserve Bank, central bank for the Eighth Federal Reserve



Sale of Slaves at Court House Door 1860

District, classic in style, is located on the northeast corner of Locust and Broadway. It was built in 1925 by Mauran, Russell, and Crowell. The medallions along the top represent seals of the states which belong to the Eighth District. Over the main door is the seal of the United States surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, the work of Daniel Chester French. The beautiful interior is noted for its marbles and wood carvings. Guides, who take one about the building, tell interesting facts about it and about the banking system.

On the southeast corner of Broadway and Olive is a memorial tablet erected by the Missouri Historical Society in honor of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. On this site Clark lived and died, 1770-1838. This

must have been, formerly, a fashionable residential district, but, looking at Broadway as it is today, it is difficult to imagine such a thing.

The old Court House, on Broadway, Chestnut, Market, and Fourth, was begun in 1839 and finished in 1862. The style is the classic revival of 1840. Doric, in the form of a Greek cross; it is surmounted by a dome of Renaissance



design. It was the scene of many historic events. Slaves were auctioned off on the western steps. The first Dred Scott trial was held here. On the northwest corner of Fourth and Market is a boulder which marks the starting point of all pioneer trails west. An old sundial and the whipping post of old Saint Louis were located on this site. The old Court House is famous not only because of its age but also for its beauty. It is an architectural achievement that the city may be proud of. The most beautiful part of the interior is the rotunda and dome. The murals by Wimar, described in the preceding article, are



Lobby of the Southern Hotel

recognized as worthwhile paintings but need good restoration. The building today is used by the Saint Louis Art League for exhibitions: plans and models for the Memorial Plaza and the Proposed River Front may be seen here. We can easily appreciate the beauty of the Court House as it stands today, but some day we hope it will be restored.

The Southern Hotel, located on the southwest side of Walnut and Fourth, is said to have been the first fireproof building in Saint Louis. It was one of the finest hotels of the Mississippi Valley. The Southern and the old Planters' Hotel that stood on Fourth and Chestnut were the headquarters for the rich planters on their visits here.

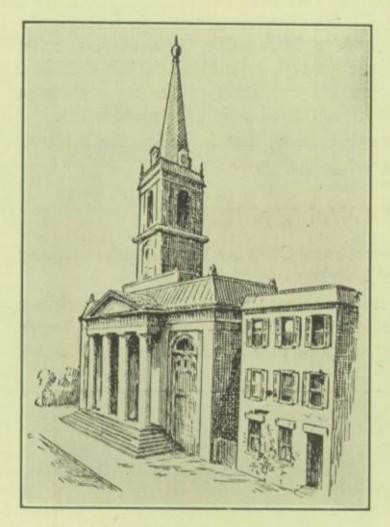
Fourth Street, "The Hill," as it was called, was beyond the town in 1800. It was here, at the head of Walnut, that the old Spanish Fort protected the town below.

We shall descend, now, on Walnut to the old Post of St. Louis. Third Street was the "Street of the Barns" because it was where the barns stood. Second Street was the "Street of the Church."

The old Cathedral is located between Second and Third on Walnut. It was the Cathedral of Saint Louis from 1834 to October 18, 1914, when it became the Church of Saint Louis of France. There have been three churches



on this site: Log Church, June 24, 1770; Second Church, consecrated March 28, 1824; and the present Cathedral. The corner stone of the present church was laid August 1, 1831, and the building was consecrated October 26, 1834.



The Old Catholic Cathedral

The style of the exterior is Greek classic. The façade is dignified, with its Doric columns, and the windows are well balanced in design. There are four languages on the façade: English, French, Latin, Hebrew. Upon entering the building, we are inspired and silenced by its classic beauty. Three very old paintings are hung over the three altars. Over the main altar, Saint Louis of France, over the east, the Madonna, over the west, Saint Barthelomew. The pictures were given by the King of France and French nobles in the early nineteenth century. Over the west side of the altar is the Bishop's Canopy decorated with the French lily, la fleur-de-lis. The land on which the old Cathedral stands is said to be the only property in Saint Louis that has not changed hands.

First Street was the Rue Royale or Rue Principale. Here the houses stood

looking out over the river; but in 1849 much of the old French quarters was destroyed by fire.

On First Street and Market is a tablet marking the site of the old Chouteau Mansion, which was originally Laclede's fur post.

You may go to the river and see the Eads Bridge, begun by Captain James B. Eads in 1867 and finished in 1874. At that time it was considered one of the marvelous engineering feats of the world, and is truly a great architectural accomplishment.

The view of the old buildings along the river front today is much the same as in a print of 1855. Some day the old buildings will be torn down, and, in their stead, there are to be drives, parks, and spraying fountains where we may go and enjoy ourselves. Then we shall have made a lovely and inviting front door instead of our old back yard.

Now we go south on Third to Gratiot. On the southeast corner is the second oldest church in Saint Louis. The Old Cathedral was for the French,



but Saint Mary's Church was for the German Catholics. It is surrounded by the houses of the church and is entered by a side door, for the front door is closed except on holidays. When you have passed through the narrow iron gates into the small courtyard, you might well imagine yourself in Europe.

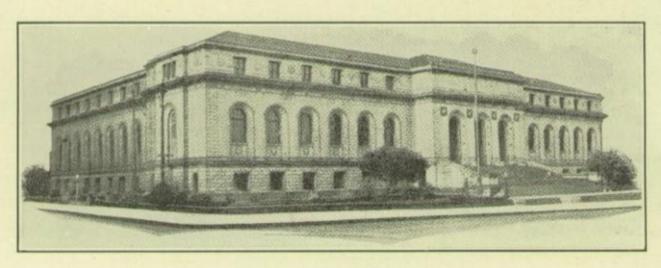
We go west to Fourth and then north to Cerre. On the southwest corner we find the Dent house, in which Grant married Julia Dent. This building, now delapidated, was once in a good residential district of the city. Perhaps some day this memorable old house will be turned into a Grant Museum.

Looking south on Broadway one sees a grassy area extending for a block. This is the site of the old French market.

FOOTING IT DOWN TWELFTH

NTHE northeast corner of Fifteenth and Olive is a bronze tablet marking the site of the first high school building erected in 1856.

The Public Library is located at Fourteenth and Olive. The architect was Cass Gilbert, the style Italian Renaissance. The Library system was begun in 1865 as "The Public School Library," and in 1884 the title was changed



St. Louis Public Library

to "The St. Louis Public Library." Across the front can be seen carved medallions representing the seals of the city and of the Library, heads of Minerva, Janus, Pegasus, an hour glass, an owl, and an eagle. Alternating with the arches of the entrance are large medallion portraits of Homer, Dante, Virgil, and Shakespeare, and on the beveled edge are various figures of the nine muses and the three games. On the lower portion of the building are thirty medallions of painters identified with their art. The Art Room is one of the most beautiful rooms in the library. Its distinguishing characteristic is its ceiling, which is an adaptation of the carved ceilings in Italy. No furniture is fastened to the floor; therefore it may be cleared at any time for an Art Exhibition or reception. Just off from the Art Room is the Stedman Library for students in architecture. Notice the carved doorway. The circulation department is open from nine in



the morning to nine in the evening every day except Sunday. The Reference Room is open from nine A. M. to ten P. M. every day except Sunday, when the time is two to nine P. M. The Open Shelves Room is open on Sundays.

Pause a moment at the head of the Library steps on Olive Street. Before long the broad expanse which extends from the Library to Clark Street will be an area of grass, flowers, and spraying fountains, surrounded by tall, monumental buildings, something which we may be proud of. This is the Memorial Plaza.

The Lucas Garden is located on Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Locust. It was a gift from the Lucas family in 1854. The items of interest: The drinking



The New Missouri Pacific Building

fountain by Nancy Coonsman Hahn, a gift from Margaret R. Kincard, is in the center of the eastern end. The central basin has a water spray, the benches a unique design with the vegetation in the form of a Fleur-de-lis.

The Shell Building on Thirteenth and Locust is worthy of note.

The Christ Church Cathedral is one of the most beautiful churches in St. Louis. It is located on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust. This church was the first parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church west of the Mississippi, and is the mother church and Cathedral of the diocese of Missouri. The building, designed by Leopold Eidlitz of New York, was finished in 1867. It is a good example of Early English Gothic. The tower was added in 1911. The bells are a duplication of the German Pavilion Bells at the

World's Fair in 1904. They have pealed for the Municipal Christmas festivities; welcomed distinguished visitors, including the President; and have rung joyously for returned soldiers. The Tuttle memorial on Locust Street was erected in 1927 in memory of Bishop Tuttle, for many years Bishop of Missouri. It is so constructed that more stories may be added to it. The church is open during the day. The entrance is on Thirteenth Street. Upon entering the church we are silenced and awed by its spaciousness and beauty. The reredos, in the east end, a gift of Mrs. Christine Blair Groham, was dedicated December 25, 1911. It was designed and executed by H. Heme and Sons of Exeter, England, with the cooperation of Kivas Tully. Mr. Heme oversaw



the setting up of it. It is entirely of Caen stone from Normandy. It is all hand-carved and tells the history of the Church with Christ as the central figure. Beneath the altar are carved groups of the annunciation, presentation of Christ in the Temple, and the resurrection. The key to the reredos may be obtained at the church. The Bishop's Throne was a gift from Mrs. Kate Howard and is of Gothic stone work. All the windows in the church are beautiful, especially the seven lancet windows at the west end of the Cathedral, and those in the baptistry on the northwest corner as you go out. The subjects of the west window are The Nativity; Adoration of The Wise Men; Christ Among the Doctors; Our Lord's Baptism; Christ Before Pilate; The Shepherds of Calvary; and The Angels and Women at the Tomb.

The Missouri Pacific Building on Olive and Twelfth Street is one of the monumental buildings facing the Plaza.

The Bell Telephone Building situated on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Pine, begun in 1923 and finished in 1925, is in the modern setback style, has stained glass windows in the southern part of the rotunda, and ceilings beautifully painted. Visitors are allowed to go to the top of this building for a view of St. Louis.

The Civil Courts, located on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Market, was built in 1927. It is a combined modern skyscraper, classic Temple, and Egyptian Pyramid. The Egyptian decorations of the main rotunda are beautiful. St. Louis, from the Greek Temple is worth seeing.

The City Hall is located on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Market. Begun in 1890, finished in 1898, it is the type of the French Hotel de Ville. In the central portion of the building is an open space about one hundred feet square, surmounted by galleries and covered by a skylight. This wall space contains a series of ten paintings by F. L. Stoddard, portraying Indians and allegorical subjects. There is also a copy of Nancy Coonsman Hahn's memorial of the Missouri soldiers at Cheppy, France. In the outside office of the Mayor's suite is a tile mosaic of St. Louis of France. This was part of the Louisiana



One Hundred and Sixteen



Purchase Exposition. A statue of Ulysses S. Grant by Robert P. Bringhurst stands at the southeast corner of Washington Square on Twelfth and Market. It was presented by Grant's Monument Association on October 9, 1888. It is the one public representation of Grant in the city in which he once lived.

The Municipal Courts Building, on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Market, is in the French Renaissance style and was erected in 1910 and 1911.

The Laclede Statue, by George Julian Zolnay, is placed between the Municipal Courts Building and the City Hall, facing Thirteenth Street. It is not an attempt at physical likeness, but it is a representation of Laclede as a pioneer. It was a presentation to St. Louis from the Centennial Association in 1914 in conjunction with the centennial celebration of St. Louis Incorporation in 1909.

The Municipal Auditorium is now being erected on Fourteenth and Market.

The Union Station is located on Market and Eighteenth. It is Romanesque in style. The architect was T. C. Link. It stands at the western end of what was once Chouteau's Pond. In front of it is the Aloe Plaza.

TOURING LINDELL

By Joseph Hossitt, '36

THE Continental Life Building, located at Grand and Olive, designed by Ittner, rises majestically and can be seen for many miles around. It has a beacon atop it, used to guide airplanes. It was completed in 1930.

St. Francis Xavier's Church, Grand and Lindell Boulevards, is sometimes called the College Church, because of its relation to St. Louis University. It is in the English Gothic style and Henry Switzer was the architect. The bells in the tower were cast in Seville, Spain, having been brought to New Orleans and then to St. Louis. They were put in the tower in 1914. The glass windows in the west end by Emil Frei are notable.

St. Louis University, Grand Avenue and West Pine Boulevard, was founded in 1818 by the Jesuits, and is the oldest university in the west. The buildings are English Gothic style and designed by Henry Switzer. There are some interesting paintings here by old masters. Some are to be seen in the reception room.

The Scottish Rite Cathedral, at 3637 Lindell Boulevard, was designed by William B. Ittner in the classic style of the Ionic order. The large auditorium seats 3,000 people.

The former St. Louis Club, 3663 Lindell Boulevard, is an interesting example of French Renaissance architecture. Friedlander and Dillon of New York and Ewald of St. Louis were the architects.



The Masonic Temple on Lindell, between Grand and Spring, is classic in style. Eames and Young were the architects. The three stages of the design are an emblem of the three steps in Masonry. A glass window is the work of Emil Frei.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at 3692 Lindell Boulevard is Gothic in style.

The Coronado Hotel at Lindell and Spring avenues is one of the most beautiful hotels in the city. A walk through the reception rooms on the main floor is suggested. Notice the handsome apartment buildings in this district.

The Moolah Temple, 3821 Lindell, stands out because of the material of which it is built.

The St. Louis Medical Association Building, 3839 Lindell Boulevard, is classic in style.

The Cathedral of St. Louis is five blocks west on Lindell Boulevard and is the largest church in the city. It was designed by Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett in a developed Byzantine style and was dedicated October 18, 1914. The exterior of the Cathedral is impressive. There are three domes. Only one, the great central one, is seen from the street. This dome, including the cross, is 227 feet from the street level. The interior is massive in construction. Its greatest length is 238 feet and its greatest width is 194 feet. Two rose windows at the northern and southern ends of the church were designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios.

Within the building are four chapels. The All Saints' Chapel and the Lady Chapel were designed in the Roman style by C. A. Leonari of Rome and executed by Tiffany and Company of New York. The Blessed Sacrament Chapel and the All Souls' Chapel were designed in the Byzantine style by G. D. Barnett and executed by the Gorham Company of New York.

The Sanctuary is interesting and the High Altar is especially noteworthy, because of the beauty of design and the richness of material. A great portion of the Cathedral is covered by mosaics, which are very beautiful.

The views up and down Lindell are beautiful, especially on a rainy night.

SEEING KINGSHIGHWAY

O REACH the important places on Kingshighway, leave the Delmar-Olive car at Kingshighway.

Temple Israel, a Jewish synagogue, on the northwest corner of Washington at Kingshighway, was designed after the *Madeleine* in Paris in the style of a Roman Temple of the Corinthian order.

The Second Baptist Church, on the southeast corner of Kingshighway and Washington, was designed by Mauran, Russell, and Garden in a modified Italian Gothic style.



St. John's Methodist Church, on the southwest corner of Kingshighway and Washington was designed by Theodore C. Link in late Italian Renaissance. It is of the Ionic order.

St. John's Club House, on Washington Avenue, was designed by Wilbur Trueblood. It is in the Gothic style.

The Tuscan Temple at the northwest corner of Westminster Place was designed by Albert Groves, in the classic Doric order and is used as a Masonic lodge.

The First Church of Christ Scientist is on the southwest corner of Westminster Place. Mauran, Russell, and Crowell were the architects. It is in the Renaissance style.

Church of the Unity, at 5015 Waterman Avenue, was designed by William B. Ittner in the Gothic style. A mural decoration by E. Wuerpel occupies the entire wall space back of the pulpit. It was given to the church by Mrs. B. J. Taussig in thanksgiving for the safe return from the World War of all the young men connected with the church, among them being her son.

To the east of Waterman Avenue is Hortense place. South on Kingshighway are two of the handsomest residence places in St. Louis. The Portland Place entrance was designed by Theodore C. Link. At Lake Avenue, in this place, is a statue called "Mercury Teasing a Young Eagle," by Frederick W. Ruckstuhl. The entrance to Westmoreland Place is the work of Eames and Young.

A walk through these places is delightful.

From Maryland Avenue to Pine Street are some of St. Louis's finest residence hotels. On the southeast corner of Maryland and Kingshighway is the Park Plaza Hotel, which can be seen for great distances around. The hotel was designed by Victor Proetz.

The Chase Hotel on the northeast corner of Lindell and Kingshighway is one of the most beautiful in the city.

From here one can walk east three blocks to Newstead Avenue to the Catholic Cathedral already described in the Lindell itinerary, or one can go south on Kingshighway, past the hospitals, for which St. Louis is famous.

One might walk west on Lindell Boulevard toward Washington University or enter Forest Park.



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

A TOUR of the campus of Washington University would be enjoyable. The university can be reached by the City Limits car, the University-Olive car, or the Waterman bus.

The buildings cover one hundred and fifty-five acres and are considered one of the most beautiful groups of University buildings in America.

University Hall is the main building. It was erected in 1900, and was used as the administration building for the World's Fair. The style is Tudor Gothic, and the hall was a gift of Mr. Robert S. Brookings. A wonderful view of St. Louis can be obtained from the archway.

The arcade of Ridgely library is beautiful.

Duncker Hall houses the school of Commerce and Finance and was erected in memory of Charles Duncker, who was killed in the World War. He graduated from Central in 1910, receiving the scholarship of Washington University.

The Woman's Building is the center of the social life of the women. It contains beautiful reception rooms, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria, which is open to the public.

McMillan Hall is the women's dormitory.

Graham Memorial chapel is near the men's dormitories. It was designed by J. P. Jamieson who had his inspiration from King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England. It is Tudor Gothic in style. On specified Sundays, during winter months, organ recitals are given here.

January Hall, east of Graham Memorial Chapel, is used as the law school. James P. Jamieson was the architect.

Busch Hall is the chemical laboratory.

From Busch Hall one can go to the archway of the main building again, and then south on Forsythe Boulevard to the Givens School of Architecture, a gift of Joseph Givens in honor of his father and mother. The building is different from the others, being classic in style.

The New Art School, the gift of William K. Bixby, at Skinker and Forsythe, is also classic in style. Jamieson and Spearl were the architects. The woodwork and plaster in the Antique room were removed from the British Pavilion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Robert Burns Statue, directly in front of the Art School, was erected in honor of Burns by admirers of his genius.

A walk in the neighborhood south of Washington University would be worth while since there are very beautiful residences in this section. At Forsythe and Ashbury is the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. This little church is Norman Gothic in style and was designed by Guy Study.

South on Pennsylvania Avenue is Brentmoor, another place of lovely homes.



STROLLING THROUGH FOREST PARK

IF YOU wish to spend a pleasant afternoon, it is recommended that you go to Forest Park. For five cents, you can make a circuit of it by bus, starting at the Lindell Pavilion, Lindell and Kingshighway, and passing all points of interest. Or you may make a trip through on foot, since there are numerous ways to enter the park.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 and the Pageant and Masque of 1914 were held here. The Municipal Theatre is also in the park.

Within the park boundaries are included thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres. It is one of the largest parks in the United States. Many are its attractions: the Jefferson Memorial, the Art Museum, the golf courses, the tennis courts, the playgrounds, the Zoo, and the Jewel Box. It is deemed inadvisable to try to visit all these places in one day, but to take a few at a time.

Jefferson Memorial, at the DeBaliviere entrance, may be reached by the University car line. It is open from ten to five daily, including Sundays, and is only closed on Christmas and New Years'.

The building, classic in style, and designed by Isaac Taylor, is a memorial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. It is a combination of a museum, library, statue, archway, and community house.

A statue of Thomas Jefferson by Karl Bitter is placed in the center of the building under the high arch of the rotunda. On the east wall is placed a bronze tablet—the Signing of the Treaty. It is in high relief and represents Monroe, Livingston, and Marbois signing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty made April 30, 1803. A bronze tablet, designed by Tiffany and Commemorating the Louisiana Acquisition, is placed on the west wall. In the west wing are exhibited the Lindbergh Trophies. In the east wing is the headquarters of the Missouri Historical Society. A very good idea of life in old St. Louis can be obtained by studying the exhibits and pictures here.

Just outside of the memorial, on the eastern side, stands the statue of a Pioneer Woman, modeled by Nancy Coonsman Hahn.

The Art Museum is not far south of the Jefferson Memorial and can be reached by walking past the golf links and up Art Hill or by taking the bus in front of the Memorial.

It is the only permanent building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, having been designed by Cass Gilbert. The style is classic, with six Corinthian Columns across the main entrance. The Sculpture Court was inspired by the Baths of Caracalla and has the largest Guastivino ceiling in the United States. The museum contains a representative collection of paintings and sculpture, decorative and graphic arts, and affords a wonderful opportunity for the study of art.

The English and American period rooms are beautiful. Anyone may listen



to the talks on Art given by Miss Powell or members of the staff. Many interesting exhibitions are held here from time to time.

The St. Louis Statue directly in front of the Art Museum was modeled by Charles Niehaus. It was presented to St. Louis in commemoration of the Exposition held on this site. The statue overlooks Art Hill, which is shaped in a semi-circle and slopes down to the lagoons. Here was held the Pageant and Masque of 1914.

To the East of the large bird cage is the statue of the Zuni Indian by Walker Hancock. It was a gift of Augustus Maschmeyer as a memorial to Jessie Tennille Maschmeyer. It can be reached from the Art Museum by walking east through the Zoo, and through the bird cage.

North of the Zuni Indian statue is the World's Fair Pavilion or shelter house, designed by George Kessler, with Henry Wright as associate architect. This building stands on the site of the Missouri Building of the World's Fair. One of the most beautiful views of western St. Louis is gained at this point.

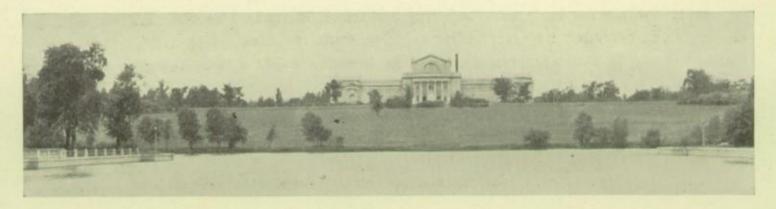
On the terrace is a sundial, a memorial to Mary Leighton Shields, president of the Missouri Society of Colonial Dames of America for seventeen years. The benches nearby are supported by crouching elves designed by Nancy Coonsman Hahn. The Japanese cherry trees up the slope to the shelter house are a beautiful sight when in bloom. The Jewel Box is located opposite the Arena and can be easily reached by the Market Street car. Displays of flowers are kept here and are frequently changed.

THE STATUES IN FOREST PARK

A good starting point would be at Oakland and Kingshighway. Here is the Bates statue, by J. W. McDonald, a memorial to Edward Bates, a member of Lincoln's first cabinet.

North of this statue, at Lindell and Kingshighway, is the Francis P. Blair statue, the work of W. W. Gardner. Mr. Blair had a prominent part in the life of the city during and after the Civil War.

Midway between the Lindell entrance and the Jefferson Memorial is the Confederate Memorial by George Julian Zolnay.



One Hundred and Twenty-two



At the lily pond is the Bertha Guggenheim Memorial Fountain by J. A. Horchert.

Near this, at McKinley and Government drives, is the Franz Sigel statue by Robert Cauer and is the only equestrian statue in the park besides that of St. Louis.

West of the Missouri Pavilion, on the border of the lagoon is the Jahn Memorial, erected in honor of Freidrich Jahn and a gift of the St. Louis Turnverein. It was the work of Robert Cauer.

West of this, at Skinker and Forsythe boulevards, is a fountain by Victor Holm, commemorating the work of two St. Louis musicians, Owen Miller and Otto Ostendorf.

WALKER HANCOCK

By Ruth Farrell, '33

ALKER HANCOCK, now an outstanding American sculptor, graduated from Central High School in June, 1919. He played an active part in many school activities. Walker Hancock was one of the editors of the RED AND BLACK and contributed both art work and poetry to that publication. His cover design has been used often on the RED AND BLACK.



One of his poems was published in Art and Archeology, a leading art magazine, when he was sixteen years old. Walker Hancock played one of the chief parts in his class play. He helped in the designing and research work for the Greek Games, a beautiful pageant given by the Girls Gymnasium Department of Central at the Municipal Theatre, in 1919. During his senior year he made the Memorial Tablet which is waiting for a permanent place in our school. In addition he attended the Saturday morning classes at the Washington University School of Fine Arts.

Upon his graduation from Central, Walker Hancock received a scholarship to the Washington University Art School for his outstanding work in the High School Art Course. Following that, he won a scholarship to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. While there he won the Stuartson prize and twice the Cresson Traveling Fellowship, which enabled him to travel extensively in Europe. Next in his list of awards was the gold medal for American sculpture in the Pennsylvania Academy's Annual Exhibition, which he won on his Bust of Toivo. At about the same time he won the Prix de Rome prize, which is the greatest award a young American sculptor can hope to attain. It enabled him to study, free of charge, for three years at the American Academy, at Rome. He spent an extra year in Italy and on his return



to the United States he was appointed to his present position as head of the Department of Sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

At present Walker Hancock's time is divided between the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia and his studio in New York. He is working on important commissions, both architectural pieces and portraits. His summer studio is at Folly Cove on Cape Ann in Massachusetts.

Walker Hancock has a number of works in St. Louis. He has Memorial Tablets in both the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Scruggs School. His Bust of Toivo is at the City Art Museum. Mr. William Booth Papin owns his bronze statue of Time. The Squirrel Fountain is owned by Mr. Charles McClure Clark. The Zuni Bird Charmer, which is his latest work in St. Louis is located near the Bird House in Forest Park. It is a bronze statue, life size, of a kneeling Indian with a bird on either arm. Walker Hancock is still a young man and we all join in wishing him a long and successful career.



STAR DUST By Larry Weir, '34

As a star
Is falling,
I wonder what it thinks.
I wonder if, in its way,
It rants and curses
And cries aloud to kin and God,
Or if in some grand ethereal mood,
Quiet, prosaic,
It murmurs softly,
"This is fate."



ARCHITECTURE OF ST. LOUIS

By Mr. Spross

IKE other factors in civilization, architecture undergoes certain changes, influenced by economic and other material conditions. While no definite line of demarcation can be drawn between the periods of architectural style transition in America, a gradual change can be observed, evolving from the application of the European styles, to the Modern or Individualistic feeling that is in our midst today.

To understand readily how the European styles influenced the building of Greater St. Louis, it is necessary to know something of the sources from whence they came, and the characteristics which distinguish them, one from another. To do this we must go back through the centuries of time and history and trace them step by step until we find them knocking for admittance at our door.

To the ancient Greek of Hellas, the architects of more than twenty centuries are indebted for the fitness or "sense of proportion" which they gave; a matter of no exact science, but that feeling of pleasant satisfaction in the relationship of each part to the whole, so nobly portrayed in the Parthenon at Athens, still sublime in inspiration though in ruins. From the Greek we have a low-pitched roof covered with tile; the sculptured frieze supported by columns of the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian orders, whose bases repose on series of terraced steps.

From the Etruscans of northern Italy came the arch, which the Romans copied, making the semi-circular arch their distinguishing feature. In all other respects their architecture is largely a modification of the Greek styles.

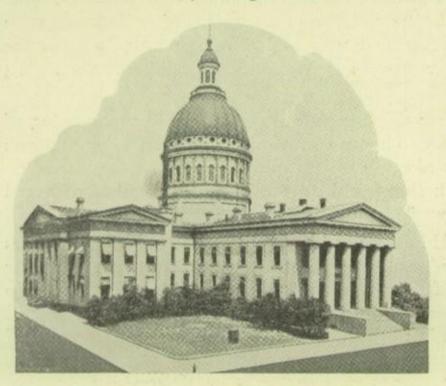
In the East, a mingling of Oriental style which the Roman produced is that which is known as Byzantine, employing an interior charm and gracefulness unknown to the Romans. But in the West, there was no particular type to blend with the Roman to form a style comparable to the Byzantine. What actually took place was a gradual modification of the Roman style into that which is known as the Romanesque. The tendency here was away from the heaviness so prevalent in the older construction. In Lombardy, the vaults were supported by ribs at the groins or intersections of surfaces, the ribs resting on pillars, making the use of massive walls unnecessary. Thus the ribs were used for both structural and decorative purposes.

In France was born the Gothic style of architecture just prior to the Renaissance. Structurally, it is marked by the pointed arch, which may be raised to impressive heights without material increase, in width, needing no heavy walls to resist the outward thrust, thereby permitting the building of vaults of any size or shape. In this style there is not any excess material. All weight is carried by the skeleton of arches, piers, and buttresses, the spaces between the outside piers being filled with lofty windows. This style was copied in



England, Germany, and Italy where, through elaborate ornamentation, various modifications of the Gothic style arose. Nowhere else in the world, save in France, does it exist in its original purity.

In England, during the reign of the Tudor sovereigns (15th to 18th centuries), one of the modified Gothic types prevailed, known as the Tudor style and characterized by straight lines. Turrets, decorative chimneys, bay and



The Old Court House

oriel windows became popular. The Elizabethan phase (late Tudor) developed certain characteristics, such as great square windows, numerous fireplaces and chimneys, carved staircases of wood, gables, octagonal turrets, projecting windows, paneled ceilings, and detailed ornamentation.

Since the Renaissance, a revival of the Classical style began to influence French architecture and spread to other countries. It was a marked characteristic of the new age that other buildings

besides churches were worthy of the architects' skill; consequently a study of the best works has continued to our present time.

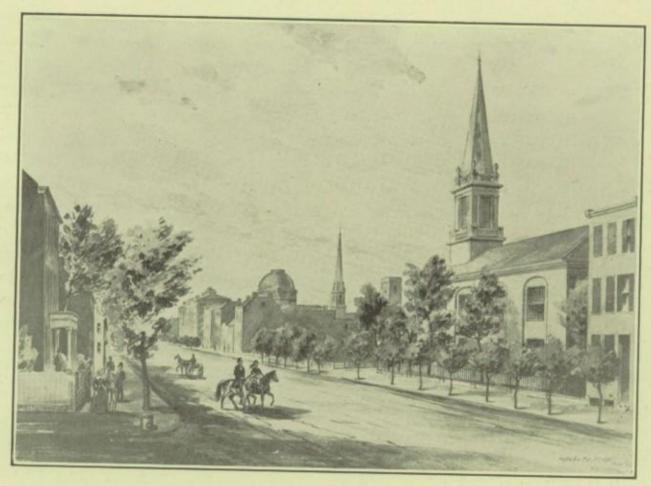
In the early days when St. Louis was scarcely more than a trading post on the threshold of the New West, it is interesting to note that among the tradesmen of the community was an auctioneer named Gabriel Paul, who designed the first cathedral in Missouri. The structure was built of brick and located on a site near Second and Walnut streets. It was begun in 1818, and torn down before the days of photography; so we have only the written record of its existence. It stood in the same square where the present Old Cathedral now stands.

The next builders of note, after Gabriel Paul, were Morton and LaVaille. Records show that they were partners, who designed and built a brick Episcopal Church on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets; another, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut; and still another, in 1860, at Thirteenth and Locust. In 1926 these men drafted the plans of the First Court House which was completed in 1833. In 1854 this structure was razed for the East Wing of the present Old Court House, which was not completed until 1862.

The year 1837 marked the beginning of the works of two more architects of note, Lewis M. Clark and Oliver A. Hart. The former designed the old



St. Louis Theatre, which was built on the southeast corner of Third and Olive. This structure, the finest west of the Mississippi River, seated 1400 people and cost \$70,000. In the early fifties it was torn down to make way for the Customs House, which still stands. Mr. Hart's contribution to growing St. Louis at this time was three churches. He designed the Second Baptist Church, which was built in 1846 at Sixth and Locust; the First Presbyterian Church at Fourteenth and Locust (then known as Lucas Place), and, later, the Walnut Presbyterian Church (1864) at Sixteenth and Walnut.



First Presbyterian Church

Approximately from 1850 to 1890, the influence of the Romanesque and Classic style was vigorously applied to homes, churches, schools, and commercial buildings. This influence was introduced into St. Louis and amply portrayed in the many fine homes and churches erected in the early fifties after the plan of George I. Barnett, a distinguished young architect, trained under Sir Thomas Hine, of London, who came to St. Louis from England about 1840.

Upon his arrival in St. Louis, Mr. Barnett joined Lewis M. Clark, which step marked the beginning of a long and successful career. Two of his earliest works were the New Court House and St. Vincent de Pauls Catholic Church. Mr. Barnett designed the finest Missouri homes prior to the Civil War, a splendid example being the Kennett's home at Selma Landing on the Mississippi



River in Jefferson county, which to the rivermen of that time was known as Kennett's Castle.

The fifties were notable for the important buildings erected at this time. In 1852 Mr. Robert Mitchell designed the Mercantile Library Building, and Mr. Barnett gave to St. Louis the finest of all his churches, the Union M. E. Church located at Eleventh and Locust. The year following he designed the Trinitarian Congregational Church at Tenth and Locust, the first of the denomination in Missouri.

In 1856 the first Public High School building was completed and located at Fifteenth and Olive. This building was designed by Mr. Wm. Rumbold.



The Old Merchants Exchange Main Between Market and Walnut At the Time of the Civil War

The first official Central High occupied this structure in March of that year. It was the first of its kind west of the Mississippi. The Tudor Gothic style employed in its design evidently set the pattern for all future High School Buildings in the city, as later, Mr. Ittner, designer of buildings for the Board of Education, drew his inspiration from the Tudor period of England with most gratifying results. Mr. Rumbold was also given the contract to complete the Old Court House, the chief task being the designing of

the dome which was made of cast iron, and completed in 1862.

Another splendid piece of architectural achievement of this decade was the Christ Church (Episcopal), the construction of which was halted by the Civil War. Not until 1910 was the present tower erected, designed by W. A. Caldwell of St. Louis and built by Kivas Tully. The reredos of this magnificent structure was designed by Harry Hems of Exeter, England, and installed in 1911.

This same period brought to St. Louis the influence of Gothic architecture through Mr. Isaacs, who was educated in the Trinity School of New York and entered work with Richard Upjohn, one of the truly great Gothic architects of America. Mr. Isaacs practised privately in St. Louis after the Civil War. Types of his designing are portrayed in the Church of Holy Communion (Episcopal), the Patchen residence, and the New Mercantile Library Building, which replaced the old one designed by Mitchell.

In 1869-70 the Four Courts Building at Twelfth and Clark came into being, designed by Thomas Warying Walsh, who came to this city in 1850. The present buildings of St. Louis University at Grand and West Pine, as well as the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Grand and Lindell, were the contributions of Mr. Walsh.



The seventies saw the beginning of some of the finest residential sections of St. Louis. Notable among them was Vandeventer Place, the first house of which was the beautiful home of Charles H. Peck, who had prepared himself in architecture and was a partner of the late George I. Barnett.

Thomas B. Annan, a native son of St. Louis, designed and completed the Merchants' Exchange Building in 1875. This was a most remarkable building. Particularly was it noted for its interior woodwork, which was of walnut. Mr. Annan also produced the Cupples residence, a home noted for the beauty of its interior woodwork.

The middle eighties marked a turning point in Missouri architecture as well



The New Civil Court House

as in that of the entire nation. Henry Hobson Richardson brought the American people to thinking in terms of the Romanesque style for all classes of buildings. His life cut short by an incurable malady, he requested his practise to be turned over to three young men of his office, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, who executed an extensive amount of work in the city during the next decade.

Near the close of the nineteenth century, the tall office building or skyscraper came into being, especially in America, presenting entirely new problems. Its framework of steel embedded in concrete transformed the science of building. The only style worthy to succeed is the stepback design.

To avoid the monotony apt to result from the myriads of regularly arranged window openings, and to prevent the extreme height of the structure from

making the dimensions seem poorly proportioned, are two problems in exterior design which the architects of the modern tall buildings must solve. In the solution of these problems the achievements of past centuries play an important part. Many elements of the Classic and Gothic designs are employed. The continuous vertical strips between windows ending in pilasters and sometimes cornices produces a striking resemblance to those employed centuries earlier in Europe.

In 1891 the tall office building made its appearance in St. Louis, the accentuated vertical pilasters expressing the new era of steel and concrete construction



just coming into its own. As a general trend the Renaissance, Romanesque, and Classic style found expression in office-building design. During 1893-94 St. Louis gained three notable additions: the City Hall, designed by Eckel and Mann; the Union Station at Eighteenth and Market, designed by Theodore C. Link; and the Visitation Convent at Cabanne and Belt, by Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett.

Nineteen hundred and four has been referred to as the Golden Age of St. Louis. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition aroused public interest in archi-



New Telephone Building

tecture. Gradual improvement in character of design, composition, and application of ornament took place. Some very beautiful buildings of the Exposition established a precedent which was to be reflected in the modification of design in general. The massive granite Administration Building of the Exposition which Robert I. Brookings provided for Washington University: the Fine Arts Building: the Art Museum, and Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park all exemplify this influence.

The following list partly portrays the gala performance of the builders' art and architectural achievement extending from this period to the entry of our country into the World War:

Boatmen's Bank Bldg., 1913-14. Eames and Young, architects.

Laclede Gas Light Co., 1913. Muran, Russell, and Crowell, architects.

Moolah Temple, 1913. Heflfenstellar, Hirsch, and Watson, architects.

New Roman Catholic Cathedral, 1913. Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett, architects. (The mosaics on the arches and pendentives of this cathedral were made under the supervision of Emil Frei, of St. Louis.)

University Club, 1914. Eames and Young, architects.

Missouri Athletic Association Bldg., 1914. Ittner and Brueggeman, architects.

Church of Our Lady Lourdes, 1916. Study and Farrar, architects.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1916. Albert B. Groves, architect.

Hotel Statler, 1917. George B. Post and Sons, N. Y., assisted by Mauran, Russell, and Crowell of St. Louis, architects.

St. Louis Post Dispatch, 1917. Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett, architects.

During our participation in the World War, few buildings of note were completed. Home industries were bent on winning the war, and all else mattered little. But as soon as the nation, state, and community had recovered from that orgy of blood, and the state of human relationships began to assume



a condition tending toward normalcy, building was resumed with renewed vigor and clearer vision for future needs. Some of the recent structures completed are as follows:

Hotel Chase, Chester and Chase Apartments, 1922. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect.

Hotel Coronado, 1925, Addition, 1926. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect. Scottish Rite Cathedral, 1921-23. William B. Ittner, architect.

W. K. Bixby Hall of Fine Arts, Washington U., 1925. Jamesson and Spearl, architects.

The Embassy Apartments, 1926. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect.

From 1927 to 1932, we find the gradual evolution of design destined to culminate in our present modernism so clearly exemplified in the completion of our New Civil Courts Building and the erection of that gigantic pile of concrete and steel, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building. Evolution speaks progress—the transcendent fact of steady growth in architectural design attesting to the same. This culmination of which we speak, however, is not ultimate in any sense, our efforts of today being the progress of tomorrow.

(Article written by the sponsor, Mr. Harold E. Spross, after research work and exploration trips which he and his committee, Woody Ford, Robert Yamamato, and Ray Wise, made.)

THE FABLE

By Larry Weir, '34

Dust lies heavy
And deep
On the faded pages
Of yesterday.
I, with the feeble puffs
Of man,
In places
Scatter several minute grains.
Then hastily,
Unconsciously,
Carefully, glean

Distorted facts,
Confused actions,
Dealing with deeds
Of patriots and tyrants,
Reversing their creed;
Making heroes
Of nonentities.
This I gather
Into one gigantic myth
Frown bewilderment,
And call it—
History.

MR. SCHMITZ: ART PATRON

After an interview with Mr. Schmitz

By Rose Hummel, '34

Rudolph Schmitz, for he has done so much toward the development of art appreciation in our schools. In 1900 he began a custom of awarding each year, with the assistance of a friend. three reprints of paintings to the best three art students of the school system. This custom he continued for ten years. As a result of his generosity, students and schools were the recipients of 1600 prints and 300 plaster casts.

schools a collection of 538 reproduc- and studying them during the day. He during one man's lifetime.

St. Louis students should know Mr. tions of great paintings and prints of has traveled much, but he says he This "Schmitz Collection." statues. representative of the best in the world's art during the past five hundred years. passes from school to school, remaining a year at a time. It will soon be our turn to enjoy these pictures.

It was the writer's privilege to talk with Mr. Schmitz. He is eighty-one years old, just one year older than Central. He came to this country at the age of eighteen. He learned English by In 1920 he made and donated to the copying twenty words in the morning velous changes have come to St. Louis

always returns to St. Louis a better satisfied citizen.

When he first came here. St. Louis had only 30.000 inhabitants. It was a pioneer town with mud ankle-deep in its streets and stepping stones at the crossings. Just four hundred miles west there were plenty of buffaloes and thousands of Indians ready at any time to go on the warpath. After listening to such stories, one realizes what mar-

ST. LOUIS ARTISTS

The artists whose names appear in the following list have in some way been connected with St. Louis. Unless ers. birth and death appear after the name. the artist, as far as could be ascertained. is still living.

This list was made by Mary Taylor. '36, and Frances Hager, '36, for the purpose of encouraging Central students to become acquainted with the names and works of St. Louis artists. items included have been checked by reliable critics. but the list is student work and makes no pretense at being all-inclusive.

George C. Aid. Etcher, engraver, and painter.

Tom P. Barnett. 1870-1929 Painter of landscapes. Deceased.

Ruth Barry. Jewelry.

Oscar E. Berninghaus. A painter and illustrator. He specializes in Western subjects.

George Bingham. 1811-1879. Enjoyed a great reputation in his day as a painter of contemporaneous life and character. Many of his paintings furnished subjects for engravings published in the forties and fifties. Deceased.

Robert Porter Bringhurst. 1855-1925. Sculptor. He was an instructor in the School of Fine Arts. His statue of Grant is in the northeast corner of the City Hall Square. Deceased.

Lilian Brown. Deceased. Painter. Taught in Soldan High School.

Sheila Burlingame. Painter and sculptor.

and illustrator. She designed Central's dell Blvd. school pin. She is a graduate of Cen-

Arts.

Mrs. Kathryn Cherry. Deceased, 1931. Still-life painter, mostly flow-

William Merritt Chase. 1849-1916. Deceased. He was a famous painter. He is said to have taught more artists than any other man of his day. St. Louis is said to have given Chase his real start in the art world.

Harry Chase. 1853-1889. Deceased.

Marine painter.

Frank Swift Chase. Landscapes. Alban Jasper Conant. 1821-1915. Deceased. Painted portraits of Lincoln. Sherman, and other notables.

Paul Cornoyer. 1864-1923. Deceased. He painted scenes of New York and London. Some of his works are in St. Louis Art Museum.

Dawson Dawson-Watson. Landscapes.

Mary Fairchild (Mrs. Will H. Low)

Painter. George C. Eichbaum. 1837-1929 Deceased. Painter.

Hugh Ferriss. Architectural illustrator. He graduated from Washington University.

Augusta Finkelnburg. She taught at Central and was later transferred to Cleveland. Landscapes.

Manuel de França. 1803-1863. Deceased. Born in Portugal, educated for the priesthood, had to leave his native land because of political disturbances. He came to St. Louis in 1845, and became very popular through the influence of James E. Yeatman.

Emil Frei. A stained-glass window painter. He is represented in many St. Louis churches, among which is St. Frances Xavier. He also did some of Mildred Bailey Carpenter. Painter the mosaics in the Cathedral on Lin-

Charles F. Galt. Portraits.

Clara Pfeiffer Garrett. Sculptor. Weaving in St. Louis Art School.

Adele Schulenburg Gleeson. Sculptor. She graduated from Central.

C. K. Gleeson. Paintings and etch-

Gustav Goetsch. Portraits, etchings. and landscapes. Instructor at School of Fine Arts.

Alexandra Korsokov Golstan Batik. Painting.

Jules Guerin. Illustrator. Painter. Painted decorations in Lincoln Memorial. Washington, D. C.

Nancy Coonsman Hahn. Sculptor. She did the Missouri War Memorial that stands in Cheppy, France. Her interest in sculpture began in Frederick Oaks Sylvester's class at Central. She is very fond of sculpturing children.

Walker Hancock. Distinguished sculptor. He is an instructor in Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He won the Prix de Rome in 1925 in sculpture. He is a graduate of Central.

Chester Harding. Deceased. 1792-1866. Portrait painting. "Brought up on the frontier in the western New York wilderness. We find him in early manhood a giant in strength and size. a peddler, a chairmaker, and tavern keeper by turns, too ignorant to know his own possibilities, until at last he was fortunate enough to see some heads painted by a traveling craftsman. His imagination was fired at once. He attacked the great difficulties attending the study and practice of art in those days with true pioneer enthusiasm. His first portrait was of his wife and was painted on a pine board with sign paints. His talent was genuine, however, and his unflagging zeal led him at last over the ocean to study in London. In the beyday of his popularity in Boston even the great Gilbert Stuart was neglected." Fred Green Carpenter. Painter. In-structor at the St. Louis School of Fine Weavers Guild. Former instructor of painted the portrait of many St. Louisans.

Paul Harney. 1850-1915. Portraits | in Jefferson City by his panels in the | in St. Louis. He was the first sponsor and poultry sketches.

Matthew Hasings. 1830-1919. Deceased. Painter. Some of his sketches of early St. Louis are in the Jefferson

Florence Hazeltine. Painter. Art Instructor at Soldan High School in St. Louis.

Florence French Holm. Pottery. Instructor in the School of Fine Arts.

Victor Holm. Sculptor. He is a teacher at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. He is represented in the Barnes Hospital and Art Museum.

Harriet Hosmer. 1831-1908. Deceased. She was fond of modeling figures of mirth. Her "Puck" is famous. Her career was a stimulus to many people.

William Henry Howe. 1846-1929. Deceased. Painter. Received many medals in American and European exhibitions.

Halsey C. Ives. 1847-1911. Deceased. He was a landscape painter. He also taught in St. Louis and became Director of the Museum of Fine Arts. A tablet was erected in the St. Louis Art Museum for Mr. Ives. He was one who helped to create the Art School and the Art Museum of St. Louis.

Dorothy Jennings. Sculptor.

Joseph Jones. Painter.

Henrietta Ord Jones. Pottery.

Takuma Kajiwara. Portrait painter. Photographer.

Robert Kissack. Painter. Represented in Missouri Capitol. Formerly Supervisor of Fine and Manual Arts in St. Louis Public Schools.

Gisella Loeffler. She decorated the Johnson Rand operating room in Barnes Hospital with fairyland figures and children at play.

Agnes Lodwick. Landscapes. Miss Lodwick is now teaching art in the Central High School.

Scott MacNutt. Portrait painter.

W. L. Marple. Deceased. One of the earlier painters.

William Matthews. 1821-1905. Deceased. Portrait painter.

Cornelia Maury. Etcher and painter. Mary McColl. Landscapes.

J. R. Meeker. 1827-1889. De-ceased. Landscape painter. He shown special interest in Southern swamp

Frank Nuderscher. Painter. Represented in the Capitol at Jefferson City.

Richard Miller. "He did his first work in St. Louis as an artist on the staff of the Post-Dispatch in 1901. Most of his paintings are of women in

Senate Chamber: also by some pictures in the possession of the King of England and in the St. Louis Art Museum. Europe knows Richard Miller's work almost as well as does this country. His paintings hang in Venice and in Rome: in the Luxembourg and the Musée de Petit Palais: in Liège and Antwerp and the Royal Museum of Christiana, Norway. One of his canvases is in the private collection of the King of Italy. He had done between 50 and 60 portraits of prominent St. Louisans. His best effort is found in creation of figures and sunlight interiors. He does landscapes and portraits.

Tenasco Milovich. Painter.

Caroline Risque. Mrs. Julian Janis. Sculpture. Her favorite subject is children. She is represented in St. Louis Art Museum. Former student of Central High.

Charles M. Russell. 1865-1926. Deceased. Painter of western scenes.

Holmes Smith. He specializes in water color. He is a professor of History of Art in Washington University.

Wallace Herndon Smith. Landscape and figure painter

Fredrick L. Stoddard. The pictures above the stage in the auditorium of our building were painted by Stoddard. Some of his murals are in the City Hall and McKinley High School. He is represented in other buildings of St. Louis.

Fredrick Oakes Sylvester. 1869-1815. Deceased. He was a mural and landscape painter. He was an art teacher at Central High

E. Oscar Thalinger. Landscapes.

Florence Versteeg. Painter of still

J. J. Vorst. Came recently from Germany. Portraits.

Mary Powell. Organized the Art Department of the Public Library, and the Educational Department of the Art Museum, compiled a bulletin of Public Art in St. Louis which has been an invaluable aid in preparing the itineraries suggested below. Lecturer to Central's Art Appreciation Club.

Among the more recent collectors of art in St. Louis should be mentioned:

James F. Ballard. Deceased. 1851-1931. He possessed the most valuable collection of oriental rugs in the United States. He willed the larger part to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. His gift to the St. Louis Art Museum of about seventy rugs forms one of the finest collections of Asia Minor rugs in America.

William K. Bixby. Deceased. 1857-

of the St. Louis Art Museum: President of the Board of Control of the Art Museum; the donor of the present building of the School of Fine Arts: a liberal contributor to the Artists Guild: a member of the Commission to decorate the Missouri State Capitol. He made many gifts to the Art Museum. The Bixby Collection of paintings was famous. He had a remarkably fine collection of Oriental paintings and objects.

Guy Blackmer. Chinese objects.

Dr. Malvern B. Clopton. Prints. Lionberger Davis. Prints.

Samuel C. Davis. Paintings and one of the finest collections of Chinese Jades in America.

E. A. Faust. Paintings exhibited at the Art Museum.

Dr. Max A. Goldstein. Drawings. Practically every great name in art from the time of Michel Angelo down to the present time is represented.

Hugs Kochler. Blue and white en-

Edward Mallinckrodt. Paintings.

Warner McCall. Paintings and ob-

Charles Nagel. Paintings. Prints. One of the best collections of prints by Anders Zorn.

Horace Swope. Prints.

Carl Gustav Waldeck. 1886-1930. Deceased. Portrait painter. He established a studio in St. Louis in 1887.

Eloise Long Wells. Etcher, painter, and charcoal worker.

Carl Wimar. 1828-1862. Deceased. His family imigrated to St. Louis from Germany when he was a boy. Their home was on the outskirts of the town near the favorite camping ground of the Indians, that being the spot where the Public Library now stands. He came to know the Indians intimately. Wimar specialized in western and Indian scenes. He is said to have been the first to appreciate and worthily utilize pictorially the Indians and the buffalo. The productions of few American paintings possess so great an ethnological interest as his." painted the pictures in the old Court House.

Edmund H. Wuerpel. He is a St. Louis painter and instructor. He is head of the School of Fine Arts. Mr. Wuerpel is nationally known for his landscapes and mural decorations. He is represented in St. Louis Art Museum, other galleries, and the Bixby collection.

George Julian Zolnay. Noted sculptor. Still living. He was president of the St. Louis Guild. Also an instructor at St. Louis School of Fine Arts. His gigantic Lion and Tiger old-fashioned gowns. He is represented 1931. A very generous friend of art surmount the gates of University City.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS"

This article and list were jointly compiled by Florence Lewin, '33, Josephine Yates, '34, and Thelma Taylor, '34. Readers are reminded that the list is students' work for the information of students, and that it makes no prefense to a perfect selection. In general, the musicians listed have been composers. Unless the word deceased or the birth and death dates are given, the musician, as far as could be ascertained, is still living.

of the galaxy of great musicians who. from time to time, have graced your city? During the last century St. Louis has seen artists of the highest degree rise to fame and greatness. To do justice to their genius and talents, would require volumes; so, for lack of space. we are unable to give more than a glance over the golden years of music's progress. Imagine, modern reader, your city in 1830. At that time, the sturdy American pioneer had little time to follow any of the finer arts, but the gay, vivacious, pleasure-loving French, who formed an important part of St. Louis's population, were not so engrossed with fur-trading that they did not have time to cultivate "the common language of all nations." The Germans, who hailed from the land of the Rhine, which had seen Beethoven, Handel, and Bach rise to fame, were an important element in St. Louis, but at first proved a disappointment to visiting musicians, who expected great things of people who came of a race famed for their musical ability. When William Robyn came to St. Louis, in 1837, with high expectations, he was doomed to disappointment.

Picture to yourself the spectacle of Judge Primm, who had no knowledge of German, conversing with Robyn through the medium of music. the universal and dearly beloved language of all nations. In this connection it will be interesting to the older readers of these pages to recall that Judge Primm's daughter married the older Poepping. father of Noel Poepping of the Symphony Orchestra, thus uniting two musical families whose latest scion is Henri Doering, eminent pianist.

One of the scions of St. Louis's musical activities was Charles Balmer, who, in 1839, established the first orchestra in St. Louis. Charles Balmer was the first of a long line of distinguished St. Louis musicians, who were to be the leaders of Art's most noble

conducted the musical services.

Let us now go to the meeting of the Polyhymnia, where, in 1845, we find ardent young musicians, potential geniuses, striving earnestly to give the music-hungry St. Louisans, "hyacinths for their souls.

To leave the classical music for the nonce, let us march to the tune of the stirring military music of the Knight Templar band, organized in 1854 by Frank Boehm. Its splendid renditions of selected martial airs, caused the judges at Baltimore to award it first prize in a contest where forty brass bands participated.

Now, while we are on the subject of martial music, let us take an imaginary trip to Lafayette Park, where we find large crowd congregated to hear the band concert given by August Waldauer and Ben Vogel.

Let us leave the subject of band music, which, however stirring, must be omitted for lack of space. Vocal music is of such importance, that it cannot, under any circumstances, be treated casually. The Philharmonic Society, composed of a mixed chorus, was soon noted for the high quality of its musical offerings. Such noteworthy musicians as Edward Sobolewsky. August Walhauer, Charles Balmer, and Egmondt Froehlich were the directors of this organization, but it died a natural death from lack of funds.

The next step in the right direction was taken by Waldauer and Carr, in the establishment of the Musical Union Orchestra, in 1879, which proved a tremendous success from its initial appearance. This orchestra, merging with the St. Louis Choral Society, formed the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The Symphony Orchestra has been directed by a succession of excellent musicians, many of whom have achieved eminence. We give their names here in the order in which they followed one another: Joseph Otten. 1880-1894: Alfred Ernst, 1894-1907; Max Zach, 1907-

Have you any idea, fellow students, the great Emancipator, it was he who | 1921; Rudolph Ganz, 1921-1927; Emil Oberhoffer, Willem Van Hoogstraten, Eugene Goossens, Bernardino Molinari, Carl Schuricht, Sandor Harmati. 1927-1928; Emil Oberhoffer. Barnardino Molinari. E Fernandez Argos, Eugene Goossens, 1928-1929: E Fernandez Arbos, Barnardino Molinari, Georg Szell, Eugene Goossens, 1929-1930; E Fernandez Arbos. Vladimir Golschmann, Georg Szell. 1930-1931: Frederick Fischer, Assistant Conductor of the Orchestra for 44 years, died on April 17, 1931. Vladimir Golschmann, Conductor Scipione Guidi. Assistant Conductor, 1931-to the present.

The Symphony has had a flourishing existence, and whether it will continue is a current question, depending upon whether or not it will receive sufficient financial support in the ticket sale for the coming season.

In choral music we find St. Louis advancing steadily, from the founding of the St. Louis Oratorio Society, and the St. Louis Quintette Club, The Morning Choral Club, The Apollo Club, and the Morning Etude. Joseph Otten did more for the oratorio in early St. Louis than any other musician.

St. Louis has seen operas of no inconsiderable note, among which have been Martha, by Flotow, in 1864, and Norma, in 1878.

The St. Louis Amateur Opera, was the forerunner of our Municipal Opera. which today holds a dominant position in Operetta production in America.

Teachers and Students who were associated with Central in the early years of 1900 will remember the following students (during the time of Mr. Bryan's principalship) who have risen to fame in the musical world: Marion Telva. Grand Opera: Robert Johnson, professional accompanyist: Myrna Sharlow, Grand Opera; Claire Rivers, professional accompanist: Mary McCausland (Caslova), violinist; Birdie Hilb, singer and pianist (now teaching in Roosevelt): The Goldstein Sisters science. When the nation was steeped 1921: Frederick Fischer, Rudolph (the Knapp Sisters), instrumentalists: in grief because of the assassination of Ganz. Theodore Spiering. Dirk Foch. Gladys Gooding, organist and vocalist.

"ST. Louis's Artists of the Air"

(Abstract of an article from the Sunday Globe-Democrat)

door neighbors? For most of the radio or ability, except a flair for singing, or to fame through the radio: people, who

As you listen to the golden voices of artists were boys and girls just like elocution. Since the radio has become

Radio entertainers coming to you over you, who went to school, studied in a such an important factor in our ecothe air, how many of them do you more or less earnest fashion, with no nomic and social life, it is interesting know who might have been your next- exceptional genius or extraordinary gift to note the St. Louisans who have risen one day are unknown, insignificant, would-be musicians, and the next, are famous, all because they had something to offer which the public wanted.

Jeannie Lang, now with Colonel Stoopnagel and Bud. was originally Genie Wyrick, and because she could sing, she would occasionally step out of the ranks, and sing the chorus of a popular song. This was when Brooke Johns was master of ceremonies at the Missouri Theater, and Jeannie was one of the Rockets. Later, she appeared with Paul Whiteman in a motion picture, and from that time, rose steadily upward.

Then, to come to another artist, of considerable merit, let us mention Gene Rodemich. When he played the piano at the old Grand Central Theater, he played entirely by ear, but being a her a place in radio, we now find her civilized nations the world over.

Peter Gottlieb Anton, 1839-1896.

Peter Gottlieb Anton, Jr., cellist in

Max Ballman, 1863, deceased, vocal

Charles Balmer, 1817-1892, pianist.

composer, and publisher, founded the

St. Louis Oratorio Society. He was

organist at Christ Church for 46 years.

His wife, Mrs. Theresa Weber Balmer,

1820-1904, a noteworthy musician.

herself, gave numerous concert appear-

taught voice, piano, and normal work.

in St. Louis, and found time to make

1882, in St. Louis, is a composer as

well as a violinist of considerable merit.

Bernhard August Bode, 1817-1871

Henry Bollman, 1835-1918, was a

Kate Jones Brainard, 1835-1918.

was a pianist, composer, and teacher.

He was a soloist with the Philharmonic

composer as well as publisher. He

founded the publishing business in St.

came to St. Louis in 1865 and estab-

lished herself as vocal teacher and

church singer. For 23 years she was

Director of Music at Mary Institute.

St. Louis in 1897, was soloist with the St. Louis Choral-Sympmony Or-

chestra, in 1898, and later, was soloist

in 1910, 1912, and 1917.

George Buddeus, born 1870, came to

Mrs. Anna Craig Bates, born 1881.

Hubert Theodore Bauersachs, born

ances, as soprano soloist and pianist.

frequent concert appearances.

He is a resident of St. Louis.

Orchestra.

Louis in 1864.

composer, organist at Church of the

Messiah. Conducted Arion and Socialer

the St. Louis Symphony orchestra.

choral societies.

teacher, composer.

Easy Melody, Dreams Come True, and Sweethearts, were instantaneous successes. He, too, rose to the top by reason of his extraordinary musical ability. Space does not permit us to tell of all the native sons and daughters of St. Louis who succeded in the field of music, via the radio, but, briefly, we may mention a few more.

Irene Taylor, soloist with Paul Whiteman, hails from Cape Girardeau. Missouri, but is closely allied with St. Louis. She sang over KMOX, and later went to Chicago, and then to New York, where she replaced Mildred Bailey, a Whiteman soloist.

Jane Froman thought her talents lay in the literary field, and started out to be a journalist, but her voice, winning

natural musician. his compositions, co-starred with Ruth Etting and Bing Crosby.

> Robert Simmons. Therese Marie Wittler, Walter Haenschen, Allen Prescott, Rudolph Gruen, and Oliver Smith are a few among many other St. Louisans who have found their work in entertaining the thousands listening in. Altogether, we see that St. Louis has done her part in contributing to radio's value.

> Thus we see a constantly changing panorama of music's progress in St. Louis, and may point with pride to the accomplishments of St. Louis musicians, who from the earliest date of our city's growth, have been striving for perfection in the art which from time immemorial has been the inspiration. the motive force, the background, of

ST. LOUIS MUSICIANS

author of From the Day's Journey.

Rosalie Balmer Smith Cale, born 1875, is a pianist and composer. She taught in St. Louis over 30 years, and

Mrs. Regina Muller Carlin, was music supervisor of St. Louis Public Schools for about 15 years. She was an organist, mezzo-soprano, music super-

Richard E. Condon, violinist and Louis Symphony Orchestra for 10 years, and taught at the Strassberger

Louis Conrath, 1868, violinist and composer, was the head of the Piano Department of Strassberger's Conservatory of Music for 10 years. Resident

Lucille Cook, 1902, pianist and composer, was a teacher of piano at Ottmar Moll Piano School from 1923 to date.

Arthuh J. Davis, organist, composer. Music Supervisor St. Louis Public

Horace P. Dibble, vocal teacher taught at Strassberger's Conservatory of Music. A resident of St. Louis 1894-

William T. Diebels, organist. conductor, and composer was the organist of our New Catholic Cathedral.

Eugenie Dussuchal, 1860-1932. supervisor and writer, was teacher in with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra | the St. Louis Public Schools 1900.

Harry R. Burke, born 1885, jour- writer, founded Ehling and Conrath nalist, music critic, and author, was College of Music, 1894.

music critic of St. Louis Times, and

was with Principia school for 16 years.

visor, and composer.

Edward L. Coburn, 1862-1920. composer. St. Louis Public School Supervisor of Music, 1906 to death.

composer, was a member of the St. Conservatory of Music.

of St. Louis 1888 to date.

Schools, 1920-1922.

Victor Ehling, 1852, pianist and

George Enzinger, 1859, pianist, organist, and writer, is a resident of St. Louis and a teacher of piano and organ at Strassberger's Conservatory of Music.

Abraham Epstein, 1859-1931, a pianist, organist, and composer. Was a soloist with the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra and also a director of the St. Louis Amateur Orchestra for several years. His two brothers, Herman and Marcus, were also pianists and teachers of music.

Alfred Ernst, 1868-1916, a pianist, conductor, and composer, was the conductor of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

Teresa M. Finn, a supervisor and writer, was the Assistant Supervisor of Music in the St. Louis Public Schools for twenty-four years. She founded the Dulcimer Club in Central. She has been leader of the Soldan High School Orchestra for twenty years. She is now at Soldan High School.

Frederick Fischer, 1868-1931, a bassoonist, conductor, and composer, was the assistant conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra for 44 years.

Egmont Froelich, 1845-1924, Director of Liederkranz. Instructor of Music in Central, and later Music Supervisor of St. Louis Schools.

Charles Galloway, 1871-1931, was organist, theorist, and composer. Was the conductor of both the Apollo Club and the Morning Choral Club, and Director of the Washington University Glee Club. He is succeeded as Director of the Washington University Glee Club by Mr. Clay Ballew.

Arthur J. Gaines, Manager St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Jessie Gaynor, 1863-1921, pianist, educator, and composer, was prominent

One Hundred and Thirty-five

for years in the National Educational Association and was among the first few who brought the study of music into regular school work. In this connection we must mention Dorothy Gaynor Blake, daughter of Jessie Gaynor, who bids fair to be one of St. Louis's most important musicians of the future.

Frank Gecks, Jr., 1865, a violinist, conductor, and writer, is the president of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis.

Michael Gilsinn, 1842-1907, organist and composer, taught music in the St. Louis Parochial Schools for many

Robert Goldbeck, 1839-1908, pianist, composer, and writer. Founded the St. Louis College of Music in 1880.

Max Gottschalk, 1876, pianist, violinist, and composer, was a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1908 until 1918.

Rudolph Gruen, 1900, pianist, composer, accompanist for Paul Althouse and Arthur Middleton.

Eugene Hahnel, 1881, a violinist, supervisor, and writer, was the music supervisor at McKinley High School. He is now the Supervisor of Music of the St. Louis Public Schools.

William G. Hall, 1867-1931, vocal teacher, organist, supervisor, and composer, was a music instructor at Soldan High School.

Louis Hammerstein, 1856-1918, a pianist, organist, and editor, taught at Sacred Heart Academy between 1881-

Felix Heink, 1861-1931, pianist, composer.

Thomas Hyland, 1861-1922, a pianist and an editor, was the director of the St. Louis Conservatory of Music from 191- to his death.

Arthur Johnstone, 1860, theorist. editor, and composer, was the Executive Editor of the Art Publication Society in St. Louis.

Hunter Jones, 1891, pianist, organist, and composer, is the organist at St. Michael and All Saints' Church.

John Jacob Kessler, 1904, planist. composer.

Carl Kern, 1874. a pianist, theorist, editor, and composer, has been a Teacher of Theory at Ottmar Mall Piana School since 1923.

John Kieselhorst, 1844-1895, a plano dealer, flutist, and composer founded the Kieselhorst Piano Co. in 1879.

Lawrence Kotthoff, 1867-1920, an organist at the Holy Trinity Church in 1863 and taught music in the public member of the St. Louis Symphony from 1885 to his death.

Ernest Richard Kroeger, 1862, son of Adolph Ernest Kroeger, musician. A pianist, organist, composer, and writer has been the director of the Kroeger School of Music since 1904.

Charles Kunkel, 1840-1923. pianist, composer, editor, and publ sher. founded the St. Louis Conservatory of Music in 1842 and continued it for several years. Son, Charles Jacob Kunkel and brother, Jacob, were both eminent musicians.

Jacquenote Landree, 1885, pianist. organist, harpest, and composer, is the organist at the St. Paul Methodist Church.

Wilhelm Lange, 1862-1924, pianist, conductor, writer.

Ellis Levy, 1889, violinist and composer, has been a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra since 1910.

Victor Lichtenstein, 1872, a v.ol nist, conductor, and writer, was a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1900 to 1910.

Arthur Lieber, 1873, pianist, organist, composer.

Waldemar Malmene, 1836-1906, a pianist, theorist, composer, and writer in 1890, was the Director of Music at the Missouri Institute for the Blind.

Louis Mayer, 1897, cellist and composer, was the conductor of the St. Louis Grand Orchestra.

Edwin McIntyre, 1872, organist and composer, was for a while the organist of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis.

Leopold de Meyer, pianist.

Leo C. Miller, 1885, pianist, conductor, lecturer, of Miller Music Studios.

Owen Miller, 1850-1919, a trombonist and editor, was a member of the St. Louis Musical Union Orchestra.

Robert Miller, 1889, a pianist and composer is the director of the Miller School of Music.

Ottmar Moll, 1877, pianist, composer, Director Ottmar Moll Piano School.

Homer Moore, 1863, vocal teacher, composer, and writer, was the manager of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society from 1899-1900.

Paul Mori, 1863-1904, pian'st. organist, and composer, was the musical director of the Y. M. C. A. and conducted the St. Louis Amateur Orchestra of Music. for several years.

James North, 1835-1912, vocal with father, Charles organist, composer, and writer, was the teacher and composer, came to St. Louis violinist, pianist, and composer, was a schools for three years.

Anna Nussbaum, 1887, a pianist and composer, has composed several operettas, one of them "The Wings".

Hugo Olk, a violinist and composer. was for ten years a soloist of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He is now a teacher of the violin here in St. Louis.

Joseph Otten, 1852, an organist, conductor, and writer, organized and conducted the St. Louis Philharmonic Society from 1895 till 1900.

Guido Parisi, 1860, a violinist and composer, was a soloist with the St. Louis Musical Union Orchestra.

William Parson, a pianist and composer, has been the chorus master and Assistant Musical Director of the St. Louis Municipal Orchestra since 1919.

Noel Poepping, 1864, a basoonist, conductor, and composer, was a member of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra from 1900-1907 and is now a member of our Symphony Orchestra.

William Pommer, 1851, a pianist, conductor, and composer, was the Music Supervisor of the St. Louis Public Schools from 1900 until 1906.

Richard Poppen, 1839-1912, and organist, conductor, and composer, was an organist in several St. Louis churches and for a while the conductor of the Henry Shaw Musical Society.

James Quarles, 1877, an organist and composer, was the conductor of the St. Louis Choral Art Society from 1907 until 1910.

Louis Retter, 1869, a pianist, violinist, conductor, and composer, is the Director of the St. Louis Retter Conservatory of Music.

Aloysius Rhode, 1880-1922, an organist, conductor, and composer, was the conductor of The Knights of Columbus Choral Club and was also an instructor at the St. Louis University.

Alfred Robyn, 1860, pianist, organist, conductor, and composer, at a very early age was the organist at Temple Israel and for a while was the pianist of the Beethoven Trio Club. He now is a resident of New York.

Henry Robyn, 1830-1878, pianist, cellist, composer, Instructor in Music in St. Louis Public Schools.

William Robyn, 1814-1905, played twenty-two different instruments, and was the organizer of the St. Louis Brass Band in 1830.

Nathan Sacks, 1870, a pianist, and composer, teaches music in St. Louis and is the Director of the Sacks School

Frederick Schillinger, 1856, studied Orchestra for 8 years, 1908-1916.

conductor, is a teacher of the violin at the Kroeger School of Music.

William Schuyler, 1855-1914, an educator, writer, composer, was the Principal of McKinley High School from 1913 until his death.

Mrs. Rosalie Smith, 1849, a pianist and choir singer, was Director of Music at the Kingshighway Presbyterian Church for 10 years.

Eduard de Soholewski, 1808-1872 conductor, composer, writer.

Richard Spamer, 1856, a journalist. editor, music and drama critic, is the music and drama critic for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Theodore Spiering, 1871, conductor, composer, now of New York.

Ernest Prang Stamm, 1885, pianist,

in Beaumont High School.

Max Steindel, violoncellist and composer, is the first cellist in the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Carl Strassberger, 1859-1919, es-tablished in 1892 the Strassberger Musical Institute which is now tamous as the Strassberger Conservatory of Music.

Carl Tholl, has played the viola in the Symphony Orchestra for many years.

Oswald Thumser, 1863, has been a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra since 1907.

Paul Tietjens, 1877- has achieved eminence by the composition of operas.

John Towers, 1836-1922, organist. vocal teacher, conductor, composer, and writer, was a Director of the Vocal

Isaac Schoen, 1858, a violinist and organist, composer, teacher of music Department of Forest Park College and of Kroeger School of Music.

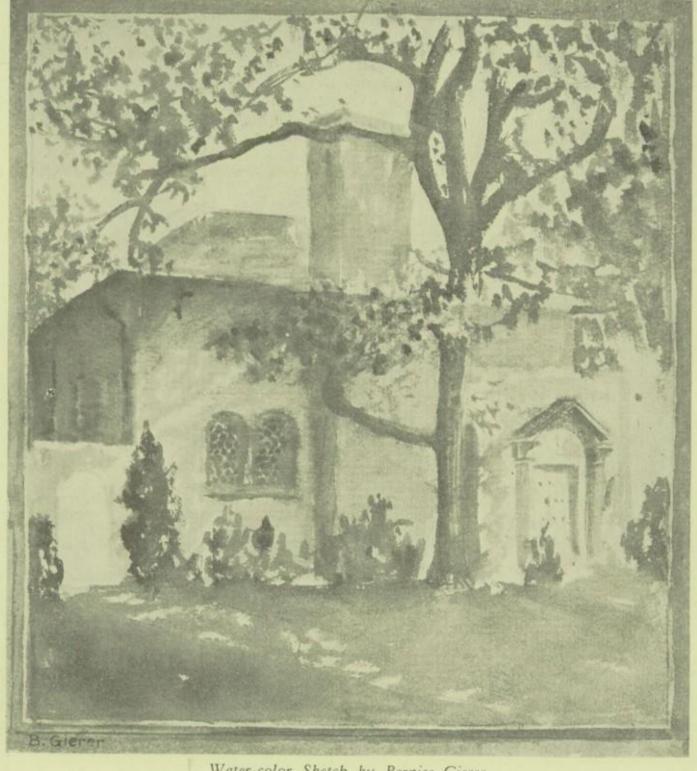
August Wauldauer, 1826-1900, violinist, conductor, composer, and writer was the conductor of the St. Louis Musical Union Orchestra from 1881-1890.

Ludovic Ernest Walker, 1877, a pianist and composer, has taught in the Kroeger School of Music since 1903.

Glenn Woods, 1875, now of the Oakland. California schools, was Music Supervisor in St. Louis, 1909-1913. Organist, composer, conductor of note.

Max Zach, 1864-1921, was the conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1907 until his death.

Ernest C. Krohn, 1888, a pianist, composer, and wr ter is the editor of Century of Missouri Music.



Water-color Sketch by Bernice Gierer

ST. LOUIS AUTHORS

The literary art in St. Louis did not begin to flourish until after the Civil War. There had been but few books published and most of them drew only a slight degree of local attention. But after the Civil War, when the city had acquired wealth and leisure, and when the cultural influence of the Teutonic immigrants began to be felt. St. Louis began to gain a national reputation for her interest in the arts and was described in a Boston newspaper as being 'a literary oasis in the west.'

Her greatest contribution to literature has been in poetry. She has produced three native St. Louisans who are outstanding poets and whose poems are destined to live for many generations. These three are Eugene Field, Sara Teasdale, and T. S. Eliot.

St. Louis has fostered innumerable novelists, but few seem to survive their own generation or life span. Some were the sensation of their day and hailed as geniuses by the critics. But Time the most discerning, the severest critic of them all, decreed otherwise and their books vanished from library shelves a few years after publication.

The writers who appear in the following list have in some way been connected with St. Louis. These names were chosen by Larry Weir from an original list he made of over 500 writers. Adult readers are asked not to be over critical. The list was made for the information of fellow students by a student, and he realizes that with his inexperience it would be impossible for him to make a list that would be properly selective. Unless the word deceased or a death date is given after the name, the author, as far as could be ascertained, is still living.

Miss Zoe Akins, born 1886, author, poet, and playwright, began her writing by contributing to Reedy's Mirror. Best known for her productions on the modern stage. At one time, four of her plays were being presented on Broadway simultaneously, among them being Dèclassée, in which Ethel Barrymore was starring. Author of The Greeks had a Word for It. Declassée, The Wandering Shepherd. Papa.

Mrs. W. L. G. B. Allen, playwright, whose works were very popular during the middle of the nineteenth century and were given extensively in the Middle West and South, and were still occasionally seen at the turn of the century. Among her most successful plays were Hearts. Foresters. Keramics. and the Cattle King.

Irene Temple Bailey, modern author

The years between 1897 and 1912 have been called the Golden Age in Literature in St. Louis. During this period there were over fifteen prominent authors contributing to the leading magazines of the country and publishing books regularly. Several of them had an international reputation. Among these writers were Charles Egbert Craddock. Kate Chopin, Winston Churchill, Henry Blossom, Mrs. Sheppard Stevens, Stanley Waterloo, Louis How, James K. Hosmer, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Clarence King, Mary Dillion. Edgar R. Beach, John Carter Henton, Fannie Isabelle Sherrick, and Charles Summer. All were more than moderately successful, yet the only one whose popularity has been sustained through the years has been Winston Churchill.

Quite a number of the modern fiction writers of St. Louis graduated from Central. Many of them were influenced and encouraged by Harry C. Schweikert, compiler and literary critic, one of Central's most beloved teachers of English. Among the short story writers and novelists who went to own authors.

Central are Jay Gelzer, Fannie Hurst. Ralph Mooney, and Shirley Seifert.

Many St. Louisans have been interested in art and philosophy, but the most famous of these were the coterie who formed the Society of Speculative Philosophy and were disciples of Hegel. The Society and their organ, the Journal of Speculative Science were internationally known in scholastic circles. Their efforts were brilliant enough to justify the visits of Ralph Waldo Emerson, S. Bronson Alcott, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to lecture before them. This was in the sixties and seventies when St. Louis imagined she was going to be the future great city of the world, another Athens, governed by philosophers, many of whom were members of the Society.

Limited space will permit only the relation of arid facts, but the history of literature in St. Louis is more romantic, more tragic, more filled with more pulsing adventures, whimsical humor, and dominating personalities than any novel penned by one of its

and was a member of the Society of St. Louis Authors. Author of Glory of Youth. Judy. Dim Lantern. Peacock Feather. The Tin Soldier. The Gay Cockade. Contrary Mary, The Blue Window.

J. N. Baskett, born 1849, novelist. naturalist, and historian. Author of As the Light Led. At You-all's House. Sweet Briar and Thistle Down, Story

Dr. William Beaumont, 1796-1853, physician and author. First doctor to obtain gastric juice and examine its properties. First doctor to watch the process of digestion and make experiments regarding the digestibility of different kinds of foods on the stomach. Beaumont High School is named after

Paul Beckwith, 1848-1907, historian and genealogical expert on the Creole race in St. Louis. Author of Creoles of St. Louis. The Military Services of St. Louis Creoles and their Descendants. The Beckwiths.

Thomas Hart Benton, 1782-1858. Missouri senator of national fame as an orator and debater, served in the senate for thirty years, was a colleague of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay. Author of Thirty Years' View of the American Senate. Abridgement of the Debates of Congress.

Luther Lee Bernard, born 1881. of light, romantic fiction. All of her nationally known sociologist and pro-books have been very successful. She fessor at Washington University. Au- to library economy and librarianship.

resided in St. Louis for several years thor of An Introduction to Psychology. Dr. A. C. Bernays, 1854-1912. He was St. Louis's most famous surgeon during his lifetime, held innumerable medical records and honors. Author of

> Golden Rules of Surgery. Frederick L. Billon, 1801-1895. historian, politician, and railroad executive. Spent last thirty years of life collecting historical matter pertaining to the early settlement of St. Louis. Author of Annals of St. Louis. Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days from 1804-1812.

Henry M. Blossom, 1866. Deceased. Native St. Louisan, educated at Smith Academy, author and musical comedy writer. In the nineties his novels were very popular. He wrote the librettoes for several of Victor Herbert's Operettas.

Heinrich Boernstein, political refugee from Germany. For years was a conspicuous figure and political leader in St. Louis. Author of Mysteries of St. Louis.

Lewis V. Bogy, Jr., born 1861. His novels, in latter half of nineties, revealing the graft and corruption in Washington, put the capitol in an uproar. His first novel sold 500,000 issues. Author of In Office: a Story of Washington Life and Society.

Arthur E. Bostwick, born 1860 chief librarian of St. Louis Public Libraries since 1909. He is a recog-

young journalist from Chicago who kept St. Louis in a humorous uproar during the sixties with his sketches and verses in the Sunday papers. He changed his name to Hans Patrick Le. Connor, explaining that he was onehalf Irish and a quarter French and German. He finally went insane and became a butt for laughter. Author of You and Me: sketches of both of us.

Anne C. Brackett, 1848. Author of The Education of American Girls

(1874)

Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, modern short-story writer, former reporter on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, contributes to all the leading magazines. Author of God Got One Vote (1927).

Pie in the Sky (1932).

Monsignor Martin S. Brennan, born 1845, nationally known author of astronomy. Many of his books are used as texts in colleges, universities. and high schools. Author of Astronomy New and Old. Electricity and Its Discoveries. What Catholics Have Done for Science.

William M. Bryant, born 1843. educator and philosopher, attracted to St. Louis by Dr. Harris in 1873. He was principal of various public schools from his arrival till 1881, when he accepted a position to teach elective classes in ethics and psychology at St. Louis High Schools, where his classes increased from fourteen to one hundred and fifty.

James W. Buell, author of border stories of the West, and miscellaneous writer. Author of Border Bandits: history of the James brothers (1892); Columbus and the New World (1892): Legends of the Ozarks

Leila Hardin Buga. Author of Little Book of Wisdom: The Mayor (1910): The Prodigal's Daughter, and other

tales (1898)

William Vincent Byars, born 1857, began journalistic career in 1877 on the city staff of the St. Louis Times. He was connected with newspaper work on the Chronicle, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republican. He is equally at home in prose and poetry, writing excellently in each. Author of An American Commoner, Babble of Green Fields, Isle of Dreams, Tannhauser; a mystery.

Lucien Carr, born 1851, naturalist, who, while living in St. Louis wrote his books. Author of Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, Prehistoric Remains

of Kentucky.

John Henton Carter, journalist,

Jacob L. Bowman, 1842-1868, a Log of Commodore Rollingpin, Ozark see Mountains, In the Clouds, Down Post Office, Duck Creek Ballads, Mis-

sissippi Argonauts.

Prof. William Chauvenet, 1820-1870, mathematician and educator. chosen chancellor of Washington U. in 1862. Had refused professorships at Yale College. Author of Binomial Theorem and Logarithms. Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Miss Kate Chopin, born 1851. native St. Louisan and author of novels and books of short stories of Creoles of New Orleans. She handled their dialect with great facility. Author of At

Folks. No Account Creole.

1750-1829 Auguste Chouteau, founder of St. Louis with Laclede. Author of The Narrative of the Settlement of St. Louis. The journal was originally written in French and never printed. In 1858 the Mercantile Library translated and published it.

Percival Chubb, born 1860, ethical leader of St. Louis and educator. Author of many ethical addresses. pamphlets and articles. Author of Festivals and Plays in School and Elsewhere (1912). Parsifal and the Quest of the Holy Grail (1903), Ruskin's Message to Our Time. Travels at Home.

Winston Churchill, born 1871 Born and educated in St. Louis. Author of historical and present-day novels. Also author of several popular stage successes. Author of The Celebrity. Coniston. The Crossing. The Crisis. A Far Country. The Inside of the Cup, Richard Carvel.

Bennet Clark, present United States senator from Missouri and son of Champ Clark, former Speaker of the Author of John Quincy House. Adams. "Old Man Eloquent.

James G. Clark. Author of History of William Jewell College (1893), I Can and I Will, Early Vocational

Education.

Allen J. Conant, born 1821. archæologist and author. Found four kinds of mounds in Missouri. Author of Archæology of Missouri (1868), Archæology of Mounds and their Builders (1877)

James Cox, born 1851, journalist and author, in 1891 appointed editor of Star Sayings. Author of St. Louis Through a Camera, Old and New St. Louis. Missouri at the World's Fair.

Charles Egbert Craddock (Mary N. Murfree), born 1850, one of the most popular fiction writers of the last of the nineteenth century. She had international fame for her novels which author, poet. Very popular in St. were all laid in Tennessee. Everyone five years (1916-1921) and then dis books of verses and novels. Author of to St. Louis. Author of In the Tennes- May. The book was made into a mov-

the Ravine.

Frederick M. Crunden, born 1847, noted librarian, graduated from Central High in 1865, valedictorian of his class and winner of the Washington U. Scholarship. Made librarian of Public Schools Library in 1877, and when it was turned over to the public in 1894, he was made chief librarian of the system. Was President of the American Library Association in 1889-90 and was member of the International Library Conference held in London, England in 1897. Author of Fault, A Night in Acadie, Bayou Free Public Library; its uses and value (1897). How Things Are Done in our American Library (1901)

Joseph A. Dacus. Author of Annals of Great Strikes in the U.S. (1877).

Tour of St. Louis.

William H. Danforth, born 1870. Author of Headlights from Europe (1926). Random Ramblings in India.

Thomas Davidson, 1840-1900. philosopher, scholar, has an analytical style on out-of-way subjects. He was the first occidental to write in Searbarzlem philosophy. Author of Aristotle and Ancient Educational Ideals. Education of the Greek people (1907). Handbook of Dante, History of Education. The Parthenon Frieze and other Essays.

Alexander N. De Menil, 1849, historian of poetry and literature of St. Louis and the Louisiana Territory. Also organizer of the Society of St. Louis Authors. Author of Forest and Town; poems (1911). Literature of

Louisiana Territory (1904)

John Peter De Smet, 1801-1872. missionary and pioneer, arrived in St. Louis from Belgium in 1828, took part in establishing St. Louis University in which he was afterwards a professor. He used St. Louis as his base for his missionary works among the Indians in the Rocky Mountains. All his books were originally written in French but have been translated. Author of Letters and Sketches. New Indian Sketches.

Mrs. Mary Dillon, author of fiction and several historical novels of St. Louis and the surrounding vicinity. Author of Rose of Old St. Louis, In Old Bellaire, The Leader, Miss Living-

ston's Companion.

Thomas Dimmock, born 1830. Deceased. Journalist and critic, in 1869 made editor of the St. Louis Republic. Author of Four Revolutions.

Louis Dodge, born 1870, novelist and St. Louis newspaper man who wrote all his novels during a space of Louis in the eighties and nineties. was guessing who Charles Craddock appeared from the sight of the public. Known about town as Commodore was, and, when she revealed her iden-Rollingpin. He has written several tity, it attracted considerable attention his most popular character being Bonnie ing picture. Author of Bonnie May (1916), Children of the Desert (1917). Every Child (1921). Tawi

Tawi (1921)

E. W. Dolch, born 1889. Author of Manual of Business Letter Writing, Outline for Effective Writing, Reading and Word Meaning, Psychology and

Teaching of Reading.

James Buchanan Eads, 1820-1887 engineer and builder of the Eads Bridge. Constructed the first iron-clads to be used on the Mississippi during the Civil War. Author of Jetty System Explained, System of Naval Defenses.

Thomas Sterns Eliot, born 1888. Poet and critic, makes his residence in London, though born in St. Louis. His poem, The Wasteland, was called the poem of the century. He is the most notable of the modern poets. Author of Ash Wednesday, Poems, Dante. Homage to John Dryden, The

Sacred Woods.

William Greenleaf Eliot, 1811-1887, clergyman, educator, and author. In 1871 he became chancellor of Washington University and held that position until his death. Author of Discipline of Sorrow. Discourses on the Doctrine of Christianity, Early Religious Education. Lectures to Young

Miss Lucille Erskine, born 1879 former teacher at Central High School. and contributor to magazines. Author of the Crossbreed. An Irish Story

Julian H. Ewing, 1841-1885. author of juvenile stories; resided in St. Louis for several years. Author of A Great Emergency and Other Tales. Dandelion Clocks and Other Tales, Jan

of the Windmill. Eugene Field, 1850-1896, journalist. columnist, and poet. His whimsical children verses won him fame throughout the nation. He was born in St. Louis and for several years worked on local newspapers. Author of Little Book of Profitable Tales, Culture's Garland, Eugene Field; an auto-analysis, Love Affair of a Bibliomaniac, How one Friar met the Devil and two pursued him. The House.

Ernest B. Filsinger, born 1880, author on foreign trade, also husband of Sarah Teasdale. Author of Commercial Traveler's Guide to Latin America. Exporting to Latin America.

Trading with Latin America.

Edmund Flagg, 1815-1890, novelist. p'aywright, historian, and diplomat. Edited St. Louis Evening Gazette (1844-45). Was reporter of the St. Louis County Courts for many years. In 1850 he was appointed American Consul at Venice. Author of The Far West (1838) Journal. Venice. the Germany. Prior to coming to United and professor of classical languages.

Kate Fisher, 1840-1896. miscellaneous writer, journalist, publisher, equally quick with pen and tongue. Author of Planchette's Diary, Mad on Purpose, Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens's Readings, Ten Days in Spain, The History of Bell Telephone.

Miss Mary Fisher, novelist and critic of English and foreign literature. Author of Kerstie, The Journal of a

Recluse, A Valiant Woman.

Mrs. Sallie (Rochester) Ford, born n 1828. Deceased. Novelist, whose Grace Truman, a religious story, sold over a hundred thousand copies in the late fifties. Author of Evangel Wiseman (1878), Ernest Quest (1879), Grace Truman (1857).

David Rowland Francis, 1851-1927. American Ambassador to Russia during World's War. Capitalist. Author of A Tour of Europe in 19 Days, Universal Exposition of 1904 (1913)

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, 1824-1902. miscellaneous writer, daughter of Senator Benton and wife of "Fre-mont, the Pathfinder." Author of Years of American Travel, Souvenirs of My Travel. Sketch of Senator Benton, Will and Way Stories.

Hugh A. Garland, 1805-1854, lawyer and author, practiced his profession here from 1845 till time of his death. His Life of John Randolph is considered the standard work on the

statesman.

Thomas Elwood Garrett. During many years of the sixties and seventies was dramatic and literary critic of the St. Louis Republican. Author of Masque of the Muses (1887): miscellany in prose and poetry.

Jay Gelzer, novelist, short story writer and graduate of Central. Author of Compromise; a novel. The Street of

a Thousand Delights.

Charles F. Haanel, born in 1866, publisher, general character of writing is psychological and metaphysical. Author of Master Key System of Philosophy, Mental Chemistry

Emily Hahn, born 1905. Author of

Beginner's Luck.

William Torrey Harris, 1835-1909, author, philosopher, publisher, and founder of the Society of Speculative Philosophy. He was one of the most notable St. Louisans of his day. He was also Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools. Author of Art Education; the true industrial education. Church and State. Elementary Education, Hegel's Doctrine of Reflection. The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia.

Charles M. Harvey. Author of His-

tory of Republican Party.

Otto Heller, born 1863, in Saxony. J. A. Kleist, born 1873, clergyman

Author of Prophets of Dissent, Some Aspects of German Education, Studies in Modern German Literature.

Sam Hellman, contributor to Saturday Evening Post, Liberty, and other magazines. Author of Low Bridge and Punk Pungs (1924).

Neil Gratiot Henshaw, born in 1880 in St. Louis, modern fiction writer of

novels and short stories.

Judge Nathaniel Holmes, born in 1815. Deceased. Author, lawyer, jurist. Took part in organizing Academy of Science in St. Louis. In one of his books, he tried to prove Francis Bacon wrote the plays accredited to Shakespeare. The book aroused a mild furor at the time. Author of The Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays, Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself.

J. K. Hosmer, 1834-1927, novelist. miscellaneous writer, was professor of Washington University. He is best known for his historical novels. Author of History of the Life of Samuel Adams, History of the Jews, History of Young Sir Harry Vane, Short His-

tory of German Literature. Jediah Huntington, 1814-1862. published a weekly, and daily paper in St. Louis during the fifties. Author of Poems (1849). Alice: or the New

Una (1860), Rosemary.

Fannie Hurst, born in 1889, popular novelist, graduate of Central High. She writes mostly of the Ghetto and delineates Jewish characters. Her works are very successful, many of them winning honors, and being made into motion pictures. Author of Appassionata (1926), Every Soul has its Song, Gaslight Sonatas, Humoresque, Lummox, Song of Life (1927), Black Sheep (1932)

Mrs. Emily Grant Hutchings, author of Indian Summer, Jap Herron; a novel written by the ouija board.

William Hyde, 1836-1898. journalist, was connected with the St. Louis Republican for 28 years. Author of History of St. Louis.

Orrick Johns. Author of Black Branches; poems and plays, Blindfold (1923).Three Plays in Chiarascuro.

Wild Plum Lyrics.

Frederick Newton Judson, born 1845; lawyer, president of the Board of Education 1880-'82. 1887-'89. Author of Judiciary of the People, Law of Interstate Commerce, Treatise Upon the Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri.

R. W. Kelso, born 1880, social engineer. Author of Poverty. Science of Public Welfare. History of Public Poor Relief in Massachusetts, The Science of Public Welfare.

City of the Sea, history from 1797 to States he attended courses in several Educated at Universities in Germany, 1848.

| Educated at Universities in Germany and Austria. | Holland, and St. Louis U. Author of

First Lessons in Greek, Aids to Latin Prose Composition, Advance Lessons in Greek. Hints on Latin Style.

Nathan C. Kouns. Author of Arius, the Libyan and of Dorcas, the Daughter

of Faustina.

P. E. Kretzman, born 1883. professor, writer. Author of Brief History of Education (1920), Education Among the Jews (1916).

Adolph Ernest Kroeger. Author of The Minnesingers of Germany.

James Wademan Lee; born 1882. Author of Geography of Genius (1917), Henry Grady; the Editor, the Orator, the Man (1896).

Charles A. Lindbergh, born 1902. World famous aviator, whose courage and modesty captivated the world. His autobiography is one of the most popular books of the age. Author of We

(1927).

Isaac W. Lionberger, born 1854 prominent lawyer and member of St. Louis Bar. Author of Laws Governing Manufacturing the Business Corporations, Meaning of Property (1919), Men (1899), Causes of Panic, Felicities of Old Age.

Isaac Lippincott, professor of economics in Washington University. Author of ten books in the field of economics, among which are The Economic Resources and Industries of the World, and the Economic Development of the United States, which has just

appeared in its third edition.

Clark McAdams, born 1874. newspaper man and journalist throughout entire career as a reporter, special writer, and editor of several publications. Was editor of "Just a Minute" column in Post-Dispatch for twenty years. At present is in charge of the editorial page of the Post-Dispatch. Author of Archæology of Illinois.

W. Roy Mackenzie, Head of the Department of English of Washington University, whose native home is in Nova Scotia. His intimate studies of the people there have enabled him to make valuable contributions to ballad literature. Author of The Quest of the Ballad, Ballads and Sea Songs from Nova Scotia, The English Moralities.

Xavier Donald McLeod, 1821-1865, novelist, biographer. Author of The Bloodstone, Life of Walter Scott.

Eugene McQuillen, born 1860. jurist, lawyer, and author. It is claimed he is author of more law books than any other writer of Missouri. Author Missouri Pleading and Practice (28), Code of Pleading Forms, Missouri Civil Practice (28). Municipal Corporation (28).

1876. Interested in social problems. Friends and Song of Hugh Glass. Author of Child Problems (1910-

(1924), Social Reform in Missouri.

T. M. Marshall, professor of history in Washington University. Author of A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase.

Enoch M. Marvin. Author of Life of William Goff Capels, To the East

by Way of West.

William Harvey Miner, born 1877. author and publisher, has been connected with some of the leading publishing houses in the country at one time or another. Is publisher of original books with a branch of his house in London. Author of The Iowa Indians, North of Mexico, The History of the American Indians.

Mrs. E. Avery Meriwether, 1832. Deceased. Author, and mother of Lee Meriwether. Her books were very popular after the Civil War. Author of Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War in the South 1861-1865, The Master of Red Leaf, My First and Last Love, Recollections of a Long Life, Black and White.

Lee Meriwether, born 1862, lawyer, Manual of Corporate Law for Business traveler, and author. In 1885 and 1886 he hiked from Gibraltar to Bosphorous. Author of A Tramp Trip, How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day, The Tramp at Home, Afloat, and Ashore on the Mediterranean.

Ralph E. Mooney, graduate of Central, 1910. Editor of Southwestern Bell News. Author of David Rudd, a novel, and numerous short stories in the Saturday Evening Post and other

magazines.

Paul Elmer More, born 1864. Graduate of Central High School and Washington U. Editor and critic. Author of Shelburne Essays. Platonism. The Demon of the Absolute.

Mrs. Adele S. Morrison. Author of New England Primrose (1918).

Memoirs (1911).

John R. Musick, 1849-1901, novelist, historian; wrote a series of twelve American Historical Novels. Author of Calamity Row. Brother Against Brother, Stories of Missouri. The War with Spain. Lights and Shadows of the War with Spain, The Columbian Historical Novels (12 volumes).

Charles Nagel, born 1849, lawyer, professor, lecturer, graduated from Central High School and St. Louis Law School. Ex-secretary of Commerce and Labor under Taft. Author of Commerce Under our Dual System of Government, Neutrality and Public Opinion (1915), Over Legislation (1882) Permanent Court of International Justice (1926)

John G. Neihardt, born 1881, Lit-George Benjamin Mangold, born patch. Author of Song of Three Ethics. The Kingdom of Italy and

Professor Francis E. Nipher. born 1914). Problems of Civil Welfare 1847, author, scientist, was the first of History.

to discover that films could be developed in a light room better than in a dark one. He is author of many pamphlets and articles on his profession. Author of Electrical Industries in St. Louis. Theory of Magnetic Measurement, Chance and Chance.

Mrs. F. Mary Nixon. Author of With a Pessimist in Spain. Lasca and other Stories, A Harp of Many Chords, The Blue Lady's Knight, God, the

King, My Brother.

Thomas Nuttall, 1786-1859, eminent naturalist and author, wrote his books while residing in St. Louis. Author of Geological Sketch of the Mississippi Valley

David O'Neil, born 1874, executive. poet, educated at St. Louis and Washington Universities. Was a contributor to Reedy's Mirror when it was in existence. Author of A Cabinet of Jade, Today's Poetry: an anthology.

George O'Neil. Author of Essays on

Poetry, That Bright West.

Conde Benoist Pallen, born 1858. author, critic, editor, lecturer. His literary criticisms were said to take first rank among American writers. Lord Alfred Tennyson wrote him that his interpretation of "The Idylls of the King" met his full approval. Author of Collected Poems, Death of Sir Lancelot and other Poems, Epochs of Literature, Philosophy of Literature, New Rubaiyat.

Nathan House Parker. Author of Archælogical Map of Missouri (1865). Iowa as it is (1856), Missouri as it is in 1867, Missouri Handbook (1865).

J. N. Patrick. Author of Higher English for High Schools and Acade-

mies (1896)

Everett W. Pattison, 1835. ceased. Lawyer, began practicing here in 1865, right after the Civil War, in which he took part. Author of Forms of Missouri Pleading (1891), Digest of the Missouri Reports (1895). Complete Digest of the Missouri Report (1897)

Albert Pike, 1809-1891, author of Lyrics and Love Songs. Hymns to the

Gods, and other poems,

Mrs. Hannah D. Pittman. Author of Mannette: Comic Opera, Studies in Black and White. The Belle of Blue Grass Country. The Feast of Kentucky. Go Forth and Find. Get Married Young Man. The Heart of a Doll. Americans of Gentle Birth and their Ancestors

William Poland. Author of Laws of Thought, Matrimonial State, Rational Philosophy: laws of thought, Rational Philosophy; fundamental ary Editor of St. Louis Post-Dis- ethics. True Pedagogics and False Sovereignity of Rome.

Truman M. Post. Author of Voices

1860. Theologian and author of poetry. Author of The Poets' Poet and other Essays, Recovered Yesterdays in Literature, Poems, Eternity in the Heart. The Prairie and the Sea.

Harlan E. Read, born 1880. Connected editorially with Brown's Business College. Author of Alarm Talks, A Beggar or a King, Read's World

History Chart.

Logan Uriah Reavis. Deceased. Journalist, publisher, and author. He was one of St. Louis's most prolific writers and boosters. He wrote voluminously on the future greatness of St. Louis, and on the desirability of moving the National Capitol to St. Louis. Author of Alexander Hamilton and the American Republic (1886), The Isthmian Passage. The New Republic, St. Louis: the Commercial Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis; the Future Great City of the World, Thoughts for the Young Men of America.

William Marion Reedy, born 1862. Journalist, editor, and publisher of Reedy's Mirror which went out of existence with the death of its editor. Author of Burns, the World Poet, A Dramatist on Doctors, The Makers of St. Louis. (The Mirror is being re-

vived by Mr. Sullivan.)

Mrs. Anna C. Reifsnider, born 1860. Author and business woman. At twenty-two she was left a widow with two children to support. For many years she was a reporter of law and public lectures. Author of Between Two Worlds. True Memory the Philosopher's Stone, Unforgiven, How She earned It: or \$25,000 in Eleven Years.

Mosheim Rhodes. Author of Life Thoughts for Young Men, Expository Lectures on the Philippines. Recognition in Heaven, Throne of Grace.

Mrs. Richter (pen name-Edna Fern). Leading German poet of the United States, and contributor to leading German publications in this coun-Author of Venusmaerchen. Geschichten aus einer Andern Welt.

Charles V. H. Roberts, born 1882. Poet and dramatist. Entered St. Louis U. when twelve years old, graduated when he was eighteen, and graduated from law school in 1902. Author of Collected Poems, The Call of Life and other Poems. The Sublime Sacrifice.

Robert Julius Rombauer. Author of Study in Primary Education, Union

Cause in St. Louis in 1861.

Reverend John E. Rothensteiner, born 1860. Poet and priest, recognized as leading authority on Catholic History in St. Louis. Author of Books a special correspondent for Globe- Mrs. Jasmine Van Dresser, 1878. of Verse written in German: Hope Democrat has traveled through Mexico. Contributor to Delineator and other and Memory. Indian Summer. The Canada. Jamaica. Panama Canal. and magazines. Author of How to Find Sunny Slopes of Life. Books of Verse Porto Rico.

Bishop William A. Quayle, born written in English: Heliotrope, The Garland of Praise, Catholic Hymns and Poems.

Carl Schurz, 1820-1926, German-American Statesman. Editor, St. Louis Westliche Post, Senator from Missouri. Author of Speeches (1885); Henry Clay (1887): Abraham Lincoln (1889).

Shirley Seifert, born 1889, graduate of Central. Short story writer, and author of Oriflamme; a novel.

Henry Shaw, merchant and public benefactor. Gave Shaw's Garden, the most beautiful botanical garden in the world, to St. Louis. Author of The Rose, Historical and Descriptive.

Robert Shaw. Author of Creator and Cosmos (1880), Historical Origins and Historical Critiques (1898). Prophecies of Daniel and Revelations Developed in the History of Christianity (1892).

Elihu Shepard. Author of Autobiography, Early History of St. Louis

and Missouri.

S. F. Smith. Author of Theatrical Apprenticeship (1845), Theatrical Management in the West and South

for Thirty Years (1868)

Denton J. Snider, 1841. Deceased. Educator, philosopher, author, one of the original members of the Society of Speculative Philosophy, teacher at Central High for many years, and author of nearly fifty books. Author of Agamemnnon's Daughter: a poem. Ancient European Philosophy, Dante's Divine Comedy: Inferno. a commentary. Delphic Days. The Freeburghers; a novel. Homer's Odyssey. Walks in Hellas. The Shakespearean Drama: a commentary

Marshall Solomon Snow. Author of Higher Education (1898). LaFayette, the Friend of Washington (1884).

John Snyder. Author of As ye Sow; a Romance of Cape Cod (1900). The Last Angel, 1902. Storm Baby: a story of the St. Louis cyclone, The Wind Trust (1903).

F. Louis Soldan, 1842. Deceased. Author and Educator. Author of Amerkanisches Drittes Lesebuch, Ahn's Praktischer Lehegang, Zur, Schnellen und Leichten, Erlernung der Frangaesechen Sprache, How to Teach Elementary Arithmetic.

C. C. Soule. Author of Hamlet Revamped (1880). Romeo and Juliet: a travesty (1877).

Richard Spamer, born 1865. Was dramatic and musical editor of Globe-Democrat for many years.

Walter Barlow Stevens, born 1848 Missouri historian, was connected with St. Louis newspapers since 1892. As

Mrs. Sheppard (Pierce) Stevens Author of I Am the King (1898), In the Eagle's Talon (1902), The Sword of Justice (1900)

Richard Stokes, 1882. Reporter and feature writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; music and dramatic critic.

Edgar James Swift, born 1860. Was educated at Amherst and later at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, professor of psychology and education at Washington University. Author of Mind in the Making, Youth and the Race, Learning by Doing, Psychology and the Day's work.

Frederick Oakes Sylvester, artist. poet of the Mississippi. For many years he was a teacher at Central High; several of his paintings are hung in the corridors. Central possesses an autographed copy of his poems which are in the library

Mme. F. G. Tanner. Author of Watouska, or the White Lily (1891). Sarah Teasdale, 1884-1933. Poet of the most lyrical, melodious love songs in the English language. She

was born and educated in St. Louis, and gained her first recognition while she lived here. Author of Sonnets to Duse. Dark of the Moon, Flame and Shadow, Rivers to the Sea. Love Songs, Helen of Troy and other poems.

Augustus Thomas, born 1857 Playwright of national reputation, has written on the average of a play a year since 1889. He dramatized The Copperhead in which John Barrymore won fame. His play Arizona was made into a musical comedy and was presented at the Municipal Opera. Author of A Man or the World 1889, In Mizzoura 1893, The Harvest Moon 1909, Rio Grande 1916, Speak of the Devil 1920, The Witching Hour 1907

Seymour Dwight Thompson. Author of Charging the Jury 1880. Liability of Directors and Others 1880. Treatise on the Law of Trials in Action, Civil and Criminal Courts 1884.

John T. Tice. Author of Elements of Meteorology 1875, Over the Plains and on the Mountains 1872.

Christopher G. Tiedeman. Author of Selected Cases on Real Property 1892. On State and Federal Control of Personal Property, On Bills and Notes.

Angus Umphraville, in 1821 published The Seige of Baltimore and other poems, the first book of poetry printed west of the Mississippi. The poems were all of a local nature. He was also the author of Missouri Saps and other Western Ditties.

Happy Land (1907), The Little

Brown Hen Hears the Song of the the Link, a story of man from the cluding the exposure of bribery in the Nightingale (1908).

Annie Wall, author of Is Flying Easy?

Sylvester Waterhouse, born 1830. Deceased. Author of Westward Movement of the Capital, American Commerce in 1900. The Mississippi and its

Stanley Waterloo, author of Seekers. Story of Ab; a tale of the time of the caveman, A Son of the Ages; the beginning.

Alphons Wetmore, deceased. Was the author of the first play produced in St. Louis. It was written for the Thespians in 1821 and was performed with great success. Author of The Pedlar: a farce in three acts, Gazette of the State of Missouri: a completation (1837).

Claude Whetmore, author of The Battle Against Bribery: being a narreincarnation and adventure of Scar, rative of the warfare on boodles, in- Patience Worth.

Missouri State Legislature, Out of the Fleur-de-Lis; the history of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

John G. Woerner, 1826, deceased. He was a prominent public official, publicist, and author of Amanda, the Slave; a play, Rebel's Daughter, a story of Love, War and Politics, The American Law of Administration.

C. S. Yost, born 1864. Editor of the Editorial Page of the Globe-Democrat since Feb. 26, 1915. Author of

EVENING IN THE OZARKS

By Rudolph Loeffler, '34

The golden sun now ends his stay. And, as he journeys to the West, He paints a colorful display Above the distant mountain crest.

So soon as fades the sunset's glow The evening steals without a sound Into the center of the show To make its never-ceasing round.

The silvery moon does now arise To light this lovely night in June; Then sound the coarse, unearthly cries Of frogs that croak their dismal tune.

The twinkling lights that softly glow Upon their wand'ring here and there Are caused by fireflies, I know, Who guide the traffic of the air.

They're mimickers of stars I view. That, dancing in the evening sky, Have made me wonder if it's true They're put up there on us to spy.

To break the evening's ghostly spell So faint but clear, I hear a toll, The ringing of the church's bell That seems to pacify my soul.



THE JIG-SAW PUZZLE

By James Kerr, '34

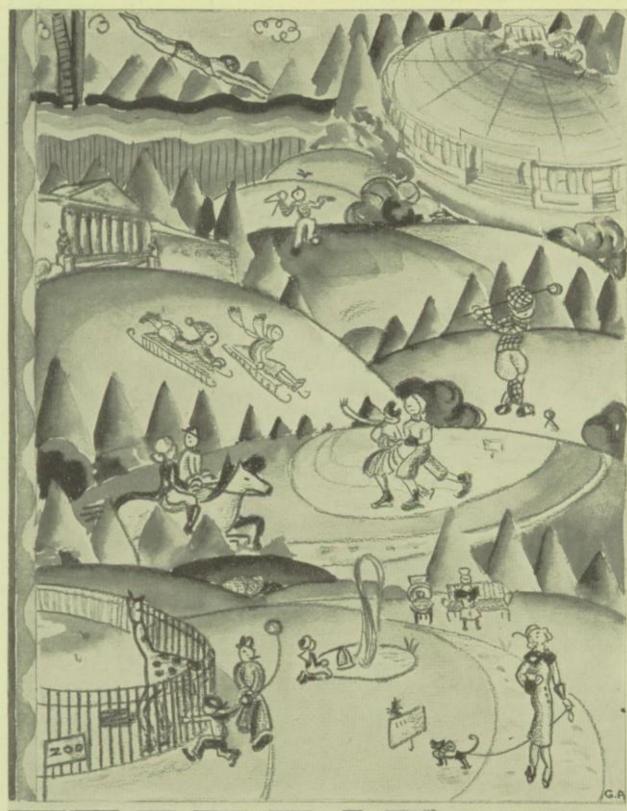
WHAT is this whimsey of a nation in which a reproduction of a work of art is cut into various weird shapes so that it may be pieced together again? The Intellgentsia go wild over it. And it's found in every home, littered all over the place, with the more demonstrative members of the family yelling for the missing pieces.

It seems so simple; but try it once. You can find the shapes that fit together or you can match the colors and, again, you just use simple logic (but how can you apply logic to anything so utterly illogical?). Ah! (say you) here is a simple one, only twelve or fourteen pieces, all of them straight-edged, and they form a checkerboard. How soon the error of your beliefs becomes apparent! How you sit down, determined to do or die! You work for hours and then more hours until you are satisfied.???

You've tried it; you like it. And yet it is so futile. For hours you work and tax those long-unused channels of your brain, forming a panorama of posies. And for what? With the light of achievement in your eyes, you rise; and, with some idle sweep of the hand or some unwonted movement, you scatter the flimsy structure before you. You have absolutely nothing for some hours of laborious concentration except, perhaps, the satisfaction of knowing that you put your picture together, worked the problem before you. (Well! maybe that's something after all.)

Let's, for an example of the puzzle complex, visit, on any evening, the Smiths who live next door (or maybe it's the Joneses). Brother Jimmy is working a jig-saw puzzle called "Posies of Picardy" (or is it "Pansies on Parade"?) and trying to find the corner piece. Sister Jennie, who is working a crossword puzzle, is asking everybody and nobody in particular for a three-letter word meaning "pantoglossical" while little sister is crying because mother is out with her roller skates. Father, after having tried every room in the house, takes his sport-sheet out into the garage so he can read it in peace and then turns on the radio in the car and listens to the fight.

Whence comes this tendency of Americans towards fads? Who holds the pulse of the people? Who thinks of yoyos, miniature golf courses, crossword puzzles, jig-saw puzzles, etc.? And who can predict how long their popularity will last? What constitutes a fad? Does this subservience to fads mean that the American people are fundamentally fickle? Are they so devoid of recreational facilities that they must grasp any silly innovation that is set before them? Or do they just follow their impulses, indulging wholeheartedly with all the spontaneous energy of a New World?



RECREATION

Polar Bear Unit Showing Height of Moat Wall Daily Visitors Enjoying the Activity of Sea Lions at Feeding Time

Plaza and Lion House at Head of Peacock Valley

The World's Largest Outdoor Bird Cage



RECREATION IN ST. LOUIS

By Mildred Chalmers, '33



Recreation, in the terms of a dictionary, is "a relief from toil or pain, a refreshing of the spirits after labor or exertion." We find it necessary many times to relieve ourselves of a burden by amusing ourselves in some manner. It might be by walking through the parks, hearing a play, seeing a picture, or playing games. All people feel the necessity of

relaxing or releasing pent-up energy. But there, I was about to become "historical," and I don't want to tire you with a history; so let's you and I journey down a little street on the outskirts of our fair city, to an attractive little cottage, where, sitting on the porch, is a young lady writing very hurriedly in a little red book. This book contains some very interesting accounts, and, with her permission, we'll open it for all to view. Perhaps an explanation is due, Yes? This girl in question, made a whole year's visit to St. Louis. Naturally, her aunt and uncle, with whom she was visiting, wished her to have a good time; so they not only showed her all the great sights of the city, but they took her to all the recreational centers as well.

In this red book of hers, she has made, each month, a record of facts concerning the most interesting place of recreation that she visited during that month. Let us open the book to the first page. The first month before our eyes is September. Let's read and see what it says.

SEPTEMBER

"This month we have gone to many places but the one that I enjoyed most was Forest Park Highlands. It is a most delightful place with its different types of amusement. Practically everything from ball rolling to taking the "Mountain Ride" is here. There is a fine swimming pool and also a dance floor for all those who enjoy these sports.

"While we were lunching under the shelter, my uncle informed me that this, "The Big Place on Top of the Hill," is the spot where many elementary schools hold their annual picnics. He went on further to state that about the year 1895, the Highlands was like an outdoor theatre and it is thought by some to have been the forerunner of the present Municipal opera.

"The Forest Park Highlands, along with Sauter's Park, formerly Manion park, is a most popular unit of amusement for St. Louis during the summer months.

OCTOBER

"October has proved to be a very exciting month for me. There are two big reasons for my excitement: one is our visit to Shaw's Garden to see the Chrysanthemum Show, and the other was seeing the Veiled Prophet Parade. I was so enthusiastic over the parade and the ball that I decided I must find how this all began.



"The origin of this parade was the old St. Louis Fairs which began in 1855, just two years after the founding of Central. These fairs were put on by the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. They lasted for a week, and one day, Thursday was set aside as a city holiday. In 1878, one night was set aside for the Procession of the Veiled Prophet, and, although The St. Louis Fairs were discontinued in 1902 to begin the preparation for the coming of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and World's Fair, of 1904, the business men of St. Louis have continued to hold an annual Veiled Prophet's Parade, a beloved custom about which there is a veil of mystery, for no one knows who the Prophet is.

"Shaw's Garden is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world; in fact it ranks second only to the Kew Gardens in England. It contains eleven thousand species of plants and the finest orchid collection in the world. Shaw's Garden, along with Tower Grove Park, was willed to the city by Henry Shaw, an Englishman. An addition outside the city, at Gray's Summit, is the place where plants are started before they are taken to the Garden. For the propagation gardens of our tropical plants we have the Shaws Garden in Balboa, Panama.

"Practically every month sees a new flower show here, among the most beautiful being the chrysanthemum show, the tulip show, and the orchid show.

"While walking over this seventy-five acre section of loveliness, we ran into a little spot that showed two gardens, one before and one after a gardener's care and attention. Right then and there I resolved to beautify my own little garden. We went through all of the gorgeous greenhouses and were made quite hungry by the sight of fruits.

NOVEMBER

"My aunt and I have just finished talking about theaters. Naturally, every young person is interested in theaters, and, as my aunt is extremely interested in them, I have found it most delightful to hear her history of St. Louis theaters.

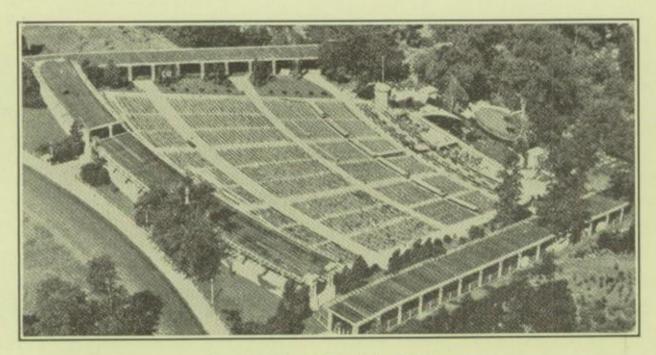
"A little explanation to my book is necessary. Up to this time my uncle Harry has been the source of all my information and I suppose the only reason I didn't ask him about theaters was the fact that he is not here. He went off to the Public Schools Stadium to see a football game between Central and Beaumont. Of course, my cousin Jim roots for Central's team.

"But I must continue my talk with Aunt Helen. She told me that the old saying, "Early to bed and early to rise," applied literally to young St. Louis, for there were no theaters and the only possible forms of amusement were barn dances or hymn sings. About thirty years before Central High School was founded (Aunt Helen graduated from there), James Baird turned his blacksmith shop into a theater and presented plays acted by amateurs. The first important play presented in St. Louis, however, was given at the New Theater, on Olive, Locust, and Main. This play was Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer.

"Up to 1853, St. Louis had given its approval of the Merchant of Venice and other presentations in Caldwell's theater, the National theater, the Concert



Hall, and the Bates Theater, where J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, acted many times. The last named theater was undoubtedly the most important in St. Louis at this time because it not only lasted the longest, until 1880, when it burned down, but was renamed the St. Louis Theater and run by Ben de Bar, reputed to have been the best Falstaff of Shakespeare's plays in the United States of that day.



Airplane View of Municipal Theatre

"St. Louis enjoyed minstrel shows and in 1867 the first minstrels to appear in St. Louis, The Spalding Minstrels, played at the Olympic theater.

"Cyrano de Bergerac was presented for the first time in our city in 1898 at the old Century which was built on the site of Pope's theater.

"Some of the old theaters, such as Havelin's, presented what many of the older generation will remember as "blood and thunder plays". The present Gayety is the remains of the Germania Theater, of legitimate plays, and the Grand Opera House, formerly a member of the Tri-State Amusement Company, is now a motion-picture house.

"The modern legitimate drama theaters in St. Louis are the Shubert-Rialto, the American, and the Municipal Opera. Our Odeon is the chief concert hall in St. Louis and it is here that our St. Louis Symphony gives such delightful concerts. Here in the Odeon, St. Louis views many well known singers, dancers, and musicians. The leading motion picture houses of St. Louis are the Ambassador, the Fox, the Loews State, the Missouri, and the Grand Central, the latter being the only one that is more than two years of age.

"So ended Aunt Helen's lengthy yet interesting discussion of theaters.

"I almost forgot to tell you that at the first of this month all of us went down to the Police Circus at the Coliseum. This was a regular three-ring circus and full of all the thrills and chills that every circus provides.



DECEMBER

"Aunt Helen took me down to the Y. W. C. A. and it is easy to see that the Y's are like a port in a storm to many young men and women of this community. With their swimming and all other activities, they are aids in building the present generation both physically and mentally strong. They are doing their share in diverting the young people's minds from the terrific stress and strain of present conditions.

JANUARY

"This has been a terrifically cold month, but we have enjoyed the cold, for the lagoon in Forest Park has frozen and we have gone skating several times.

"Last Sunday we attended the Silver Skates Carnival, held at the Arena, where the best skaters of the United States participated.

"My cousin Jim tells me that Truman Connell, one of the best among the intermediates, was formerly a Central student, and he also tells me that Virgil Tramelli, another Central student, did very well in this carnival.

FEBRUARY

"This month, we saw a thrilling six-day bicycle race. There was no end to thrills, chills, and spills in this race. It was a magnificent display of man's endurance and I will venture to say that not one person regretted spending his money in order to view this spectacle.

"It was impossible for me to become anything besides a hockey fan after viewing so many thrilling games at the Arena. St. Louis has a mighty fine hockey team, too.

"We couldn't slight soccer; so out we went to Sportsman's Park to see a soccer game in nice cold weather. It was immensely interesting and seems to be a popular sport with St. Louisans.

MARCH

"We went swimming several times at the Coliseum and I discovered that the largest indoor salt-water swimming pool in the world is operated here.

"Uncle Henry goes down there quite often to see boxing or wrestling matches, but Aunt Helen and I do not enjoy that sport; so we stay at home and listen to the radio.

"The most important event this month was the National Flower and Garden Show held at the Arena. Oh! It was beautiful. This is the only time St. Louis has ever entertained the flower show. I believe its reception was tremendous.

"This month had a far more lovely ending than did any month preceding March.

APRIL

"The Boy Scouts held their circus this month and of course, we went to see it. While down there, we were conversing with Mr. Mills, activities director of the Scouts. He told us some very interesting facts, and just that they may



not be forgotten, I am putting them down in writing.

"The Merit Badge show, which is held in the fall, covers ninety thousand square feet of area in which the Scouts exhibit their proficiency in different trades, professions, crafts, sciences, and handicraft.

"The Boy Scout Circus is held at the Arena and eight thousand Scouts participate, demonstrating their fascinating program of camping, pioneering,

first aid, and all other Scoutcrafts.

"The Camperall, held in the early part of June in Forest Park, is a competitive way of showing the public that every real Scout truly lives under his motto, "Be Prepared."

"These three shows, according to Mr. Mills, probably lead the country

in this field.

"Rather interesting to talk to someone so closely connected to the Scouts; don't you think so?

MAY AND JUNE

"While running through an old book of Uncle Henry's, I came across a section on parks, and, as we intended to make a round of the St. Louis Parks, I decided to read up a bit. Here is what I found.

"'Our parks are the best examples of the rapidly progressing beauty of the city. Parks are extremely interesting because they are "man-made places of imitated or reproduced nature. They bring to the city the beauty of grassy lawns, shady woods, beautiful foliage" and a breathing place."

"People in early St. Louis went to the Vauxhall Gardens or to the fields outside of the city, although there were six St. Louis parks before the founding

of Central High School.

"The appropriation made in 1857 for Lafayette Park was the only appropriation made until after the Civil War. After the War, St. Louis changed the city cemetery into Benton Park, and immediately followed this up by an issue of bonds for park improvement.

"Six years later, in 1874, Forest, O'Fallon, and Carondelet parks were purchased. These three comprise over half of the acreage, three thousand acres, of the city's parks. St. Louis has continued to purchase and improve public

parks until at the present they number sixty-five.

"Here are a few interesting facts: the War Department of the United States government granted Lyon Park to St. Louis in honor to General Nathaniel Lyon, to whom there is a monument erected inside the park.

"The old Washington Park is the ground upon which the old city hall

stands.

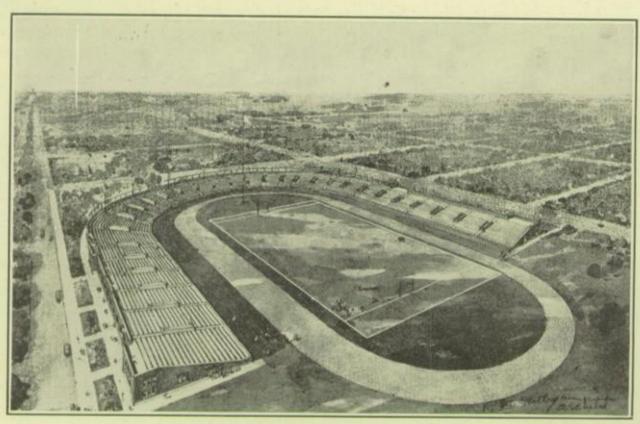
"An exposition hall was erected in 1883, by the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, on the grounds of the former Missouri Park, this hall serving the city for twenty years and having an annual attendance of seven hundred and fifty thousand people.

"Besides its sixty-five parks the St. Louis system includes one hundred baseball and soccer fields; twenty-six playgrounds; two golf links; two outdoor



swimming pools, one of which is the largest of its kind in the world: and one of the largest outdoor theaters in the world!

"But here now, I must hurry and get ready as we will soon be on our way to Forest Park.



St. Louis Public Schools Stadium

"Here I am back again with more news than ever. While we were walking along, Aunt Helen told me that the section we were traversing was the place where the Pageant and Masque of St. Louis was presented by St. Louis in 1914 celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Louis.

"Both the words and music were written by Percy Mackaye, who also was the author of Washington, The Man Who Made Us presented by Central High School at the Odeon theater in February, 1932.

"This is all very interesting and here is an interesting bit that I happened to see in a newspaper while we were lunching. Up to 1909 St. Louis taxpayers had paid \$6,000,445 on the upkeep of parks. Compare this with \$885,917.25, the amount spent in 1931 alone. That's a huge amount of money, but I believe it was well spent.

"After lunching we continued walking and we ran across an old gentleman who was a friend of the family. He told us he had been thinking about the World's Fair held in 1904 and about the building of the only permanent building, in the park, the Art Museum. He went on to describe some of the lovely fifteen hundred buildings, especially the fifteen places of industry and a few of the twelve hundred statues. We could almost visualize riding down the lagoons in one of those gorgeous gondolas or strolling down one of the lovely lanes.



"But all good things must end and so off we went, tired, but eager to go again soon to finish our tour.

"We have finally finished our tour of Forest Park and, after tramping over fourteen hundred acres of ground, we were tired.

"This year we have been three of the one million, five hundred thousand, people that visited the Zoological Gardens. The reptile house, we were told, is the largest in the world and the bird cage is one of the largest outdoor cages in the world. Of course no one can miss seeing "The Bird Charmer" in front of the bird cage. This magnificent bronze Indian statue was created by Walker Hancock, a former Central Student.

"I must not forget to tell you that we went to the Jewel Box, a tiny greenhouse which was so rich in color and brilliancy that it was indeed difficult to leave it.

"We saw quite a number of persons playing golf, baseball, tennis and some out canoeing. We all went riding in those queer little motor boats that are so popular and were quite thrilled going at the wild rate of four miles per hour.

"That evening we sat up in the Pavilion and admired the splendor and beauty of the fountain on Government Hill, that beautiful memorial to Lindbergh.

JULY

"One night of each week this month we went to the 'Muny' Opera. One night I sat next to a nice little old lady who, seeing my enthusiasm, asked me if I had been there before. I replied, 'Just once.'

"She then told me that about twelve years ago plans for this theater had been laid and from that time the Municipal Opera has grown into one of the largest outdoor theaters in the world with a seating capacity of ten thousand people.

AUGUST

"I have discovered that St. Louis is very baseball-minded, especially about this time of the year. So off I was taken to Sportsman's Park to see a game between the Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs and then again to see the Browns play the Philadelphia Athletics. There were plenty of thrills at both games, too.

"This month marked the close of the Playground session and as a climax to a summer of work and play, there was an Annual Playground Festival staged at the Public Schools Stadium. The pageant was beautiful and the things like purses, bookstands and others turned out by the boys' and girls' craft classes were nice, too. Then there were the championship games going on in baseball, handball, volley ball, horseshoe pitching, and track events. A very enjoyable and instructive afternoon was spent here.

"Now, my visit is over and I must go home, but I am taking you home with me, little book, so I may never forget anything I saw in my delightful trips in St. Louis."



PALS

By Jost Washburn, '34

I like to go with Sammie Smith, With Karl White, and Pete; We're just one age, and all of us Live on the same old street.

We stand together mighty close;
We're in one room at school.
In work or play, it's all the same;
We stick, for that's our rule.

But still there is another friend—
And when I see him come,
I have the feeling, after all,
That he's my finest chum.

We talk together every night.

I tell him of our play

And all about my school work and

Our baseball team, and say!

He seems more anxious, far, to hear Than any boy could be.
And my! he sort of seems to know The thoughts inside of me.

It's fine to think that he's my pal And know that I am his; That I can tell him anything No matter what it is.

He says it makes him young again

To be a pal of mine,

And that he's learning more each day.

And that he thinks it's fine

To hear about the fellows and
The lots of things we do;
But he can't know how good it feels
To have him wanting to.

It's fine to have a Sammie, Pete,
And Karl and Jim and Hal;
But say! its finer still to have
Your dad the greatest pal.



The Central Section of the Clean-up Parade



SNAPPY SHOTS

.

THE SCHOOL 1853-193







THE JAPANESE CHERRY TREE HEARD IT

By Vivian McCaffrey, '33

I'm WAS a beautiful day in spring, the thirtieth of May. Jim Campbell, in an old worn blue coat of the Union Army, sat down on a bench in Forest Park by the little Japanese cherry trees. For a great many years he had been marching proudly in the Memorial Day parade, but these last few years he found it had made him tired. Now he was tired, very tired. Idly gazing over the park he began to reminisce.

Over seventy years, but it seemed like yesterday, his sweetheart, his Virginia, had said goodbye because he felt that he must help defend the Union. She had, he later learned, married Alfred Cantwell, a Southerner.

Somehow, today, it didn't seem worth while. "They could have won the war without me. Why did I sacrifice my happiness? The years have been long, but I see her before me constantly. In her pretty pink dress, and magnolia blossoms in her hair, she was as pretty as the roses that I brought to her. Now, I'm just an old man, just an old soldier. My cause was won, but my happiness was lost."

Just then a little boy came running up before him and broke in upon his reverie. The old man, who had always loved children, began to talk to the youngster, and soon they were off into a discussion of the silver buttons on his proud old chest.

"But one is missing," said the child.

"Yes, she took that and added it to her string of buttons and hearts."

The little lad, not knowing what the old man meant, talked on, and soon the old soldier was telling him of the battles in which he had participated.

In the midst of a glorious tale an old woman came hurrying up exclaiming, "Tommy, you frightened me. I thought you were lost."

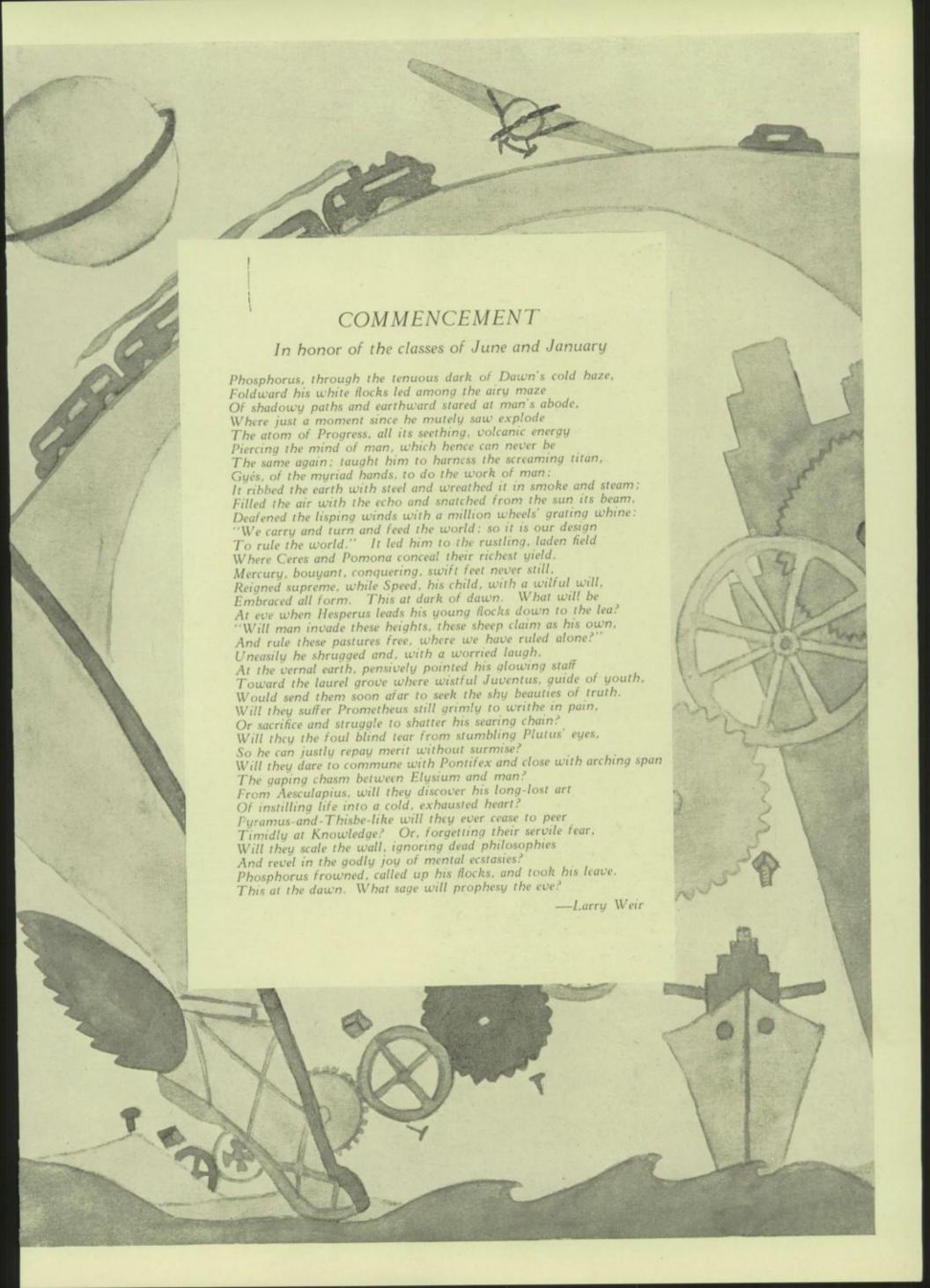
"No, ma'am, I was just telling the boy of some of the battles I was engaged in. I hope I haven't got him into any trouble. I guess, when I start to talk, I just forget time."

"Yes, time does go by, doesn't it, Jim," said a soft, low familiar voice.

"Virginia, it can't be you after all these years."

"Yes, Jim. It is I, and this is my little grandson, Tommy. Alfred died thirty years ago. I never really loved him, Jim. Weren't we foolish?"

The little cherry tree listened. It had heard the confessions of a great many lovers, but at last here was something really romantic.





HOWARD WILLIAMS

He'll surmount the highest peaks: Success is ever what he seeks.

President. Senior Class, '33: Committee of Sixes, '32: Committee of Twenty, '31, '32, Vice-President, '32: Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32. Secretary, '32: La Castilla, '31: RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, '33: Colonial Dames History Award, '32: Harvard Book Award, '32: Interscholastic Debating Team, '32: Oratorical Contest, '32: School Play, '32, '33.

ALMA REITZ

A student bright as the Northern Lights, A maiden charming is Alma Reitz.

Secretary, New Senior Class, '32; News Staff, '32, Assistant Editor, '32, Associate Editor, '32; RED AND BLOKE'33 Co-C-Hi, '31, '32; Freshman Sponsor, '32; Atherese, '31, '32, Treasurer, '32, Secretary, '32; School Play, '32; Classical Club, '31, '32; Girls' Eiterary Society, '31, '32; G. A. A., Swimming, Hiking, Golf, Tennis, Varsity Hockey Champion Squad, '32.

MARIE UEBELHACK

Her smile is welcomed everywhere, And she ranks first among the fair.

Vice President, Seniors, '32, '33; Vice President, New Seniors, '32; Co-C-Hi '32, '33, Vice President, '32, President, '32, '33; La Castilla, '29, '30, '31, '32, Vice President, '32, President, '32, '33; Class Play, '32; Junior Substaff, '31; Sophomore Substaff, '31; G. A. A., Swimming, Golf, Tennis, Captain ball.

OSCAR VROMAN

Nothing will ever Oscar faze: He'll succeed with his winning ways.

Treasurer, New Senior Class, '32: Committee of Twenty, '32. President, '32: Classical Club, '32, Vice President, '32: Gym Club, '31.

VERNON ARMS

"Anchors Aweigh" Arms hopes to sing.

And success, we hope, the future will bring.

Treasurer, Senior Class, '33; Athletic Council, '30-'32, President, '32; Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32, President, '32; Committee of Twenty, '31, '32; Interscholastic Debating Team, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '33; Track, '30; Manager, '32; Gym Club, '30, '31; School Play, '32, '33; Lettermen's Club, '32.

FLORENCE LEWIN

Singing "Oh! You've got me Wrong." Our Flossie conquers with her song.

Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, Freshman Sponsor: Athenæum, '31, '32, Treasurer: Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32: Dulcimer, '32, News Representative: News Staff, Assistant Editor, '32: Associate Editor, '32: Commencement speaker: RED AND BLACK, '30, '32; School Play, '32: G. A. A., School Varsity Hockey Squad, Tennis, Golf.

MYRTLE KETCHERSIDE

Life to her is a joyous thing; Her laughter has a merry ring.

La Castilla, '28, '29; Co-C-Hi, '30-'32, Secretary, '32, '33; Class Play, '32; Senior Secretary, '32; Dulcimer, '31, '32, Vice President, '32; Freshman Sponsor, '31, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball, Captain ball, Hockey, Golf.

CARL WITBRODT

We hope to hear in a year or two That Carl has made Missouri U. RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, '33.

RAY OPPLIGER

One to trust and ever a friend, Constant and faithful to the end.

President, New Seniors, '32: Committee of Twenty, '31, '32, Secretary, '31: Chemistry Club, '31: Class Play, '31:

GENEVA ABBOTT

In Central they are an essential part-Geneva Abbott and her art.

Art Appreciation Club. '30, 31; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '32; RED AND BLACK: G. A. A., Golf. Hockey, Swimming.

One Hundred and Sixty

memories are more than sweet

ALICE JAMETON

Dimples deep has Aice, sweet, A ready smile and docing feet.

Co-C-Hi. '31, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, Secretary, '32, Vice President, '32; Athenæum, '31, '32, Chemistry Club, '31, '32; Biology Club, '30, '31; News Representative, '31; Associate Editor, the News, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, '32; School Play, '32.

CHARLES HAWKEN

Charlie Hawken will always be. A very pleasant memory.

Biology Club, '30: Boys' Literary Society, '30, '31: La Castilla, '31, '32.

MARCUS BRINKERHOFF

There are very few lads of his kind, Clever and jolly, with a serious mind.

Track, '31; Committee of Twenty, '31, '32, Sergeant-at-Arms, '32; Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32; Lettermen's Club, '32; Gym Club, '30, '31; RED AND BLACK Staff, '33, Senior Representative; Sports Editor, '32; School

TILLIE BALCH

Tillie Balch you'll just adore In her job as Editor.

Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, President, '32; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, Freshmen Sponsor, '32; Athenæum, '31, '32; News Staff, '32, Associate Editor, '32, Editor-in-Chief, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '31; Junior Substaff, '31; G. A. A., Swimming, Golf, Tennis, Hockey, Baseball, Captain ball, Class Winners, '31, Hockey, Varsity Hockey, Chemionship, Squad, '32 Championship Squad, '32.

GRACE UBER

Her charms our plans disturbed. Now we are quite perturbed.

Art Appreciation Club, '29, '30: Aëronautical Club, '30, '31, Secretary-Treasurer: Dulcimer Club, '31, Treasurer, '32, President, '32: Orchestra, '29, '30, Secretary, '31: Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32: G. A. A., Swimming, Golf, Baseball, Captain ball, Hiking, Tennis, Champion Varsity Hockey Squad, '32.

MILTON LARSON

His score will even you surprise: He may be Hagen in disguise.

Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32; Chemistry Club, '31, '32, Vice President, '32; Golf, '32.

WILLIAM MORSE

A plugging athlete in every sport, He wishes to be a lawyer in court.

Glee Club, '29, '30, '31; School Play, '32; Blology Club, '31; RED AND BLACK Staff, '33.

ROWENA OVERBY

As light as a feather on her feet. And certainly very, very, sweet.

Classical Club, '30, '31, '32, '33, President, '32, Secretary, '31, '32, Treasurer, '30, '31; La Fleur de Lis Club, '32; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32; G. A. A., Golf, Tennis, Swimming. Captain ball.

BERNICE REPPE Each task is ever new.

Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31: Athenaum, '31, '32: Aëronautical, '29, '30: School Play, '31, G. A. A., Hiking, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Champion Pockey Team,

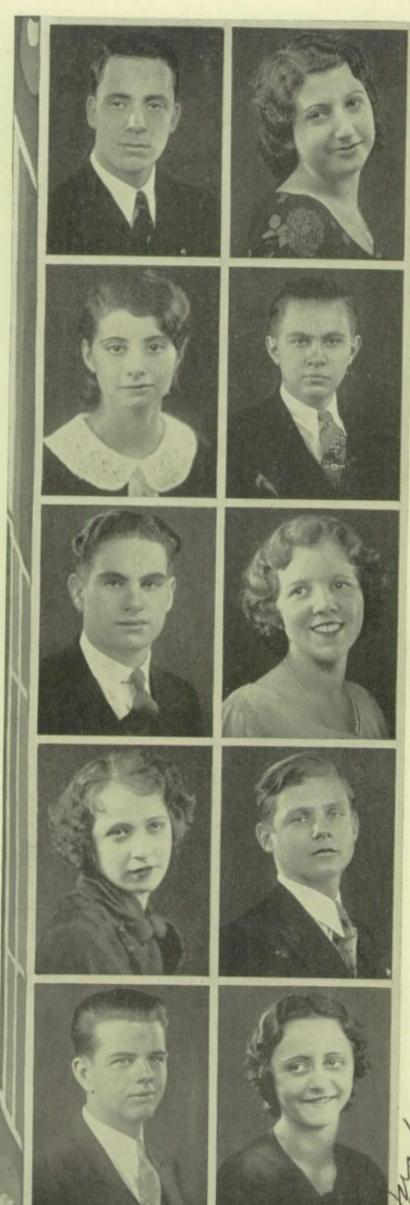
STANLEY DAMPIER

We foretell success for good old Stan:
He never says, "Can't," but always, "I can."

Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32; Aëronautical Club, '30,
'32, President, '31, '32; RED AND BLACK Science Staff,
'32, '33; School Play, '32.



One Hundred and Sixty-one



CLARENCE SIEGFRIED

Clarence can really make it moan. What? Of course, his long trombone.

News Staff, '30, '31, '32, Assistant Editor, '31, Associate Editor, '32; Boys' Literary Society, '30; Orchestra, '29, '30, '31, '32; News Representative, '30, '31; Band, '31, '32; All-Star High School Orchestra, '32.

GERTRUDE RUSH

A gentle maid, a winsome lass, Whose smile endeared her to the class. Art Appreciation Club, '30: G. A. A., Tennis, Golf, Baseball, Hiking, Champion Varsity Hockey Squad, '32.

RUTH HOFMANN

Remember her who gleaned of old?

Just watch our Ruthie garner gold!

Classical Club, '31; G. A. A., Hockey, Captain ball, Baseball, Tennis, Runner-up, '32,

MILLARD HELMHOLT

He never wasses a word,
No never so we've heard.

Chemistry Club, '32: News Representative, '32.

MILTON SCHAINKER

Milton and his violin— They'll be pals through thick and thin. Orchestra, '29, '30, '31, '32, Librarian, '30, President, '31; All-Star High School Orchestra, '31, '32; Golf, '32; Gym Club, '29.

EDITH EYNCK

She's beautiful and very rare, With her ruby lips and golden hair. Dulcimer, '30, '32: Class Play, '32: G. A. A., Hiking, Swimming, Golf, Tennis, Hockey, Captain ball, Baseball.

LILLIAN LODDEKE

She daubs the canvas artfully.
And takes life as it comes, with glee.
G. A. A., Baseball.

HERMAN KETTLER

This lad is one of the finest mettle, And into the world of finance he'll settle. Glee Club, '29, '30, '32: Gym Club, '32.

HERSCHEL SANNER

lis fame it is indeed far reaching:
Now fair chauffeurs he's gladly teaching.

Boys' Interary Society, '31, '32; Chemistry Club, '32,
Secretary, '32; Class Play, '32; Commencement Speaker.

MOLLIE KRAM

Mollie types with blinding speed.
And has what many others need.
Attracum, '32: La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; Girls' Literary Siete, '32; G. A. A., Baseball, Tennis, Volley ball, Pockey.

One Hundred and Sixty-two

RAE LONDE

A girl that stands out in a crowd.
A girl whose character speaks aloud.
La Castilla, '29, '30; Art Appreciation Club, '29, '30;
G. A. A., Baseball, Tennis, Volley ball.

ERIC MONTGOMERY

A quiet, amiable youth, Seeking always for the truth. Glee Club, '28, '29, '30, '31.

JOHN WUSCHKE

When ell is said and all is done, He'll still be dreaming in the sun.

Orchestra, '30, '31: Aëronautical Club, '30, '31: All-School Orchestra, '30.

ESTELLE KUHNERT

Typing a wireless key each day.
She'll make money in a great big way.

Co-C-Hi, '30, '31, '32; La Castilla, '31, '32; News Staff
Typist, '32, Dulcimer, '31, 32; G. A. A., Hockey.
Tennis, Hiking, Golf, Baseball, Captain ball.

ELEANOR GAUS

To us she always does appear, Prettier and prettier every year. G. A. A., Baseball, Hiking.

CARL NEWSOM

He accomplished everything in a determined way, But he was never too busy for a moment of play. Football, '30, '31: Track, '31.

BILL HINZE

Writing articles day by day, A ballad, a poem, or even a lay. Glee Club, '30; The News, Associate Editor, '32.

LILLIAN SHAPIRO

A rare girl is this Lillian Shapiro, Rare as a gem from dear old Cairo. Dulcimer, '31, '32; G. A. A., '30, '31, '32.

GLADYS HOLLEY

A pretty smile upon her face, Gladys is fairest of the race.

Co-C-Hi, '31, '32; Athenæum, '30, 31, '32; President, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, Secretary, '32; Commencement Speaker; Class Play, '32; G. A. A., School Varsity Hockey Squad, '32, Golf, Hiking, Swimming, Baseball, Captain ball.

FRANCES MUELLER

The years that come after. Will echo his laughter.





SIDNEY GOLDBERG

We now give Sidney a great ovation, And wish him luck in his new vocation.

GWENDOLYN WOOD

Gracefully before us she stood.

This fair lass called Gwendolyn Wood.

Dulcimer, '30, '31, '32; Librarian, '32, Secretary, '32;

News Staff, '32; Class Play, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, Golf, Swimming, Hockey.

HELEN GUILLIAMS

A lady in the world of finance.

Perhaps there she will find romance.

Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32; La Castilla, '32; Dulcimer, '32; G. A. A., Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Hiking, Baseball, Captain ball; Class Play, '32.

JAMES MASON

Fall in Cadets! Attention! Jim at West Point will have his fun. Chemistry Club, '31.

ROBERT YAMAMOTO

Mechanical drawing is his meat: His plates are always very neat. Aëronautical Club, '29, '30; RED AND BLACK Staff, 32.

ELVA MAE THURSTON

She was happy and always gay, Never worried, come what may. Chemistry Club. '31: Girls' Literary Society. '31, '32: G. A. A., Baseball, Hiking.

HELEN DOMASH

Pretty and very anxious to teach,
She the top will surely reach.

Co-C-Hi. '31. '32: Athenæum, '31, '32: Girls' Literary Society, '30, '31, '32: Classical Club, '30, '31: Dulcimer, Secretary: Aeronautical Club, '30, '31. Secretary and Treasurer, '30, '31; G. A. A., Champion Hockey Squad, '32, Swimming, Tennis, Golf, Captain ball, Baseball: Class Play, '32.

WINSTON TUCKER

Flaming hair and a ready joke— Winston can always a laugh provoke. Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32, Treasurer, '32.

KENNETH WEISS

Singing lips and a joyous heart:
Over the radio he'll do his part.

Track. '30, '31: Baseball numeral, '32: Orchestra, '29, '30, '31: Glee Club, '32.

ANNE GLEICHER

This young maid is Anne Gleicher And you just can't help but like her. Sophomore RED AND BLACK Staff, '31: Athenæum, '32: G. A. A., Baseball, Volley ball, Tennis, Hockey.

MILDRED BARTELS

She will be a hit at Hadley,
But we will miss her—oh, sadly.

La Castilla, '31, '32; Dulcimer, '31; G. A. A., Tennis,
Golf, Hiking.

DONALD RIPPETOE

He can take and return each shock, For he's stable as the proverbial rock, Basketball, '31, '32, Numeral,

Levrge Trost

Ladies and Gentlemen—A Toast! To one good friend—our own Georgie Trost!

JULIA LOWELL

Never an opportunity spurning
To kneel at the sacred altar of learning.

Girls' Literary Society, '32; La Castilla, '29, '30, '32;
G. A. A., Tennis.

LEAH MILLER

As good and fine as tempered steel. We, affection for her feel.

G. A. A., Hiking, Swimming.

LEO MOONEY

Here's a man who'll not take the rear. Our Leo, the electrical engineer.

GARNETT OVERBEY

A smile is on his face, you bet,
'Cause that's our happy-go-lucky Garnett.

Glee Club, '32: Boys' Literary, '31, '32.

ROSE MARIE BARTON

With all the warmth of a comforting blaze; And a willing heart that failure won't faze. Co-C-Hi, '32; G. A. A.

ANGELINE COTO

Manner mild and quiet eyes, Always happy, sagely wise.

La Castilla, '31, '32, News Representative, Secretary, '32; RED AND BLACK Typist, '32; G. A. A., Baseball.

DOROTHY SPEICHER

There's not another girl like her, I mean, of course, Dorothy Speicher.

Dulcimer, '32: La Fleur de Lis, '32: School Play, '32: G. A. A., Tennis.





LOUIS MARKENSON

He'd like to travel from pole to pole, And be the captain of his soul.

La Castilla, '32.

NELL DE WITT

This maiden's name is Nell De Witt. She never has been known to quit. La Castilla; G. A. A., Baseball, Captain ball.

HILDA ASTL

She conquers adversity. And success, as you see.

Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; RED AND BLACK Typist, '32, '33; Dulcimer, '32, '33; La Castilla, '32, '33; G. A. A., Hockey, Golf, Baseball, Captain ball, Swimming.

BRANT FLINT

A peach of a fellow, Quiet and mellow,

Gym Club, '32.

FRED HEDZIK

Of modest men and gentle smile.
To know this lad is well worth while.

lews Staff, '32. Assistant Editor, 32. Associate Editor,
'32; Committee of Twenty, '31, '32, Secretary, '32;
Boys' Literary Society; Chemistry Club; School Play, '32.

JEANETTE EDWARDS

Cute, clever, and full of fun, Known and loved by everyone.

Classical Club, '30, '31, Vice President, '31, News Representative, '31; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32; Athenaum, '31, '32; Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31; G. A. A., Swimming, Hiking, Tennis, Golf, Class Winners of Baseball, '31, '32, Champion School Varsity Hockey Squad,

ELISABETH HUDSON

In the water she's at home: It's great to watch her cleave the foam.

Classical Club. '30, '31, Treasurer, '31; G. A. A., Winner, Swimming Meet, '32, Champion, School Varsity Hockey Squad, '32, Swimming, Hiking, Golf, Baseball, Tennis.

FLORENCE FROESEL

Daily is she growing wiser: Soon she'll be a great adviser.

Girls' Literary Society, '30, '31; La Castilla, '31; Biology Club, '30, '31; G. A. A., Tennis, Hockey, Hiking, Baseball, Captain ball.

ANNIE HARACEVECH

The future for our Annie foretells, Of happiness and wedding bells. Co-C-Hi, '32: G. A. A., Golf, Baseball.

MIGNON SIVCOVICH A girl one could depend upon

Was this lovely lass called Mignon. Art Appreciation Club, '31, '32; Aëronautical Club, '31; La Fleur de Lis, '32; G. A. A., Hiking, Swimming, Tennis, Golf, Hockey, Baseball, Captain ball.

SARAH COOMBES

She is dignified and very sweet. This charming maid. She's hard to beat.

Co-C-Hi, '31, '32: Freshman Sponsor, '32: Classical Club, '30, '31, '32: Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32; G. A. A., Swimming, Champion Varsity Hockey Squad, Golf, Hiking, Baseball.

EMANUEL CASSIMATIS

We see a young man, very classy, Who is he? We call him "Cassie."

ROBERT SHIRLEY

He tinkers with a radio now, But in a year or two he'll be a "wow."

LEONA KRAUSS

She does her work with the best, And never complains about a rest. G. A. A., Baseball.

VIVIAN RALSTON

Vivian was always very sweet Being around her was a treat. Dulcimer, '32: La Castilla, '30: G. A. A., Golf, Hiking.

JULIUS OFFSTEIN

He volleys the ball at the base-line, And is at the top of tennis, this Offstein. Tennis Letter, '31, '32; La Castilla, '31.

OPAL ROBINSON

She brightened many weary days
With her smiles and her winning ways.

Orchestra, '28, '29, '30, '31: Biology Club, '29, '30: Art
Appreciation Club, '29: G. A. A., Hiking, Tennis, Golf,
Baseball.

MICHAEL KURSULOV

None of his time is idly spent: Toward prosperity he is bent.

RUTH PETERSON

There is only one Ruth Peterson.

Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32, President, '32; G. A. A., Baseball, Hiking, Swimming, Captain ball, School Varsity Squad, '32, Captain; School Play, '32,

RAY WISE

He graduates from us a draftsman. But soon he'll be a master craftsman. RED AND BLACK Staff, "32.



MARIE POLLOCK

Sweet, snappy, and peppy co-ed, In Halls of Learning her name will be read. La Castilla, '30, '31; Dulcimer, '30; G. A. A.

WILLIAM MITCHELL

Fortune will most surely fill,
The empty cup of lucky Bill.
Football, '29: Basketball, '31, '32: Lettermen's Club, '32.

EARNEST POHLE

A happy lad and very gay: He always has somewhat to say.

RAY PARKER

Ray is going to Sunny Cal. And we shall miss our dear old Pal.



G. A. A.

HAROLD KARR

Slow and easy—never a care: Time and minutes plenty to spare.

SIDNEY STEINBERG

He makes his opportunities, Works very hard, and strives to please.

HELEN OTREBSKA

Of her we gladly thought, And her we gladly sought. G. A. A., '30, '32,

ABE PORTNOY

This fellow's name is Abe Portnoy,
A very quiet end studious boy.

Junior RED AND BLACK Substaff, 31.

OLIVER LUTTEKE

His ambitions are really high. Eat he'll fulfill them as en "Illini."

MORRIS WEISS

Meeris, the future does not fear; He'll probably be a financier. Aëronaut'cal Club, '29, '30, '31, '32; News, '30, '31, '32; Assistant Editor, '31, '32; Swimming, '32, '33.

EARL SCOTT

Who is it that learns quite a lot? Why it certainly must be Earl Scott.

MARY SCHLAGER

Step up and meet the Cosmetician. Her beauty Shoppe's on exhibition.

G. A. A.

THERESA MARIE JUHASZ

She's jolly and small.
And well liked by all.

G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball.

MORRIS GARDEN

All his tasks, this boy did well, But especially in sports he did excel. Tennis, '31, '32: Track, '29, '30, '31: Basketball, '29, '30, Numeral, '31, '32.

WALTER FRANZER

This fellow never asks a boon. And he will be successful soon.

JOHN ALEXANDER

For everyone he has a greeting; This amiable fellow is well worth meeting. RED AND BLACK, '31; News Staff, '31, '32, '33; Boys' Literary, '31, '32.

FANNIE GLASS

And there dear folks, goes Fannie Glass, As sweet as any in her class. La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; G. A. A.

One Hundred and Sixty-eight

MARTHA MOORE

Martha to the heights will soar And finally settle on Fortune's shore. La Castilla, '32, '33: La Fleur de Lis, '32: Baseball, Captain ball.

LENA MARTIN

Lena we see at a later year, Singing and bringing joy and cheer.

DOROTHY MEYER

What will be her happy fate: A good job or a loving mate?

MILLIE SANFILIPPO

You'll always get a cordial greeting When it's Millie that you are meeting. G. A. A., Tennis, Hockey, Golf.

NELLIE NEWMARK

The future will never, no never, be dark. But always bright for Nellie Newmark. Fleur de Lis, '32; Dulcimer, '32; G. A. A., Golf.

EUPHA WHITWORTH

Eupha has a pretty smile To know her is well worth while.

GRACE MARIE KELLY

Calm, reserved, and very sweet, Always dignified and neat.

GLORIA NASH

For many things she does yearn:
But they are coming in their turn.

Classical Club, '30, '31; Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31;
Co-C-Hi, 32; La Fleur-de-Lis, '32; G. A. A., Swimming,
Hockey, Golf.

JULIUS KRUPNICK

Who is that tall dark lad we see? That's Julius with his dignity.

GERVICE NASH

Honk! Honk! There goes Nash! With his truck he's making cash. Commencement Speaker, '33.

MARGARET EDWARDS

"Margaret" means a pearl; Quiet and serene, the girl.

G. A. A.

ANTHONY MANZO

He puts his heart and soul in work; There's not a thing that he would shirk.

CHARLES ZWEIG

"Charlie" was just lots of fun; Known and loved by everyone,



The Class of June

TO TIME

By Larry Weir, '34

Time! Imperial Master,
That softly dances while the pearled shells
Of the zephyrs sing—
Of Ages.

O, Supreme Ruler of disaster
And ecstasy, of heavens and hells,
Of roots and wings,
What is it that you bring
Today?

Your wares
Entail the price
Of cares
And a sacrifice;
Of a sob
And a song;
Of a joy
And a pain;
Of laughter
And of tears;
And then, again,
Leisure, toil,
Peace, and strife
And ever-occurring
Death and Life.

So Time,
Despot and Tyrant,
Whose each gift
Of second or hour
Lures one further
Into your power,
Away from Life's
Glowing flower
And closer to Death's
Fatal bower:
Give

me another Day.



IRA SMITH

As a pole vaulter everyone terms him "swell"; May he vault life's obstacles just as well. Track, '31, '32, '33; President Senior Class, '33.

LEONA KAGE

So gay, so charming, and petite:
She sways them all with her smile so sweet.

Secretary, New Senior Class, '32: Chemistry Club, '32:
G. A. A., Golf, Hockey, Captain ball, Baseball.

Joseph Me as a listener of a listener of the happy of the

Vice President, New Seniors. '32: Co-C-Hi, '31, Gz, Vice President, B2, President, '33: Girls' Literary Society, '32: Dulcimer, '32: School Play, '32, '33; G. A. A. Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Hiking.

CHARLOTTE VOLK

Who is that busy girl we see?
Our Schatz!—What personality!

Athanaim, 130, '31, '32; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, '33; News Representative '31; Freshman Sponsor, '32, '33; Chairman Freshman Sponsor, '32, '33; Chairman Freshman Sponsors, '32; Art Appreciation Club, 130, 1, 32, Vice-President, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '3 Editor-in-chief, '33; Biology Club, '30, '31, '32, Posident, '32; News Staff, '31, '32, Assistant Editor, '31, Associate Editor, '32; G. A. A., Tennis (singles) runner-up, '32, Swimming.

Treasurer, New Senior Class. 32: Treasurer, Senior Class. 33: Track, '31, letter, '32, letter: Football, '32, letter.

NATHAN WARSHAFSKY

Quiet and unassuming is he; A business leader he's destined to be.

Biology Club, '30, '31, '32, '33; Boys' Literary Society, '32, '33; Chemistry Club, '32, '33; RED AND BLACK Staff, Business Manager, 32, '33; Orchestra, '30, '31, '32, '33; All-High School Orchestra, '32.

EVA MUSE

This fair lass, so sweet and coy Will capture the heart of many a boy.

Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, Treasurer, '32, President, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32; Secretary, '33; Biology Club, '31, '32, Vice-President, '32, President, '32; Secretary, Senior Class, '33; Dulcimer, '32; School Play, '32, '33; G. A. A., Tennis, Swimming, Golf.

VIVIAN MCCAFFREY

All the world at hel shifte will reconstitution.

For shift give an all the shifte will reconstitution.

C. Hills, '32, '33; Athenaum, '31, '32, '33; La Associate Editor, '32; Girls, Athenaum, '31, '32; Associate Editor, '32; Girls, Athenaum, '32; G. A. A., Golf Blackfall Captain, Hockey, Tennis, Captain ball Champions, '32.

VERNON TRAMPE

As financier he'll no doubt shine.
Business and pleasure he'll combine.

President, New Senior Class, '32; Chemistry Club, '31

DOROTHY KATZUNG

A word, a smile— A girl worth while.

Co-C-Hi. '31, '32, '33, Freshman Sponsor, '32, '33, Treasurer, '33; Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32, '33, President, '32; La Castilla, '30, '31, '32, '33, Secretary, '31, President, '31, Secretary, 33; Athenæum, '30, '31, '32, '33, Vice-President, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, Club Editor, '33; G. A. A., Swimming, Tennis, Captain ball Champions, '32,

ROSE HELIGMAN

"Why should 1?" This girl doesn't ask, But calmly sets about her task.

Co-C-Hi, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '32, '33; Classical Club, '32, '33; Treasurer; News Representative: RED AND BLACK, '33; G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball, Swimming, Captain ball.

VIRGIL TRAMELLI

Since so much talent he does show He's destined for the stage, we know.

ews Staff, '30, '31, '32; Sports Editor, '31, '32; Committee of Twenty, '32, '33; Boys' Literary Society, '31, '32, '33, Vice-President, '32; Interscholastic Debating Team, '32; La Castilla, '32, '33; Chemistry Club, '33; RED AND BLACK Advertising Manager, '33; School Play, '32, '33. News Staff.

MELVIN ROESBERG

Boys' Literary Society. 2 1 Ments B2; Chemistry Club, 72 Dresident '32; Interscholastic Debating, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, '33.

MYRTLE LOLA PROPHET

With connoisseurs she will compete, In smartly clothing the elite.

Anthenaum, '31, '32; Co-C-Hi. Tennis, Golf, Basebal, School Play, '32.

DOROTHY MAE LAYTON

So individual and small.

This little maid who's liked by all

Classical Club, '32, Treasurer, '32, Secretary, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; G. A. A.

HARVEY AGUADO

Dark and handsome, this Mexican lad Will always be dreamy but never sad. Glee Club, '31, '32, Secretary, '31, '32; La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; Treasurer, '31.

EDWARD WINDISH

Independently inclined, This boy will never lag behind. RED AND BLACK typist, '33.

MILDRED TREADWAY

In the ranks of art she hopes to reign: May all her struggles be not in vain.

Athenxum, '30, '31, '32, '33; Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32, '33, Vice President, '32; RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, '33, Joke Editor, '33, Art Section, '32, '33; Biology Club, '30, '34, '32, Secretary, '32; News Staff, '31, '32, Feature Writer, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, Swimming Libble ming. Hiking.

MILDRED CHALMERS

mathematician. C-Hi. '10 32, 33; Treasurer, '32; Art Appreciation Glub, '30, '31, '32, '33, Secretary, '31, Treasurer, '32; Arthenæum, '30, '31, '32, '33, Vice President, '32, Treasurer, '31; RED AND BLACK Staff, '32; Recreation Editor, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, Golf.

JOSEPH TANAKA

He'll always have courage in the strife To find the things he wants of life.

Aëronautical Club, '30, Vice President: Chemistry Club, '31, '32, Secretary: Boys' Literary Society, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, Secretary, '31, Vice President, '32, President, '33: Committee of Twenty, '31, '32, '33, Secretary, '32: Inter-scholastic Debating, '32, '33.





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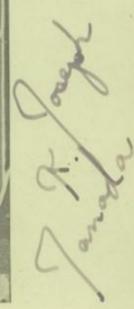












Singer you















HENRY KREY

Calm, serene, and dignified: Basketball is his greatest pride.

Basketball, '31, Numeral, '32, '33; Captain, '32; Glee Club, '31, '32, President, '32, Vice President, '32, '33; Gym Club, '29; School Play, '32; Lettermen's Club, '32.

MARY ANN ENCK

A charming lass, this Mary Ann, A rooter and a football fan.

La Castilla, '32, '33; La Fleur-de-Lis, '32; Dulcimer, '32; RED AND BLACK Typist, '33; Dulcimer, '33; G. A. A., Hockey, Tennis; School Play, '32,

JEAN MOLER

Jean Moler is so sweet and coy. Her bahy talk charms many a boy. Dulcimer, '32, '33; La Castilla, '32, '33; School Play, '32; RED AND BLACK Typist, '33; G. A. A., Tennis, Hockey.

GEORGE PEIRCE

Have you seen George on the tennis court? He's proficient in this special sport. Glee Club. '30: La Castilla, '32, '33: Tennis, '31, '32: Lettermen's Club, '33: Track, '30, '31, '32.

WOODY FORD

A golf club with great skill he swings, And sends the ball away on wings. Golf Team, 32; La Castilla, '32, '33; Lettermen's Club,

SOPHIE KOHM

The greatest beauty is the mind.
She has the greatest beauty, we find.

Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, '33, News Representative,
'32, Secretary, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; La Fleur-de-Lis,
'32, President, '32, Athenæum, '31, '32, '33; RED AND
BLACK Staff, '32, '33; News, '33; G. A. A., Baseball,
Tennis, Volley ball.

BERNICE GIERER

Just let it go for one big cheer!
You know for whom? It's Bernice Gierer.
t Appleciation Club. '30, '31, '32, '33, President, '33;
RED AND BLACK Staff, '33; G. A. A., Tennis.

BEN RACOWSKY

If it's life or a game, I intend To fight hard and fair to the end. Basketball, '33: Intramural Baseball Championship, '31

ED MCCARTHY

The most popular boy in track? I don't know; but it must be "Mac." Track. '30, '31, '33; Athletic Council. '32, '33; Gym Club, '32, '33; Summer-school graduate.

ANNA HOSSITT

We know she'll achieve much recognition; To be a writer is her ambition.

C-Hi, '32; Art Appreciation Club, '32, '33, Secretary, '32; Athenaum, '31, '33; RED AND BLACK Staff, '32, '33; Fine Arts Editor, '32, '33; G. A. A., Golf, Baseball,

One Hundred and Seventy-two

THE DRAWWITE Droes

BERNETTE DROEGE

Like a little girl she would act: But she's growing up; now that's a fact.

Ast Appreciation Club, '32, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32, 33; La Castilla, '32, '33; Athenaum, 31; G. A. A.

KENNETH KURTZ

Tender strains and a gleeful sound From Kenneth's violin resound.

Orchestra. '30, '31, '32, '33; Band, '31, '32; All-High-School Orchestra. '32, '33; La Castilla, Honorary Member, '32, '33; Chemistry Club, '33; Boys' Literary Society.

AL EFTHIM

When Al goes tearing down the field, You should see him fight. Without even an inch to yield He's the girls' delight.

oys' Literary Society, '30, '31; Glee Club, '31, '32, '33; Librarian, '31, Vice President, '32, Secretary, '32, President, '33; Athletic Council, '33; Football, '32; Lettermen's Club, '33.

RUTH FARRELL

The simplicity of a nun was hers:
To pleasure she was not accesse.

Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, '33, Presbura Sponsor, '32; Art Appreciation Club. '30, '31, '32, '33; Biology Club. '31;

School Play. 32; G. A. A.

LAVADA HILL

Her future as a nurse she's planned; But when she holds a patient's hand.
And murmurs low, with voice so sweet.
His pulse is sure to miss a beat.

La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; School Play, '32; RED AND BLACK Typist, 33; G. A. A., Baseball,

ROBERT RAMKE

Always ready with his wit. Which makes you stop and laugh a bit. Biology Club, '30, '31, '32, '33: La Castilla, '33: Glee Club, '33.

DAVID HASSEMER

His hair is so blond and wavy. What girl wouldn't go for Davy? Boys' Literary Society, '31: Golf, '32.

VERA NORBER

Smiling of face, and proud of mien, No better friend was ever seen. Athenæum, '30; Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; G. A. A., Hockey,

FLORENCE ANGHILANTI

Her voice rang out so loud and clear, And it was pleasing to the ear.

Girls' Literary Society, '30, '31, '32, '33; Vice President, '31, President, '32; Dulcimer, '32, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; Classical Club, '33; La Castilla, '32, '33; G. A. A. Swimming, Captain ball.

HAROLD PHILIPP

Always happy and full of fun. A lad who is liked by everyone.

Biology Club, '30, '31, '32, '33, Treasurer, '31, Sergeant-at-Arms, '32; Art Appreciation Club, '32; Chemistry Club, '32, '33,



One Hundred and Seventy-three



LAWRENCE MILLER

"Have you ever heard this one?"
And Larry has a joke begun. Boys' Literary Society, '29: Orchestra, '30.

MARY LINDLY

A lady of leisure she'd like to be And travel far by land and sea.

School Play, '32: Art Appreciation Club, '29: Biology Club, '29, '30: Dulcimer Club, '30, '31, '32, '33, President, '31, '33: G. A. A. Swimming, Hockey, Golf, Hiking, Tennis, Baseball, Captain ball.

Ever Evelyn

EVELYN BESEL

Her eyes are brown or maybe hazel. A winning girl, this Evelyn Besel. G. A. A., Hockey, Volley ball, Captain, Baseball; Summer-school graduate.

DONALD MELICAN

Hair and eyes to very dark—
"He's just grand," the girls remark. Gym Club, 32. '33: Boys' Literary Society, '29, '30.

CARL SEACORD

His thoughtful, sleepy eyes Probe deeper than one would surmise. Track, '30, '31, '32, '33; Baseball, '30. Summer-school graduate.

AVANELLE JONES

On heels so high she goes clicking along.
Cheerful and gay as a beautiful song.
Art Appreciation Club, '29, '30: La Castilla, '30, '31:
Biology Club, '31: G. A. A., Hockey, Tennis, Baseball,
Captain ball.

FRIEDA GARBER

Frieda doesn't seem to have a defect Possessing both beauty and intellect. Co-C-Hi, '32; Athenæum, '31, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32; Classical Club, '31; Chemistry Club, '33; G. A. A., Golf, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming.

WILLIAM GORMAN

Now we'll be oracular! "Bill will do the spectacular." Gym Club, '32, '33.

SOL KAPLAN

Fortune for this lad doth hold The fabled rainbow-pot of gold. Orchestra, '31: Band, '31, '32, '33.

KITTIE KIRK

she had lived in Antony's time. Of Cleopatra you'd ne'er read a live La Castilla, '32, '33; G. A. A.

MARILLIA STEINHAUSER

She never would tarry very long
Where idle talkers held the sway:
For in her mind was a purpose strong
To make a name for herself someday.

Athenæum. '30, '31, '32; G. A. A.

DALE BURGESS

In many things he will excel And get along by doing well.

Je paries Dunn

Red's personality plus his hair, Will get him by without a care. Biology Club, '30; Gym Club, '30, '31, '32, '33; Swimming.

BERNICE FUNDERBURK She glides along, steady and sure, With dreams and plans that will endure.

La Castilla, '31, '32; G. A. A., Golf, Hockey,

IRMA WALLS

Not many like this girl you'll find—
Will and skill and looks combined.

La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; Co-C-Hi, '32; Athenxum, '31, '32; G. A. A., Baseball.

FRED KOEHLER

Fred is never happy or content Unless his work is excellent.

RICHARD BUHRMAN

Richard is a kingly name And to this lad may bring much fame.

AURALIA CARAN

Don't be serious! Let's be gay! We live only for a day.

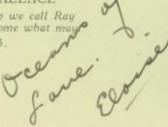
La Castilla, '31; G. A. A., Hiking, Golf, Captain ball, Baseball; School Play, '32,

ELOISE HUCH

The best of virtues, modesty, Belongs to Eloise, you see. Art Appreciation Club, '32: Liederkranz, '32: G. A. A., School Champion Captain ball team, '32, Baseball.

RAYMOND WALLACE

This small lad whom we call Ray Is always cheerful, come what may Track, '31; Lettermen's Club, '33.

























EUGENE WUIGK

Tall and blond, with dreamy eyes
Wherein a depth of feeling lies.
La Castilla, '31, '32, '33; Band, '31, '32, '33.

DOROTHY HULL

She puts a touch so infinitely fine. To every note in the musical line.

Athenæum, '30: Art Appreciation Club, '29, '30: Dulcimer, '31, '32, '33: Girls' Literary Society, '32, '33: La Castilla, Honorary Member, '32, '33: RED AND BLACK Staff, '33: G. A. A., Hockey, Tennis, Baseball.

ELAINE EVANS

Cute Cythond is fasily seen She'll be propular cinema queen.
La Castilla, '30, 31, '32; School Plans Bateball, Hockey, Swimming, Volley ball.

THEODORE HELIGMAN

He's always ready with his wit: With everyone he makes a hit.

CHARLES BROCKMAN

He really has ability. Despite unfailing modesty.

VIRGINIA WARNING

In hospitals she'll softly tread. And sooth the aches and pains. Making her trips from bed to bed. Success we hope she attains.

Co-C-Hi, '31, '32; La Castilla, '30, '31, '32; G. A. A., Baseball.

LILLIAN BALMER

When all is said and done, Lil really has her fun.

La Castilla, '30: Dulcimer, '32; G. A. A., Hockey, Base-ball, Captain ball.

GEORGE KOLLIAS

He goes about with Don Juan vim-Girls, beware! Watch out for him!

La Castilla, '30, '31, '32, '33, Pres dent, '33, Treasurer, '32.

Tek & Fick Heagery

HERBERT STOERI

Wavy hair that is as black as night Contrasts with his disposition so bright.

ELIZABETH WHITE

This little girl named Betty White

Classical Club, '32, '33: Orchestra, '30; G. A. A., Hockey,

Love But

THELMA LOVINGUTH

Her hazel eyes and carefree chatter Seem to banish things that matter.

G. A. A., Hockey.

MORRIS WALDMAN

Morris was a lively lad. And was never, never sad.

ALECK ZIMBALIST Life will cease to be of concern When I lose my desire to learn. Biology Club, '31, '32.

FLORENCE GRONE

This dark-haired lass, so sweet and shy, is one on whom you can rely. To do her duty when she can And to evade it does not plan. La Castilla, '31, '32; School Play, '32; G. A. A., Hockey,

ALICE ROMERO

Beight and charming, witty and gay. She'll be famous, I know, someday.

La Castilla, '30, '31; Girls' Literary Society, e Play, '32; G. A. A., Tennis, Volley ball Char ball, Hockey, Swimming.

HAROLD NOLDE

This boy, who is so openly to Will be the president of some

School Play, '33.

ROBERT BOLD

His hair is blond, his eyes are azure:
Bob Bold is not averse to pleasure.

Normandy High School, Glee Club, '30, '31, '32; Dramatic Club, '32; Football, '30, Central High School, Orchestra, '32, '33; Glee Club, '32.

MABEL RILEY

Mabel will ever hold her place In our hearts with her charm and grace.

Girls' Literary Society, '32, '33; La Fleur-de-Lis, '32, '33, News Representative: Dulcimer, '32; G. A. A., Baseball, Captain ball.

RUTH WIESENBORN

We've found heauty isn't truth Unless its fair and free like Ruth. Geography Club, '31; G. A. A., Hockey, Baseball, Captain ball.

RALPH MASCHMEIER

His sunny smile will always be A guide o'er life's mad stormy sea.





MORTIMER GORDON

In Biology he will excel; In channels deep his mind will dwell. Biology Club, '31, President, '32, Treasurer, '32, '33, Vice President, '33; Chemistry Club, '31; Aëronautical Club, '30,

JENNIE HARACEVECH

It is very easily seen
We love her well, this girl called "Jean."

Athenæum, '30, '31: Co-C-Hi, '32, '33, Secretary, '32,
Vice President, '33: Class Play, '32: Art Appreciation
Club, '32, '33: La Fleur-de-Lis, '32, Secretary, '32:
G. A. A., Swimming, Tennis, Hockey.

DOROTHY WAGNER

Dorothy has dignity and grace And is also very fair of face. Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; News Staff, '32, '33; G. A. A.

HAROLD KRETCHMAR

Moving jaws, loud, clicking heels— I'll bet he's punctual at his meals. La Castilla, '31, '32, '33: Gym Club, '32, '33.

JOSEPH ROMERO

La Castillat '32, '33; Glee Club, '31, '32; Class Play, '32; REP AND BLACK, Junior Substaff, '32.

DOROTHY SEGELKEN

She brightens our days with her smile,
And makes life seem much more worth while.

Geography Club, '31; G. A. A., Hockey, Baseball, Volley ball, Captain ball.

SELMA LEVINSON

Popular with everyone Sweet and gay, and full of fun. Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31; Girls' Literary Society, '32, '33; Dulcimer, '32, '33; G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball, Hockey, Swimming, Golf. Summer-school graduate.

JAMES MCKIBBIN

The earth is ordered, each to his place Mine is to be prepared for the race. School Champions in Basketball, '32, '33.

ARTHUR BROSIUS

At football you can't stop this Art: This football player looks the part. Football, '31 Numeral, '32 Letter; Glee Club, '30, '31, '32; President, '32; Orchestra, '29.

GERTRUDE PERLMAN

Gertie is so very small
That she fascinates us all.

Co-C-Hi, '32, '33; Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, '33,
News Representative, '33; Athenæum, '31, '32, '33;
Classical Club, '31; G. A. A., Baseball, Tennis, Swimming, Volley ball, Hockey.

Ja " friend

ROSE SOKOLIK

This girl is really quite a belle: Everything she does is done well. La Castilla, '29, '30, '31, '32; Dulcimer, '31, '32; G. A. A., Baseball, Hockey.

HARRY BOCK

Diligence and skill are mates And also two of Harry's traits.

Track, '32 letter.

FRANK SIEMINSKI

There is a joy that passes every test: That is the joy of doing one's best. Track, '29; Football, '32.

HELEN CASSIMATIS

Grecian beauty will win her as much fame As Homer's heroine of this same sweet name.

Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32, '33; Athenæum, '30, '31, '32, '33; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, '33; Chemistry Club, '31, '32, '33, President, '33; RED AND BLACK, '31, '32, '33; G. A. A., Swimming, Tennis, Baseball.

MILDRED KOPRIVICA

She brightened many weary days With her smiles and winning ways. Art Appreciation Club, '29, '30, '31; Biology Club, '30, '31, '32; Girls' Literary Society, '32; G. A.A. Hockey, Tennis, Baseball, Captain ball Champions, '32.

MORRIS CORMAN

He questions all within his ken And probes into the affairs of men.

Orchestra, '31, '32, '33; La Castilla, '32, '33; Gym Club, '32, '33, Franklin High School, News Staff, '31, Sports Editor, '31, Jazz Band, '31.

JASPER DE SIMONE

His thoughtful sleepy eyes Probe deeper than one would surmise. Band, '30, '31, '32, '33; Orchestra, '30, '31, '32; Dance Orchestra, '30, '31, '32; School Play, '32; Summerschool graduate.

IDA BENJAMIN

Black, wavy hair and eyes so dark-She's always ready for a lark. G. A. A., Golf, Hockey.

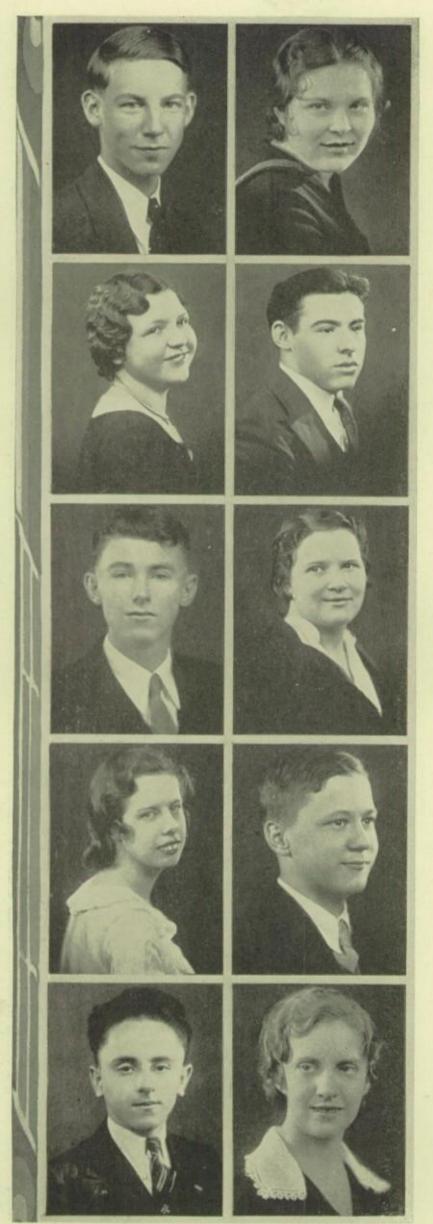
HELEN SCHROEDER

Liederkranz: News Staff, '32, '33: Literary Editor, '33; G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball, Volley ball, Swimming, Captain ball.

FRED SCHUELER

Fred has such a jolly face; For others he will set a pace.





PAUL HOFFMANN

He went about with a jaunty air. And was quite a man among the fair.

DOROTHY YEOMAN

No definite goal has she in mind, But she'll never linger far behind. La Castilla, '31; G. A. A., Golf, Baseball, Tennis, Swimming.

Daroghy Lan

HATEENE PHADERGRASS

A modest maid was our Haleene:
A sweeter girl has ne er been seen.

La Castilla, '31 32, '13: School Play, '32: G. A. A., Baseball, Captain ball, Hockey, Swimming, Tennis.

HERSCHEL W. FISHMAN

He's not so tall, in fact quite small, But in our midst a joy to all. La Castilla, '32, '33.

OTTO PFANNEBECKER

Otto is not so very tall, And yet he plays good basketball. Gym Club, '29; Basketball, '31, '32 numeral, '33.

MYRTLE MOELLER

Someday a baton this maiden will wield And reconscipreme in the musical field. A. A., Bareball Champions, 32.

RUTH JENNINGS

All the poetry and joys of youth
Are graciously combined in Ruth.

G. A. A., Golf, Baseball.

I may be little by that care L.

If others succeed, I'll get by
Boys' Literary Society, '30, 31, '93; Anemistry Club, '32.

SANDER BUNN

We know he isn't very tall,
But good things come in parcels small.

Boys' Literary Society, '32, '33; Chemistry Club, '32, '33,
Vice President, '33.

FLORENCE GOGGIN

Of subtle charm, I do declare This maiden has more than her share. La Castilla, '29, '30: Art Appreciation Club, '32: Chemistry Club, '32: G. A. A., Tennis, Baseball.

ALEXANDER KRUPSKI

He never worries about today. For tomorrow's another day. Biology Club, '31, '32; Chemistry Club, '32.

IDA LUCILE MCKINNEY

Never weary, never tired
Going on like one inspired
Stopping only to say "Hello."
'Tis knowledge that she seeks, you know.

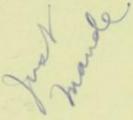
New Town High School, Latin Club. '29, '30, '31; Glee Club, '23, '30, '32; Dramatic Club, '31, '32; Senior Play, '32; Class Treasurer, '31; Central High School, News staff, '32, Assistant Editor.

Boys' Literary Sories

MAUDE PRICE

Although she is extremely shy She's one on whom you can rely.

Co-C-Hi. '32, '33; G. A. A., Hockey, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Swimming.



LONGEOR ROSS JOE

When we go back to former days













WILLIAM BRUNK

If no one else will try, he will, This persevering boy called Bill.

DOROTHY SMOLINSKY

She's quite an actress; that's a fact. Of charms, I'll say she has no lack. Athenxum, '32; G. A. A., Captain ball, Baseball, Tennis.

FRANCES WAPNER

Curly locks all o'er her head.
A handsome lad she'll someday wed.

Athenxum, '32, Treasurer, '33; Co-C-Hi, '32; G. A. A. Tennis, Baseball, Hockey, Captain ball, Golf: School Play, '32, '33.

JOE RESHNEFSKY

Of all the people that you've met, Joe is one you won't forget. Intramural Champs, Baseball, "32.

EUNICE CREWS

Watch Eunice flash her big dark eyes. They are enormous in their size. La Castilla, '30, '31, Vice President, '32, Treasurer, '33: News staff, '33.

HARRY COHEN

Always ready for any fun. He'll play a joke on anyone.

SYLVIA BECKER

Never a worry, never a care. She seems to walk through life on air. Dulcimer, '31; Biology Club, '29; G. A. A.

MAMIE NIBLICK

I like this girl; can you blame me? Everybody likes our Mamie.

Decatur High School, Freshman's Chorus, '28, '29; Mixed Chorus, '29, '30; Pep Chorus, '29, '30; Color Wheel Art Club, '29, '30; Girls' Glee Club, '29, '30; Secretary Junior Class, '30, '31; Girls' Basketball Team, '30, '31; Secretary of Color Wheel Art Club, '30, '31; Junior Play, '30, '31; Central High School, G. A. A.

PETE SOURIS

Pete works on and never heeds Those who boast of all his deeds. Football, '32: Gym Club, '32, '33.

LEO BIASI

A home run!—and around the bases Central's Pepper Martin races. Gym Club, '30; Baseball, '32; Lettermen's Club, '33.

HAROLD SIMMONS

Harold has such flaming hair And a winning way among the fair.

VIRGINIA DECKER

When'er a bubbling laugh falls on your ear.
You can be quite sure Virginia's near.
Girls' Literary Society, '31, '32, '33; G. A., A., Swimming.

WILLIAM WILSON

He does his best in all his work. A difficult task he'll never shirk.

THELMA DORAN

Elusive little Thelma Doran Just try to catch her if you can. La Castilla, '30, '31.

MAURICE MAYBERRY

A strange power he does possess That brings his friends much happiness. Boys' Literary Society, '29: Gym Club, '31.

MEYER GERSHENSON

It's Meyer's dream and greatest ambition To grow and hold a lofty position. Aëronautical Club, '31.

MILDRED COLLIER

She takes of life all that it gives She's not only alive, she lives. G. A. A., Captain ball, Baseball, Tennis, '29, '30, '31, Hockey, Swimming.

ALVIN FACKERALL

Alvin has a little fun. And always cheers up everyone.

PETE TOCCO

The aim of life is not to love or hate But to understand to serve and create.

Art Appreciation Club, '31, '32, '33. Summer-school graduate.

WILLIAM RUDLOFF

A man of will can dictate
The way of fortune, fame and fate.
RED AND BLACK, 33.

QUEN CHIN

Serious, dignified, and rare. He has an oriental air.
Summer-school graduate.

ALEX SCHNURMAN

Alex is the dexterous sort Who excels in every sport. Basketball, '31, '32, '33; Baseball, '31, '32; Lettermen's Club, '32.

WILLIE MEYER

A friend in need He'll help, indeed!

Gym Club, '32, '33.



HARVEY SHIELDS

Forging ahead, he never yields. He will succeed, this Harvey Shields. Summer-school graduate.

ROSE LAND

Every one in Central knows
That pleasing senior girl called Rose.

La Castilla, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33; RED AND BLACK
Typist, '33; G. A. A., Captain ball championship, '32.
Baseball.

GLADYS NOLAND

Gladys has a pretty smile To know her is well worth while.

Summer-school graduate.

HENRY CANOY

He is so affable and kind And also has a loity mind

Track, '30.

HELEN DIERBERGER

"Babe's" cherry voice rings through the halls, She will be missed from Central's wall.

G. A. A., Swimming, '30, Tennis, '30, '31, Hockey, '32, Volley ball, '30, Baseball, '31, Captain ball, '32.

LEOTA MEIER

An artist once, an artist forever Well liked now, forgotten never.

Art Appreciation Club, '30, '31, '32, '33; Co-C-Hi, '31, '32, '33; G. A. A., Swimming, Hockey, Baseball.

CHESTER CEBRZYNSKI

Flashing eyes that seem to say "Let's be merry. Let's be gay."

FRANK LUMAR

Though never a star, Frank Lumae Had the will and will go far.

Baseball, '32 numeral.

WARD MCBREARTY

Little though the boy may be The world will know McBrearty. Gym Club, '31, '32; Geography Club, '30, '31.

RAY O'NEILL

To work and play he is addicted And many of times they have conflicted. Glee Club, '29, '30, 31. Summer-school graduate.

NICK DE RIENZO

They say life's a jest, so I laugh Hiding my thoughts 'neath foolish chaff.

CLARENCE JOHNSON

To heaven and earth I hold the key By reason of my philosophy.

Basketball, '30 numeral, '31 numeral, '32; Baseball, '31, '32 numeral,

ANNA SEIDEL

"Happy," is the name Anna bears Because of the charming smile she wears.

Dulcimer, '32; Chemistry Club, '32, '33, News Representative: Liederkranz, '32, '33.

ROBERT HOHMAN

Robert is known to almost everyone; Popularity he surely has won.

ARTHUR QUILLO

Everyone liked this boy named Art Because he was so very "smart."

VINCENT SANFILIPPO

With my music I control The dreams in the human soul,

Orchestra, '31, '32, '33; Gym Club, '33; Track, '31, '32,

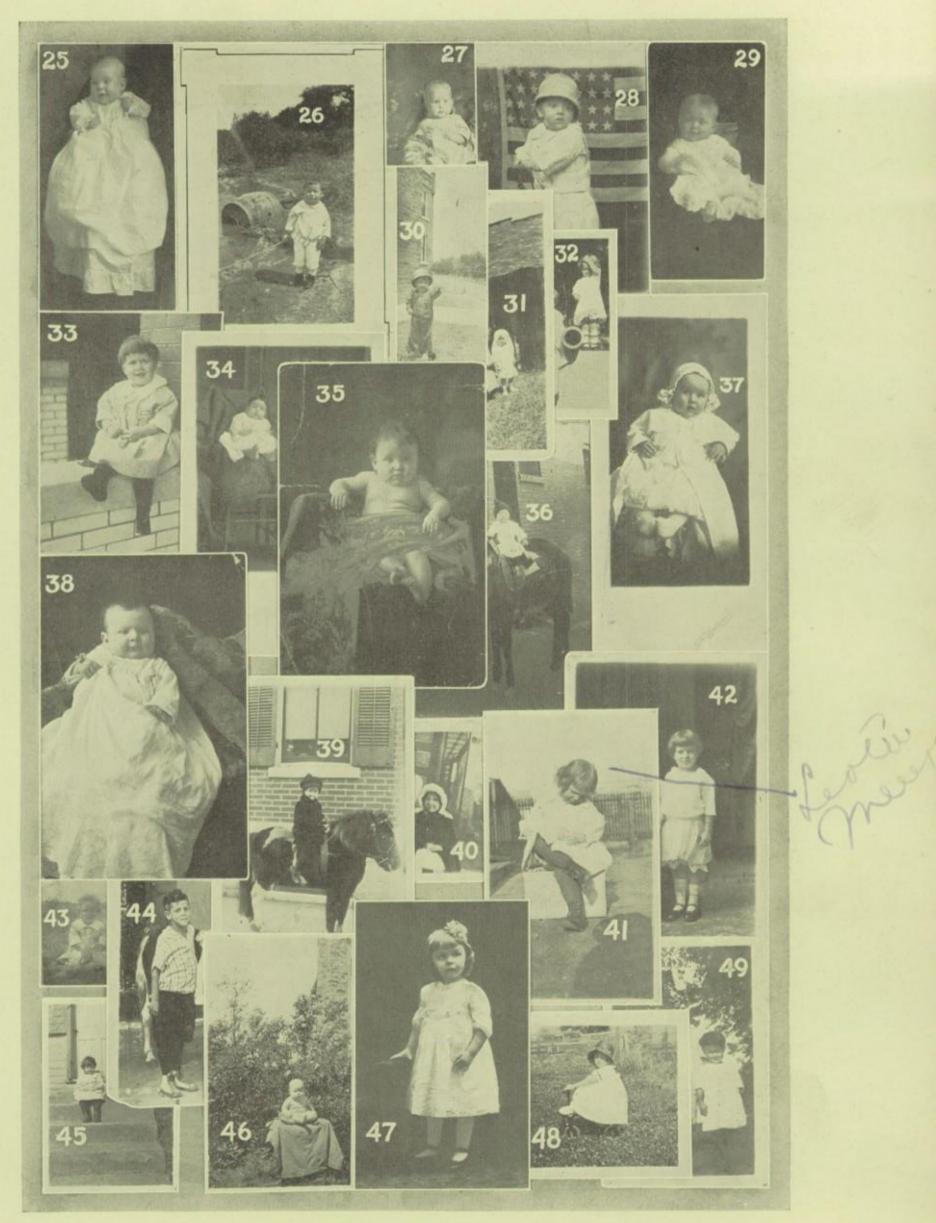
"AT THE BABY PARADE"

-1	Sleepy Head	Marcus Brinkerhoff
2	Contented You Little So and So	Virginia Warning
3.	Van Little So and So	Helen Dierberger
2,	Baby	Kittie Kirk
4.	Daby	Dorothy Smolinsky
5.	This Is No Dream	Helen Cassimatis
6.	Someone to Care For	Bernice Gierer
7.	Hats off! Here Comes a Lady	Haloone Pendergrass
8.	Aint'cha Kinda Sorry Now?	Mustle Drophet
9. 1	Who?	Deserby Hall
10.	Fiddlin' My Fiddle	Dorothy Hull
11	Lovable	EAG MINIOR
4.02	N/ / C Dallalana	Lillian Balmer
13	I Send My Love With These Roses	Auralia Caran
1.4	She's so Nice	Tilligationers Transport
15	Gosh Darn It's	Vernon Arms
16	Look Who's Here	Howard Williams
17	Let A Smile Be Your Umbrella	La Vada Hill
1.9	I Don't Suppose-Yes-It's	George Pierce
10.	1 Don't ouppose 1 to 10	The same of the sa

(Continued on page 199)



"AT THE BABY PARADE"



Sincerely Ruth

(See page 183)



THE DULCIMER CLUB

By Florence Lewin, '33

To have talent in any of the fields of music is to possess one of the greatest assets of the world, for it is a necessity as well as a luxury. Music brings relaxation and peace of mind, together with great pleasure.

The girls of Central High School, in appreciation of this art and because of their desire to improve their group and individual singing, formed one of the outstanding organizations of the school. The society first met in 1906 under the direction of Miss Teresa M. Finn, now sponsor of Chaminade, of Soldan High. The club has had several other directors, Miss Charlton, Mr. Arthur Davis, and Miss Pauline Arnold. In 1926 Mr. Bluthardt, its very popular present director, took over the

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

The second secon	
President	Grace Uber
Vice-President	Myrtle Ketcherside
Secretary	. Gwendolyn Wood
Treasurer	Anita Winter
Librarian	Marthan Cain
News Representative	Florence Lewin

sponsorship of the organization.

The girls of this organization are ambitious and sincere in their work. It is their desire to improve their tone, to broaden their knowledge of music, and to master all types of musical compositions in an endeavor to uphold the name of the Dulcimer, which means "sweetness of tone."

The Dulcimer is always ready to be of service to the school. It takes part in the commencement exercises, in auditorium sessions, and in other school activities.

The girls are admitted to the club after passing a very simple vocal test, which is given by Mr. Bluthardt. All the girls of the school are invited to take this test if they are interested in the work of the organization.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Mary Lindly
Vice-President	Dorothea Armstrong
Secretary	Virginia Woelbling
Treasurer	Esther Cresswell
Librarian	Blanche Weiss
News Representative	Martha Cushman

THE GLEE CLUB

By William Davis, '36

"WITHOUT a song the road will never bend." How can any one succeed without a song?

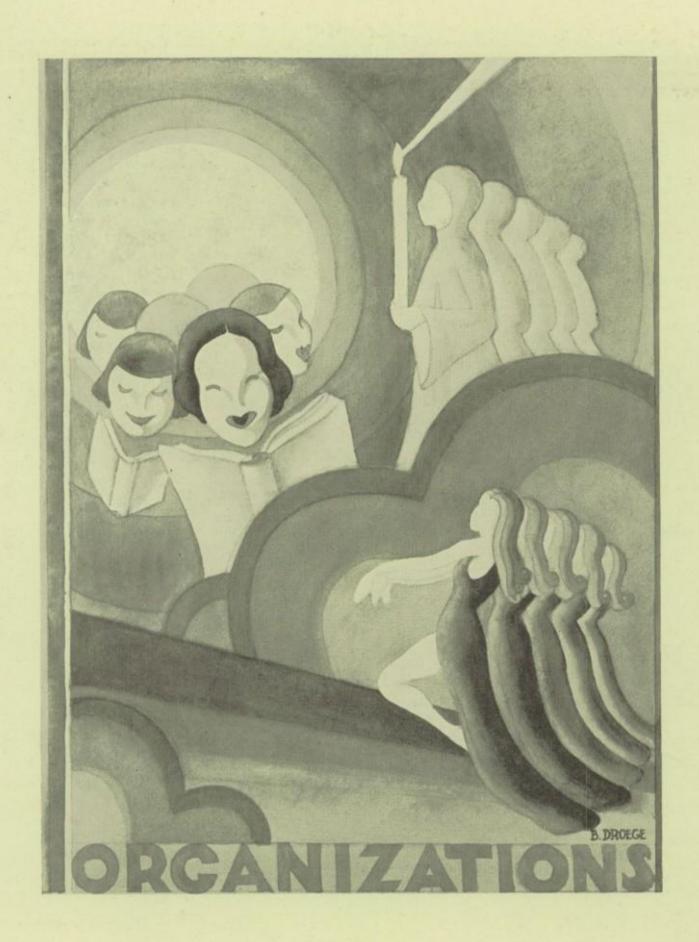
Central High has had a Glee Club since the year 1896. It was in that year that the Boys' Glee Club was organized with Mr. Knox as sponsor. The Club at that time had about fifteen members.

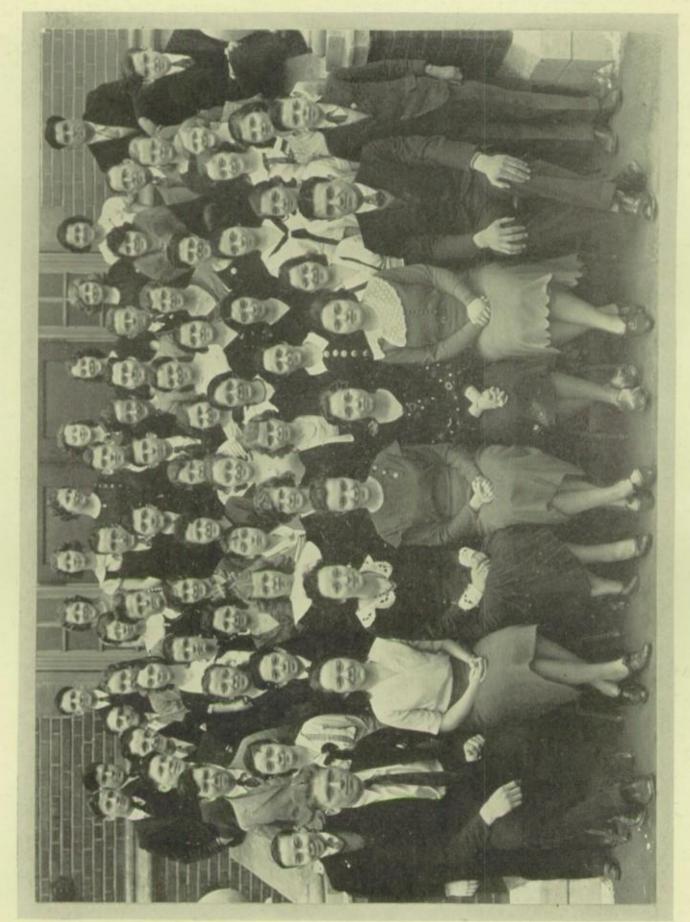
The history of Central's Gleemen is but a long series of musical engagements. Many Sundays found them singing in a church choir. The theater was also the place of their performance.

Central's Glee Club won the gold medal given during the Worlds Fair!

The one outstanding musical performance given by the Club was the singing of the oratorio *Elijah* which was given in 1925 together with the Dulcimer Club. This concert was given over the air through radio station K. M. O. X.

The Glee Club has had many directors





THE DULCIMER AND GLEE CLUBS



who more than deserve honorable mention. They are Mr. Knox, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kelsey, Miss Arnold, Mr. Bluthardt and, last but not least, Miss Gerdes. Miss Gerdes is our present director.

The combined musical clubs sing the Christmas Carols and provide music for Central's graduation exercises.

The spring concerts which were enjoyed

so much in the past are being revived and as this book goes to press the clubs are preparing for the spring concerts of 1933.

So much for the past and present. May the future hold even greater success and accomplishment for the club. To attain higher peaks in musical performance is the goal of our present organization.

MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR

T. KELLIED ELECTRIC
t Bass
Aloysius Kuberski
Marshall Hamil
Edwin Dueker
Ralph Dorsey
Israel Pass
Harold Schneider
Emmet Walsh
Paul Worsham
Virgil Tramelli

Delbert Montgomery

David Hassemer

So			9	D	
.10	CO	771	7	15	ass

Robert Ramke

Noble McMahon	Herman Plegge
Wilton Hutchings	Clarence Shepardson
Ferdinard Gomez	William Garner
Harris Kramer	Garnett Overbey

Charles Grimes Hamilton Cherry Samuel Starr Vernon Watts

First Tenor

3 11 01	1 01101
Robert Bold	Shirley Jennings
Warren Brewer	William Morse
Lawrence Shaw	Joe McCarthy
Harry Moshkowsky	Ray Ketcherside
James Simanella	Sidney Prince
Tom Efthim	Sidney Schneider
Isadore Fiman	

Second Tenor

Francis Friel	Moreel Buchlmeier
Kenneth Weiss	Roy Tucker
Fred Begemann	Jack Hale
Cyril Hessler	Wayland Johnson
Andy Lueker	Stanley Waleszewski
Cyril Staniszewski	

THE ORCHESTRA

By Jeanette Wolff, '34

THE Orchestra is the second oldest existing organization at Central. Although it has been dissolved a number of times, it still maintains the high standard of the Orchestra that was organized in the fall of 1896 under the direction of Mr. Egmont Froelich.

The Orchestra, because of an insufficient number of members, broke up in 1898. During the two years of its existence, the Orchestra had become very popular among the student body. Then Central's musical talent was centered in the Violin Club, Mandolin Club, and other organizations.

In 1916, because of so many requests, the Orchestra was reorganized, having Mr. W. C. Guy as sponsor. The Orchestra struggled along for two years, often threatening to disband, when in 1918 Mr. Arthur Davis became sponsor. Under his leadership the Orchestra soon established itself as a permanent institution.

With the help of Miss Arnold, who became the sponsor in 1923, the Orchestra



THE FRESHMAN GIRLS, JANUARY, '33



grew into an organization of considerable size. In 1926 Mr. George Bluthardt became the sponsor. Under his leadership the organization continued to progress. The present sponsor, Miss Gerdes, has stepped in as leader of the Orchestra, and has done exceedingly well.

The Orchestra is a popular organization and did splendid work last year at the class play, Washington the Man Who Made Us. The music rendered by the Orchestra on this occasion was received

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Max Feldman
	Herman Land
Secretary	Jeannette Wolff
	Isadore Friedman
	Alex Sher

with approval. Each year the Orchestra provides the music for Commencement, Color Day, the School Play, and other school activities.

Although the Orchestra does not have so large a membership as it once had, it is still attempting music just as difficult as that which has been played in the past. The Orchestra has enjoyed a successful year, and much credit is given to our sponsor. Miss Gerdes.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Max Feldman
Vice-President	
Secretary	
Treasurer	
Librarian	

JUNIOR ORCHESTRA

By Mildred Clayton, '37

Many boys and girls who play musical instruments find when they enter the high school that they are not far enough advanced in their instrumental work to play in the Senior Orchestra. Such people are urged to join the Junior Orchestra. The Central Junior Orchestra was started the term beginning September, 1932, under the direction of Miss Gerdes, leader of the Senior Orchestra.

The object of this orchestra is to train

the pupils and to prepare them so that they may later join the Senior Orchestra. When the members who are now in the Senior Orchestra graduate, new members from the Junior Orchestra will be selected to take their places.

The Junior Orchestra has done quite a bit of work since September, the members having learned about half the selections in the book being used for study.

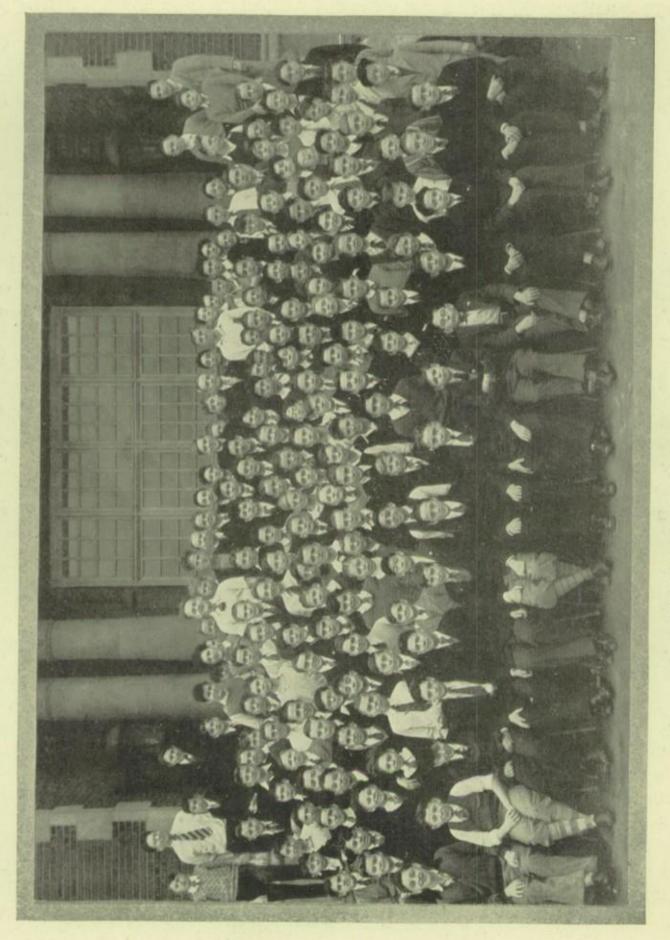
OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	John Carrabino
	Mildred Clayton
	Julia Rajewski
Treasurer	
Librarian	

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	John Carrabino
	Lee Daney
	Mildred Clayton
	Mildred Clayton
	Julia Rajewski

One Hundred and Ninety-one



THE FRESHMAN BOYS, JANUARY, '33



THE BAND

By Clarence Siegfried, '33

THE scholastic year of September, 1932, to January, 1933, closes the fifth term of active work of one of Centrals' most colorful and impressive musical organizations—the High School Band.

The Band, in September, 1930, then consisting of only twenty members, was organized under the excellent leadership of Mr. Bluthardt, and, with only a few weeks notice, paraded on the Stadium field at the first football game, in full uniform of striking red and black. It was a decisive addition to the spirit and pep of the school and team, thus being verified by numerous letters of congratulations received from the alumni.

George Carson was elected "peacock," continuing in that capacity until his succession by William Blanke, in November, 1931.

Among the high spots of participation of our Band in school affairs, some of the

outstanding are as follows:

On February 11, 1931, they helped furnish music for the school play, Washington—The Man Who Made Us, presented at the Odeon Theatre.

During the presentation of the Mississippi Valley Exposition at the Arena, in May, 1931, the Band gave two concerts on the scholastic program.

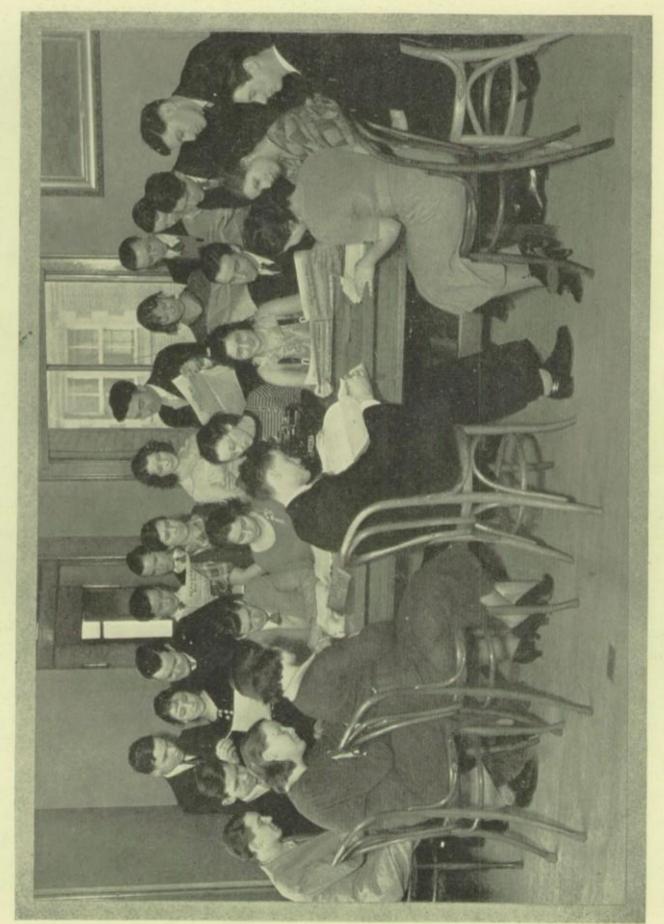
Both school parades on the Armistice days of 1931 and 1932 were featured by the appearance of this popular institution whose membership has been increased to thirty students at the present time.

In September, 1932, the duties of leadership were turned over to a new "peacock," Ben Friedman, who wielded the baton very capably, and practice has continued every other morning in the school auditorium, as the Red and Black Band progresses forward in the field of extra-curricular activities at Central High School.

MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR

Emil Knopf—Cornet
Harold Blumenkamp—Cornet
Milton Greenberg—Cornet
Aloysius Boedeker—Cornet
Herman Land—Cornet
Charles Jackson—Cornet
Roy Rowlan—Cornet
Joseph Grossman—Saxophone
Joseph Ring—Saxophone
Warren Boecklen—Saxophone
John Carrabino—Saxophone
Sol Kaplan—Saxophone
Joseph Zucchero—Clarinet

Harding Veigel—Baritone
Eugene Wuigk—Baritone
Reinhard Schmitt—Alto Horn
Richard Lakin—Tuba
Rex Rowland—Trombone
Charles Schultz—Drums
Donald Enders—Drums
Joseph Nixon—Drums
Jasper De Simone—Drums
Harold Cameron—Drums
Donald King—Drums
Alex Sher—Drums
Ben Friedman—Drum Major
George A. Bluthardt—Sponsor



THE NEWS STAFF



NEWS OFFICE WHISPERINGS

Rana Pipiens

I SAT disconsolately in the News office gazing upon the portrait of our fore-father, George Washington.

"Fifty-six years since that group of students published the Monthly Blossom in 1877," a voice, apparently coming from the East wall, cried, interrupting my meditations. "Haven't many things happened since then?"

Immediately there began a retrospection to which I listened with great interest.

"The Monitor was an eight-page paper of stories and local news," added West wall. "But it wasn't better than The Nut in 1885-1886 or the sixteen-page monthly, The Reflector in 1891."

"The Literary Societies must be complimented for publishing the High School News," continued North wall. "It was considered one of the leading publications of the country. Under the sponsorship of Mr. Clarence Stratton, work was taken over by students of the entire school. It became a semi-annual in 1917."

"Mr. Pratt deserves much credit for developing the direct predecessor of the News," stated South wall. "He was sponsor and editor during the war period. It was so exciting to receive letters from our boys at the front thanking us for copies of the News we sent to their cantonments and regiments in France."

"The files from 1917 to the Great War's close are a history of Central's part in the war," resumed East wall. "They contain enlistments, transfers, and promotions."

"I like special issues, such as the Educational Week, the Michigan and Yale Bowl Celebration, and the Tax Campaign issues," West wall hurried on. "The Tax Campaign number of ten thousand copies was the largest issue of a high-school paper ever published in St. Louis.

"It doesn't seem very long ago that Miss Edna de Linière and Miss Marguerite George became sponsors in 1923."

"1927—" began North wall. All sighed. "That was the year of the tornado. It couldn't stop us, for we moved to the Yeatman Building, continued and enlarged our paper, and then the News became a member of the Missouri Interscholastic Press Association."

"Mr. Wallace C. Gundlach, present sponsor, assumed that position when Miss de Linière resigned in 1930," said East wall.

"We got a good staff last term," declared East wall. "The Editor was Tillie Balch; Associate Editors: Fred Hedzik, Bill Hinze, Alice Jameton, Florence Lewin, and Alma Reitz; Assistant Editors: Ida McKinney, Helen Reller, Helen Schroeder, Alyce Schneider, Lois Triefenbach, and Dorothy Wagner; Feature Writers: Michael Amantea, Wayne Brinkerhoff, James Kerr, Gertrude Thompson, and Tom Weir: Reporters: Idell McIntyre, John Alexander, Martha Cushman, Georgine Gillespie, Alfred Harris, Mildred Harris, Frances Higgins, Rana Pipiens, Ray Robinson, Jost Washburn, and William Weber: Art Editor, Fred Toelle: Typistin-Charge, Gwendolyn Wood: Assistant Typist, Estelle Kuhnert; Business Manager of the News, Joe Brumm, and Assistant Business Manager, Edgar Beascoechea."

"The members for the 1933 term," concluded West wall, "were as follows:

LA CASTILLA



Editors, Ida McKinney, Helen Schroeder, and Louis Triefenbach; Associate Editors, Daisy Franklin, James Kerr, Rudolph Loeffler, Helen Reller, and Dorothy Wagner; Assistant Editors, Michael Amantea, Clarence Benjamin, Sophie Kohm, Gertrude Thompson, and Tom Weir: Feature Writers, Alfred Harris, Frances Higgins, and Ray Robinson; Reporters, Delarose Aichs, Cecelia Altman, Dorothy Byrne,

Seldon Cutter. Frank Faulstich, Georgine Gillespie, Audrey Hasmer, Rana Pipiens, Esther Ross, Sidney Schneider, John Tsenes, William Weber, and Eyleen Weisemeyer: Sports Editor, Wayne Brinkerhoff; Art Editor, Fred Toelle: Typist, Eunice Crews: Business Manager, Joe Brumm: Assistant Manager, Edgar Beascoechea; and sponsor, Mr. Wallace C. Gundlach."

The door opened, in walked the staff members, and the walls became silent.

LA CASTILLA

N ACCOUNT of a realization of the fact that the language of nine-teen countries (eighteen of which are our neighbors) is Spanish, together with the fact that a knowledge of this language is the gateway to vast commercial and cultural advantages, there has developed in the American people in recent years a keen interest in a race whose innate polish and courtesy has no equal in the entire world.

Central High School was especially fortunate in having, in 1921, at the head of its Spanish department, an unusual scholar, a native of Madrid, who saw the trend of events, Mr. John Bays, now of Harris Teachers College. Under his able leadership the Spanish club, La Castilla, whose motto, "Adelante, siemple adelante"—"Forward, always forward," came into existence.

Since 1924 the club has "carried on" under the sponsorship of Miss Anna Jean Gibney.

The purpose of the club, in addition to stimulating its members to express themselves in Spanish through the medium of conversation, has been to create a lively interest in the customs, spirit, geography, history, and literature thereby furnishing a

background of culture rather than a smattering of the language solely for commercial purposes.

Believing that the social use of a language creates a much needed sympathy and understanding, and at the same time gives the students a broader outlook on life, the club presents weekly programs consisting of dialogues, plays, national and popular songs, crossword puzzles, and the beautiful Spanish dances.

At the close of each semester is given the well-known "Fiesta" to which the members and their special guests are invited.

Los oficiales del club de este curso son estos:

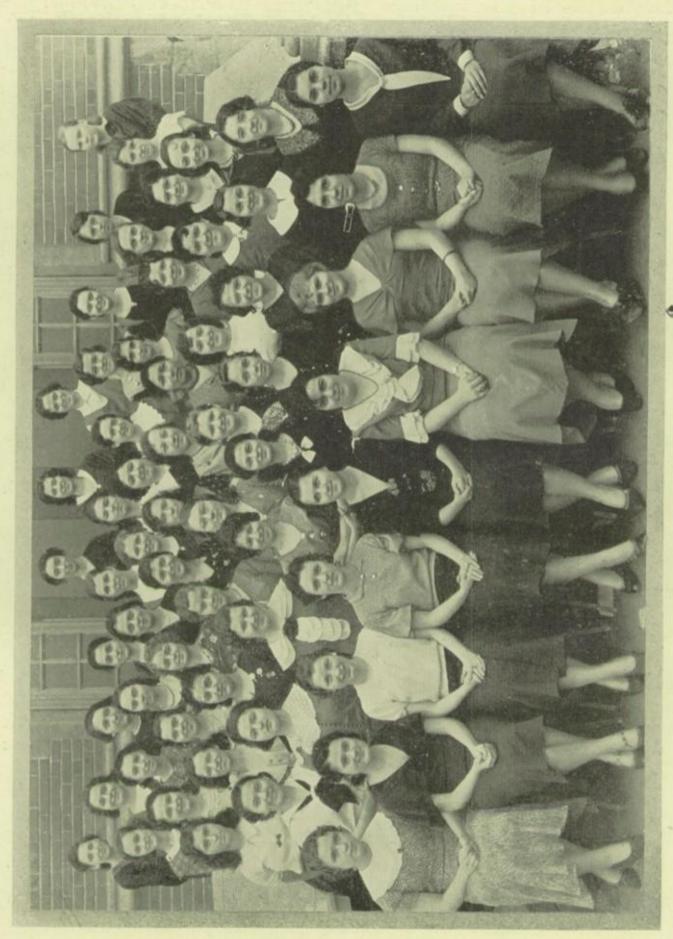
Presidente Señorita Marie Uebelhack Vice-Presidente Señorita Eunice Crews Secretaria Señorita Angeline Coto Tesorero Señor George Kollias Representante de la prensa,

Señorita Angeline Coto

Los oficiales del club del curso son los siguientes:

Presidente Señor George Kollias
Vice-Presidente Señorita Rose Wolff
Secretaria Señorita Dorothy Katzung
Tesorero Señorita Eunice Crews
Representante de la prensa,

Señor Joe Baldwin



THE CO-C-HI



CO-C-HI

By Myrtle Ketcherside, '33

You have probably often wondered who the girls are who stand quietly at the top of the stairs directing traffic; who so efficiently seat five or six hundred Centralites in the auditorium; who make the freshman feel as though she belongs; who tries to the best of her ability to be a good example to them in conduct, studies, and the little things that make a cultured woman. They're the Co-C-Hi girls.

This club has a most informal origin. Away back in 1919 fifty girls were chosen to assist by ushering at a performance given by the school. They decided to call themselves the Co-C-Hi, coöoperative Central High. In 1920 they officially became a club, under the sponsorship of Miss

Mathews. In 1924, when Miss Mathews had a leave of absence, the present sponsor, Miss Dickman, took the Club under her wing. Such was the origin of a club that may be depended upon to help in any emergency that may arise in the school.

So in 1933, the accomplishments of this club are many and great. We have assisted in every way in which our limited experience would allow, and we glory in the thought that we would really be missed if we should suddenly stop all our activities.

Each Co-C-Hi girl must be endowed with the spirit of helpfulness, loyalty, and a high moral sense and must, of course, have a fair amount of intelligence. This latter quality is determined by her grades.

OFFICERS. FIRST TERM

President	Marie Uebelhack
Vice-President	Jane Butler
Secretary	Myrtle Ketcherside
Treasurer	Mildred Chalmers

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Jane Butler
	Rose Hummel
	Eva Muse
Treasurer	Mildred Chalmers

"AT THE BABY PARADE"

(Continued from page 183)

		CUarback White
19.	The Meanest Gal In Town	Elisabeth white
20.	Every Little Bit of Me	Myrtle Moeller
21	It's Great To Be Alive	Kenneth Kurtz
	It's Great 10 De Alive	Evelve Basel
22.	Blue Moments	Evelyn Desei
23.	Remember Me?	Winston Tucker
24	Three Guesses	Jane Butler
24.	I hree Guesses	Janatta Edwards
25.	You Darling	Jeanette Edwards
26.	Sonny Boy	Edward Windish
27.	So At Last It's Come To This	Ira Smith
	SO At Last it's Come to Tims	Candar Bunn
28.	Smile, Darn You, Smile	Sander Dunn
29.	Fit As a Fiddle	Ruth Wiesenborn
30.	Hey! Young Fella	Vernon Trampe
	ricy: Toung rena	Cladve Holley
31.	Ain't She Cute	Chadys Honey
32.	More Beautiful Than Ever	Elaine Evans

(Continued on page 207)



THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY



THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY

By Oscar Vroman, '33

THE year 1933 marks the "fourth year of progress" of the Committee of Twenty. The student council was dissolved in 1930. This dissolution left many of the school problems unsolved, thus emphasizing the need for an organization similar to the Co-C-Hi, in which the boys of the school would be represented. Thoughts of such an organization had long been in the minds of Miss Olmstead and Mr. Friedli; but, while their plans were still in the nebulous form, the tornado of 1927 struck and destroyed the old Central building at Grand and Finney.

In the turmoil following the tornado, Central was moved to the Yeatman building. The need for a body of students to cooperate with the school at this time became so apparent, that, shortly after the disaster, the Committee of Twenty was formed. The Committee was chosen from the boys of the school who were willing to work, who had good grades and high standards of character, and who showed promise of being outstanding in the school life. Twenty boys of all grades were selected for the Committee in order that upon a variety of problems, the different personalities of the boys could present a maximum of helpful ideas and solutions. Competent officers were elected, and, under the guidance of Mr. Friedli, the first sponsor, the officers directed the activities of the committee upon the problems of the school. Mr. Friedli remained the sponsor of the Committee until the term starting

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Oscar Vroman
Vice-President	Joe Brumm
Treasurer	Oscar Perl
Secretary	Fred Hedzik
Sergeant-at-arms	Marcus Brinkerhoff

September, 1932, when he resigned on account of his duties as Director of Athletics for the High School League. Mr. Rucker succeeded Mr. Friedli as sponsor and is the present "Skipper." Thus, in four short years, the "Committee of Twenty" has become an integral part of Central High.

The duties of the Committee are many. Included among them are taking tickets at baseball, football, and basketball games, and tutoring freshmen with failing grades, who ask for help. The Committee also gives a party, at the beginning of each term, for the freshmen boys, to make them feel as much "at home" as possible. For the last few years the boys of the Committee have, in collaboration with the girls of the Co-C-Hi, supplied a Christmas program for the school. They have also taken care of the seating during auditorium sessions."

It seems not too high praise to say that the members have proved themselves industrious and conscientious workers, for they have often been important in many of the school's successful undertakings. However, although credit is due the members of the committee for their work, commendation must also be given to the faculty and student body for their splendid cooperation. The boys hope for the continued cooperation of the teachers and students in order that they may contribute as much to the progress of the school in the future as in the past.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Oscar Perl
	Joe Brumm
	William Mitchell
Treasurer	Paul Hughes
	Henry Huettner

Two Hundred and One



THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY



THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY

By Sophie Kohm, '33

THE Girls' Literary Society, Mother of the girls' organizations of Central High School, was founded in February, 1896.

It is the purpose of this organization to improve the literary attainments of its members by encouraging the reading of good literature. Members are accepted into the Society upon recommendation of their English teachers, provided they have made an average of 80% or above in English or show literary tendencies.

Formerly, the Girls' Literary Society had no teacher to act as sponsor and adviser. In those early days, however, much serious work was successfully carried out. For several terms, public speaking was studied for the purpose of training the members to speak fluently. A story contest was held at another time, when the short-story was being rather extensively studied. A play given before the school as a result of the study of drama met with much success. The programs now, although quite different, are extremely interesting. The society has, this term, been divided into groups, each consisting of six members. The program of each meeting is presented by a different group. This plan enables each member to participate in the programs at least once each term. This semester, short-stories, poems, book reports, and biographies have been presented. At

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Tillie Balch
Vice-President	
Secretary	Gladys Holley
Treasurer	
News Representative	

the last meeting of each term, the seniors, who have been in the club for three successive terms and have faithfully attended the meetings, are in charge of the program. At this time they are presented with diplomas, signed by the sponsor and the officers of the society.

The officers of the Girls' Literary Society, selected from among the older girls of the organization, are chosen for their ability and for their interest in the club. The motto of the society is "More Light" and the colors Royal Purple and White.

One of the important events of the year is the presentation by the society of a Memorial Day program in the Auditorium. Another event looked forward to is the party or picnic of each term. At this affair, the president of the preceding term is awarded a pin in appreciation of the work she has rendered.

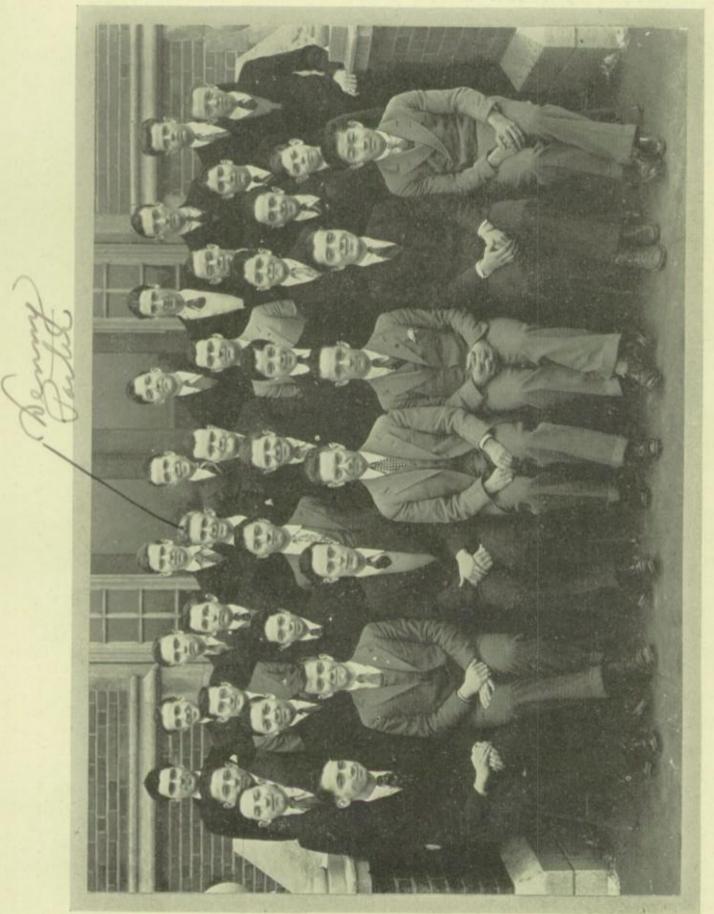
The meetings of the Club are held every other Thursday in room 206.

At the present time the Society consists of forty-six members and is under the able guidance of Miss Bowen, who has been sponsor of the organization during many previous terms. Other sponsors, Misses Marguerite George and Marion Meyersieck were transferred to other high schools when Central moved to its present quarters after the tornado of '27. We have been very fortunate in having such able sponsors.

OFFICERS SECOND TERM

OTTICLIO, OLCOTO	A AMERICAN
President	Eva Muse
Vice-President	
Secretary	Sophie Kohm
Treasurer	
News Representative Ger	

Two Hundred and Three



THE BOYS' LITERARY SOCIETY



THE BOYS' LITERARY SOCIETY

By Vernon Arms, '33

THE Boys' Literary Society, with sixty-four years of colorful existence behind it, is indeed one of the most outstanding of Central's institutions. Among its alumni are many men of prominence, including three former members of the United States Cabinet.

The fundamental purpose of this society is to improve the debating and speaking power of its members. Its programs consist of debates, mock trials, and speeches on subjects of interest to the high-school student.

The Boys' Literary Society has many duties to fulfill outside of its meeting time. At some of the most important school celebrations, it is the Boys' Literary Society that provides the program. In the two sessions which formed the last Armistice Day program, speeches were delivered by Marcus Brinkerhoff, Vernon Arms, Melvin Roesberg, Herschel Sanner, Winston Tucker, Howard Williams, Joe Brumm, Jost Washburn, Joe Tanaka, Louis Siff, and Joseph Stoler. Stanley Dampier acted as chairman.

However, the most important activity of the Society is the sponsorship of Central's debating team. The team is usually composed solely of members of the Society and is coached by the sponsor of the Society, Mr. Davis. In 1931 our team succeeded in bringing to our halls the coveted Princeton Cup. The subject for discussion that year was "Resolved: That chain stores are more beneficial than detrimental to the

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

~ 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	CARROLL C. STORETON
President	Vernon Arms
Vice-President	Virgil Tramelli
Secretary	Melvin Roesberg
Treasurer	Melvin Tucker

welfare of the United States."

The Central affirmative team consisted of Michael Hadgicostas, Edward Garstang, Louis Reichenbach, and Phil Bergsieker; William Dillas, George Huemmer, James Hadgicostas, and Joseph Goldstein composed the negative team.

In 1932 the boys almost duplicated the feat of the previous year, losing by only one judge's vote. The affirmative team lost, two to one: while the negative team won unanimously. The question was "Resolved: That legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance should be enacted in this country."

The affirmative debaters were Vernon Arms, Melvin Roesberg, Edward Garstang, and Phil Bergsieker. The negative team was composed of Howard Williams, Hugo Mueller, James Hadgicostas, and Virgil Tramelli.

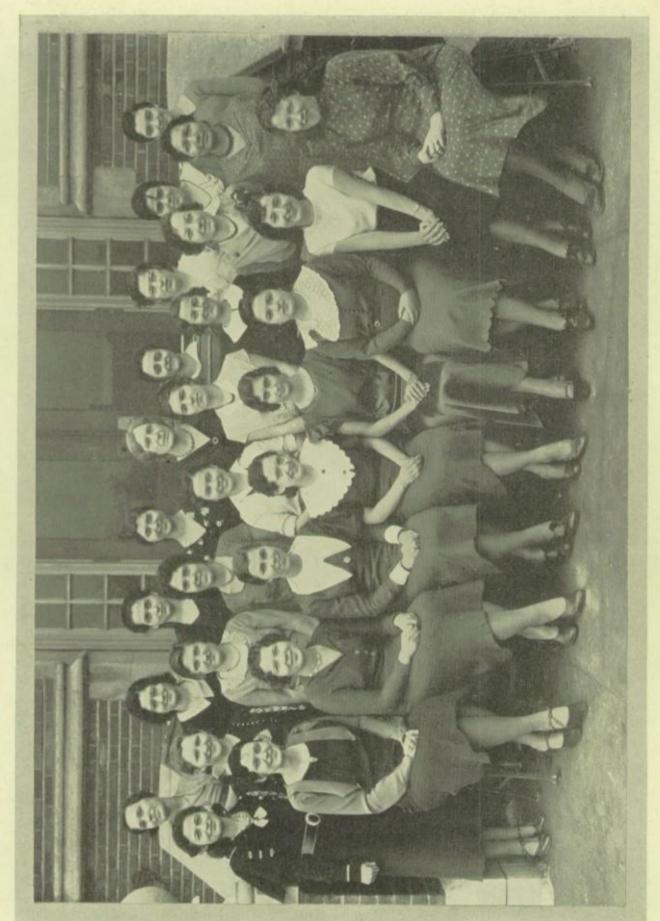
These two teams are typical of the representation provided Central High by the Boys' Literary Society, under the direction of Mr. Davis, our sponsor. Thanks must also be extended to Mr. Detering, who coached the boys on pronunciation. tone of voice, and strategy.

Mr. Davis was himself a student of Central High, graduating in 1909. In his senior year he was president of the Society. We are very fortunate in having such an experienced sponsor, and we, in this eightieth year of Central's existence, wish to assure him that his long-continued interest will never be forgotten, but will ever command the gratitude of his friends.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Joseph Tanaka
Vice-President	
Secretary	Joe Mink
Treasurer	Jost Washburn

Two Hundred and Five



THE ATHENÆUM



THE ATHENÆUM

By Alma Reitz, '33

THE Central Athenæum was, until 1923, a part of the Girls' Literary Society. Miss Mott, the sponsor of the Girls' Debating Team, with a group of girls, at that time formed an organization purely for the purpose of holding debates.

This group was known as the Debating Club until 1924 when it was named the Central Athenæum. Miss Mott was assisted in the sponsoring of the club by Miss Meyersieck. After the tornado both of these teachers were transferred to other high schools in the city, and the club was in need of a new sponsor.

Failing to get any from the faculty, greatly reduced in number, Miss Olmstead, although much too busy for permanent

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Gladys Holley
	Dorothy Katzung
	Florence Lewin

sponsorship, consented to act as protector; then Miss Beck directed the club for a short time.

Since 1928 Miss Thomure has been the guiding hand of the organization.

The past year has been used to good advantage, for the membership is reasonably large and the programs have been instructive as well as diversified. The club has changed its policies slightly in regard to programs; that is to say we divert our attention from debates occasionally to short subjects for enjoyment.

The club has hilarious times, too, as well as dignified and instructive ones. These occur when the new members are given a third-degree initiation and when the annual picnic is held.

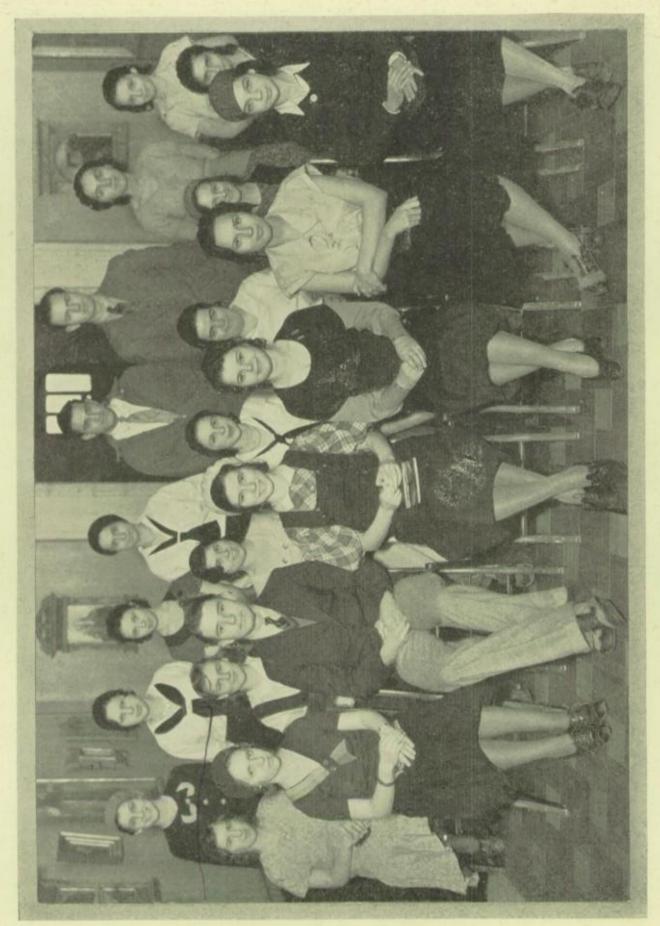
OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Myrtle Prophet
Vice-President	Vivian McCaffrey
Secretary	Thelma Taylor
Treasurer	Frances Wapner

"AT THE BABY PARADE"

(Continued from page 199)

33.	Smiles	Helen Schroeder
34.	You'll Get By	
35.	It's Summer Again	
36.	I'll Never Be The Same	
37.	You're Charming	
38.	Just A Memory	
39.	Think of Me	Bernette Droege
	Take Me In Your Arms	
41.	Say! Young Lady!	
42.	You'll Get By With A Twinkle In Your Eye	Anna Hossitt
43.	Buddy, Can You Spare a Dime?	Edd Buckner
44.	My Buddy	Sol Kaplan
45.	Love Child	Dorothy Katzung
46.	I'm So Ashamed	
47.	My Darling	Ruth Farrell
48.	Angel Child	Florence Grone
49.	Angel Child	Dorothy Layton



THE ART APPRECIATION CLUB

Just Madri



THE ART APPRECIATION CLUB

By Helen Cassimatis, '33

THE Schmitz Collection came to Central during the fall of 1923. As a result of this visit, the Art Appreciation Club was formed. Under the guidance of Miss Olmstead, a voluntary study of the collection was made by the club. A different picture, together with a criticism of the painting and biographical sketch of the artist, was posted, daily, on a bulletin board. At intervals during the year, examinations were given for those interested in the work. This group of pupils became so enthusiastic about the pleasure and benefit derived from such a course that they decided to organize a permanent club. From this nucleus sprang the Art Appreciation Club. At the same time an Educational Department was created at the Art Museum under the supervision of Miss Mary Powell, a graduate of Central. The two organizations stimulated each other greatly. Miss Powell suggested that the club be called the Art Appreciation Club. Since then similar clubs have come into existence in the other high schools of the city, but Central's club was the first of its kind to be organized in any public high school of St. Louis. In later years the Art Appreciation Classes were introduced into the curriculum.

By 1925 there were seventy-five members in the club and it was necessary to divide it into two sections. The sponsor of the club was Miss Bertha Sessinghaus, who was assisted at this time by Miss Aurelia Sullivan and Miss Quelmaltz.

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Ruth Peterson
Vice-President	Mildred Treadway
Secretary	Anna Hossitt
Treasurer	Joseph Hossitt

In January, 1926, the school was broken in two and Miss Sessinghaus was transferred to Beaumont. Since then Miss Olmstead has been the sponsor of the club.

The fundamental aim of the club is to train the pupil so that he will be able not only to appreciate art in the established forms, but to detect and enjoy any beauty or art which is around him in any form. The individual learns on what principles works of art are judged. As a result, he himself learns to judge art more intelligently. Any student is eligible for membership.

The club meets every Thursday. Once every two weeks a visit is made to the Art Museum and a lecture is delivered by Miss Powell on the various galleries and rooms in the museum. The meetings at school consist of programs concerning art given by the members of the club.

During the ten years of the club's existence, it has made interesting studies of prints, furniture, glassware, pottery, painting, sculpture, architecture and tapestry, specializing each term in some specific period. Painting and sculpture of the Italian Renaissance held the attention of the club during the present school year. Besides this work trips were made to places of art interest. Last but not least there is the Art Appreciation Bulletin Board. On it are posted reproductions of famous pictures and other objects of art. It is to be found outside Room 103, where everyone can see and enjoy it.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Bernice Gierer
Vice-President	
Secretary	Helen Cassimatis
Treasurer	Pete Tocco

Two Hundred and Nine



LA FLEUR DE LIS

By Harold Garber, '35

Our! Oui!! c'est la deuxieme fete de La Fleur de Lis.

YES, it is the second anniversary of La Fluer de Lis, the successor of "Le Cercle Français" of 1917. This society, La Fleur de Lis, was formed for the purpose of arousing and maintaining a love for the French language among the French students of Central High, and to provide an outlet for those gifted in this tongue.

Let us now look in upon a meeting of La Fleur de Lis. Order is secured by that dynamic little personality, Mademoiselle Sophie Kohm. The roll is called and the minutes are read by Monsieur Harold Garber. In the back of the room are Mademoiselle Rose Katzman, Mademoiselle Ruth Williams, and Monsieur John Stanezewski, the vice-president, treasurer, and News representative, respectively, putting the

finishing touches to an already highly interesting program.

The program consists of detailed, yet very interesting reports on the great historic spots in France, many vivid stories of the lives of the great immortal French heroes. Then there are catchy little typical French songs, thought-provoking French crossword puzzles, and humorous French poetry. Indeed, there is usually a program varied enough to suit the tastes of all.

After the fun, the business of the election of new officers for the ensuing semester is begun. The officers elected are the following:

President	Harold Garber
Vice-President	Jennie Haracevech
Secretary	John Stanizewski
Treasurer	Gertrude Bennett
News Representative	Mabel Riley



VertDavis, Coach

BOYS' DEBATING TEAM

ALTHOUGH the debating team this year did not bring to Central's halls the much-coveted Princeton Cup it nevertheless gave a good account of itself by wresting a victory from the McKinley team and forcing Cleveland's debaters to exert themselves to the utmost to stave off defeat.

The subject for discussion this year was "Resolved, That the United States should agree to the cancellation of all inter-allied war debts." The annual interscholastic debates were held on Friday, March 31. Our affirmative team, which defeated the McKinley negative at Central, was composed of Michael Amantea, Harold Garber, Melvin Roesberg, and John Staniszewski (alternate). Our negative team, which lost to the Cleveland affirmative team in a

closely contested battle at Cleveland, consisted of Joe Tanaka, James Kerr, Joe Brumm, and Joe Mink (alternate). The boys were coached by Mr. Davis and Mr. Roach.

Since the vote of the judges at Cleveland was two for the affirmative and one for the negative, a reversal of one judge's decision would have brought Central a double victory and would have given us a tie with Soldan in the finals. This is the second straight year that Central has lost out by a single vote. The finals this year were won again by Cleveland, and Soldan was again the runner-up. All the members of this year's Central team will graduate in June or January except Michael Amantea and Harold Garber.



THE CLASSICAL CLUB



THE CLASSICAL CLUB

By Louis Triefenbach, '34

"IN December 1921 a Classical Club was organized by the Latin and Greek students of Central, under the sponsorship of Miss Heltzell.

"At the meeting held on Tuesday, December 13, 1921, an election of officers was held, Dorothea Glauser being made president of the new organization; Marian Epstein, vice-president; John Bergman, secretary; and Robert Aronson, treasurer."

The above two paragraphs are quoted from the 1922 RED AND BLACK and announce the beginning of a new club at Central, a club that still remains and carries on the work for which it was organized.

Since Dorothea was president in 1921, there have been twenty-two presidents, and the twenty-third is now in office. I refer to Joe Brumm who, besides being an excellent officer, is a good chap to look upon. especially while Pauline Dallas or Elizabeth White tells about the glories of Apollo. Oscar Vroman, as vice-president, is doing very well in providing programs despite the modesty shown by those club members who do not wish to appear conspicuous by taking part more than is absolutely necessary. Rowena Overby soothes the Club by calling the roll in a golden voice and reading the minutes softly and sweetly. Dorothy Mae Layton has collected funds for the treasury even though times are hard.

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Joe Brumm
Vice-President	Oscar Vroman
Secretary	Rowena Overby
	Dorothy Mae Layton
News Represent	ative Rose Heligman

Miss Heltzell, still the sponsor of the Club, is greatly responsible for its success. Whenever the Club finds itself in a difficult situation or torn by internal strife, she gives the suggestion or finds the key to the problem and saves the day.

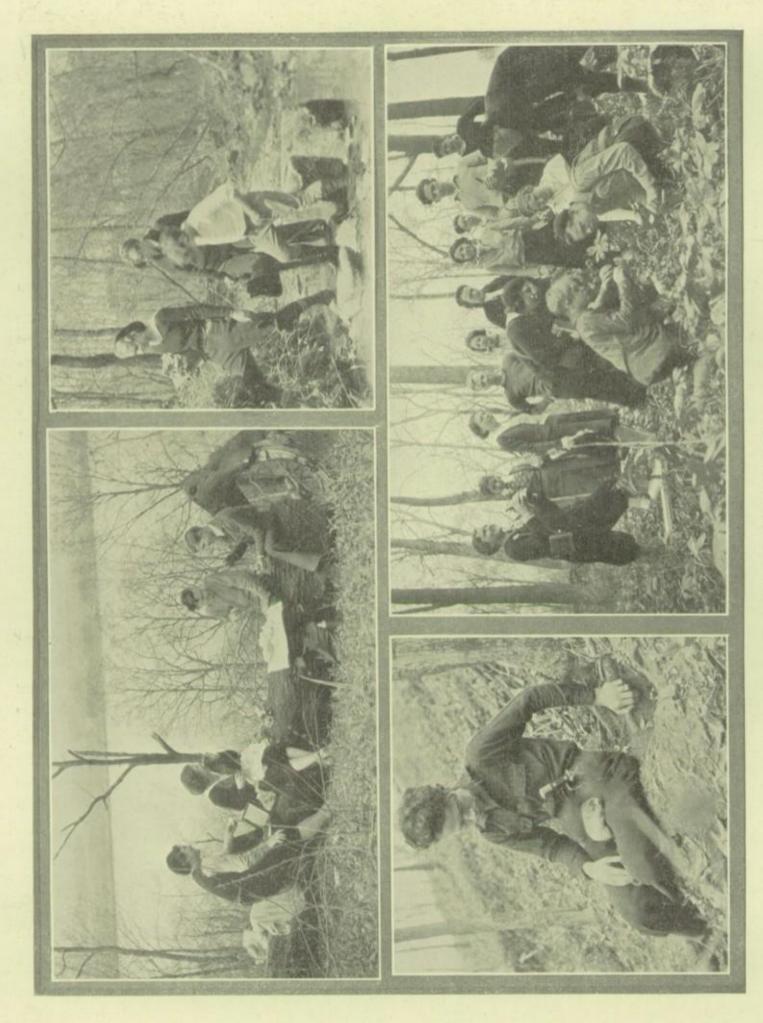
During the past term, varied programs have been given. At the open-house meeting, Miss Morreell gave an interesting talk on the Latin-American countries. A debate was featured at another meeting. It aroused the enthusiasm of the members and was novel entertainment for the club. A Latin play was given recently and all applauded the actors. In between these programs there have been informative talks of Greek and Latin subjects and Latin poetry.

One year from now we expect a great influx of members since so many students entering Central have chosen Latin. These students need only to have completed successfully one year of Latin to be eligible for membership in our organization. We look forward to these fresh recruits and wish them the best of luck; we invite them to join the Classical Club and carry on the good work that has been accomplished since 1921; we want them always to do their utmost to preserve and encourage the study of Latin at Central High School.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Joe Brumm
Vice-President	Louis Triefenbach
Secretary	Dorothy Mae Layton
	Rose Heligman
	iveGladys Layton

Two Hundred and Thirteen



A DAY IN THE WOODS

THE BIOLOGY CLUB

By

Gertrude
Thompson, '34



Wild verbenas growing in Central's artistic wild-flower case

and was about to take a seat in an obscure corner when "Meeting of the Biology Club will please come to order" greeted my ears, as Eva Muse, the president rapped briskly with the gavel. I slid low in my chair to escape notice, my "nujay" inferiority complex beginning to assert itself. Having put in my application for membership, I had been invited to visit the meeting, and was observing for the first time the normal behavior of herbalist and entomologist.

The secretary, Marie Leber, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the treasurer, Mortimer Gordon, did his best to extort dues from delinquent members, hard beset by the "Great Depression." Presently I was asked to stand and be introduced to the club. Thank Heavens! no more than forty members are allowed in the club or I should not have survived the searching gaze of these biological observers.

For my special benefit, Miss Watkins spoke on the aim of the club, which I learned is to obtain all possible knowledge of nature and outdoor life in general, the

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Eva Muse
Vice-President	Robert Henselmeier
Secretary	
Treasurer	Mortimer Gordon

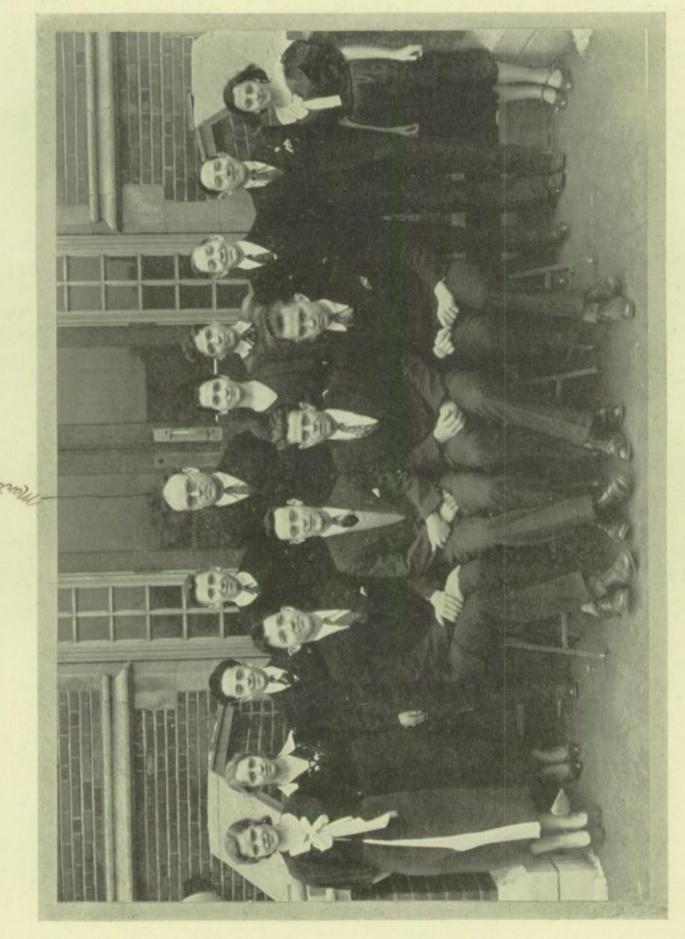
study of the Saint Louis region being emphasized. Following this, she gave a brief history of the club. Much to my surprise, I learned that the club was organized in 1925 as the Botany Club, the meetings having been held in Room 224 in the old Central High Building. Miss Watkins was sponsor up to the time of her transfer to Beaumont, following the tornado of 1927. For the next two years the club was sponsored by Dr. George M. Holferty. It was during this time that the Herpetology Club was merged with the Botany Club, and the name "Biology Club" was assumed. After the sudden death of Dr. Holferty, in February 1930, Miss Watkins, having been transferred back to Central High School, again undertook the sponsorship, which she still holds.

To accomplish its purpose, the club takes field trips on alternate Saturdays in spring and fall, visiting such places as the Crève Coeur Lake region, banks of the Meramec River, bluffs and bottoms of the Mississippi. Offering to all members the joy to be gained from woods and fields, the club gives opportunity for intensive study of special projects by any member who has the time and inclination.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Gertrude Thompson
	Mortimer Gordon
Secretary	Gladys Drexler
	Sol Millman
Sergeant-at-arms	Francis Friel

Two Hundred and Fifteen



THE CHEMISTRY CLUB

Martine C. William



CHEMISTRY CLUB

By Sander Bunn, '33

Club was first organized by Mr. Hibbert, a former chemistry teacher of Central. After Mr. Hibbert left, the Club was sponsored for a short time by Mr. Brown, after which it was placed under the able leadership of Martin C. Wilson, our present chemistry teacher. The Club, when organized, was very small but has progressed until it is now one of the most active and most interesting clubs of Central.

The purpose of the Club is to get the students who are taking Chemistry and

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President	Melvin Roesberg
Vice-President	
Secretary-Treasurer	Herschel Sanner
News Representative	

those who expect to take chemistry more interested in the subject.

The meetings of the organization take place on Tuesday of each week. On one Tuesday the Club visits a certain plant, and the following Tuesday a discussion of the trip is held. A different place is visited every other Tuesday. We have taken trips to the St. Louis Oxygen Company, the Gradwohl Laboratories, the Excelsior Plating Company, the Missouri Portland Cement Company, and the Laclede Gas Coking Plant. Other interesting trips are planned for the future.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Helen	Cassimatis
Vice-President	Sa	nder Bunn
Secretary-Treasurer		
News Representative	P	Anna Seidel

MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR

Walter	Bremer
Bernice	Bunn
Sander	Bunn

Helen Cassimatis
Frieda Garber
Florence Goggin
David Hassemer

Leona Kage
Eva Muse
Harold Philipp
Victor Piskorski

Anna Seidel Virgil Tramelli Nathan Warshafsky

GYM CLUB

By Thomas Weir, '34

"MENTAL and muscular training must go together"—"Government military academies, the first to take part in physical welfare of students, were last of the last of the big colleges to go in for athletics." So Mr. Kittlaus was saying in an address at the state teachers' convention in 1910. These two excerpts show the importance of gymnastics and its relation to athletics.

The Gym Club, one of Central's past glories, is now in full swing again under the sponsorship of Mr. Jones and the direction of three students, Francis Dunn, William Gorman, and Thomas Weir. Every normal boy desires to have a strong body and large muscles, and the Gym Club aids in fulfilling this desire. Step into the gym with me and watch the members work.



See that group of boys dressed in white shirts, shorts, and tennis shoes, working on the parallel bars before the arrival of the instructors? Here comes Francis Dunn, the instructor for today. Francis Dunn and Thomas Weir alternately take charge. After the class is lined up and roll is called, the members will run for two or three minutes. Now they are through running and are marching on their toes with their hands behind their heads. See, now they are marching to position for setting-up exercises, the purpose being to get warmed up for the apparatus work. The exercises being through, the interesting work will begin.

See, how the apparatus is put out: the horse, horizontal bars, rings, and parallel bars, with mats under and around each. Groups are assigned to each and a competent leader put in charge to give exercises and assist. The leaders are Rudolph Loeffler, Ed McCarthy, and Ray Mrozewski.

The last fifteen minutes the boys work on whatever they please and then class is over. The apparatus is put away and the boys take a shower and go home.

What you have just seen is a regular session of the Gym Club, the club in which you get the biggest return for your interest and a strong body for good measure. Mr. Kittlaus Senior realized this when he organized Central's first Gym Club about 1910, the first gym club in St. Louis, and since then, with a few slight interruptions, the Club has still clung together.

The Gym Club also serves those who cannot compete in athletics with hope of making a letter because of size, age, and weight in relation to the divisions, dates, and eligibility.

Gymnastics was not known to the general public until quite recently. All that was known were the stunts of the trapeze artists and tumblers, who were imported from Europe. Even now the apparatus we use is a European invention although

American in design. Gymnastics has been known there for centuries.

The American idea of work is unlike the European idea of using one piece of apparatus nearly exclusively: Americans use all the material: wands, bells, Indian clubs, poles, and weights, and all apparatus. The general public does not appreciate the work other than to say that "it looks difficult and daring" mainly because they do not understand it. Come to the Gym Club and "Understand."

THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL By Vernon Arms, '33

THE earliest organization which supported the teams of Central was the Central High School Athletic Association. In order to be a member of this body, each boy of the school was required to pay a small fee each semester. It is quite apparent that when dues are required for membership in an organization, a number of boys will be excluded because of circumstances wholly beyond their control. Mr. Curtis, Principal of Central at that time, was quick to see this defect and just as ready to offer a solution.

On April 22, 1910, an auditorium session was called, to which all the boys were invited. When they had assembled, the Principal immediately announced that every boy enrolled in the school would henceforth be a member of the Athletic Association, and that no dues would be collected. A constitution, drawn up by Mr. Walker, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Colwell,

and two pupils, Paul Nelson and Howard Haynes, was submitted to the student body on December 16, 1910. On the same day it was unanimously adopted by Central as our athletic law.

The most interesting feature of this constitution was the provision for an Athletic Council comprising the same number of student representatives as faculty members.

Vacancies in the Council are filled by election. The president and vice-president must be student representatives, elected each semester. The secretary, the treasurer, and the custodian are faculty members and are appointed each semester by Mr. Douglass. The officers for the term September '32

Treasurer '33 are as follows:

Vernon Arms

Vice-President Ed McCarthy

Mr. Friedli

Mr. Christenson

ORATORICAL CONTESTANTS

Vivian McCaffrey

Third place in girls'

contest



Mr. Davis (at right), Coach

Melvin Roesberg

First place in boys'

contest

Two Hundred and Nineteen



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Robert Yamamoto

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JANUARY CLASS

Mildred Chalmers

Marcus Brinkerhoff

Vernon Arms

ORGANIZATIONS Dorothy Katzung

SPORTS

Marcus Brinkerhoff Milton Larson Raymond Robinson

GIRLS SPORTS

Vivian McCaffrey

Thomas Weir Sam Yourtee Richard Douglas Frank Knopf Wayne Brinkerhoff

> **JESTS** Mildred Treadway

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Jean Moler Edward Windish

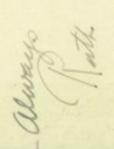
Rose Land Mary Ann Enck

La Vada Hill Angeline Coto

Two Hundred and Twenty

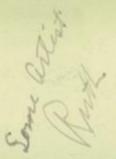


EDITORIALS





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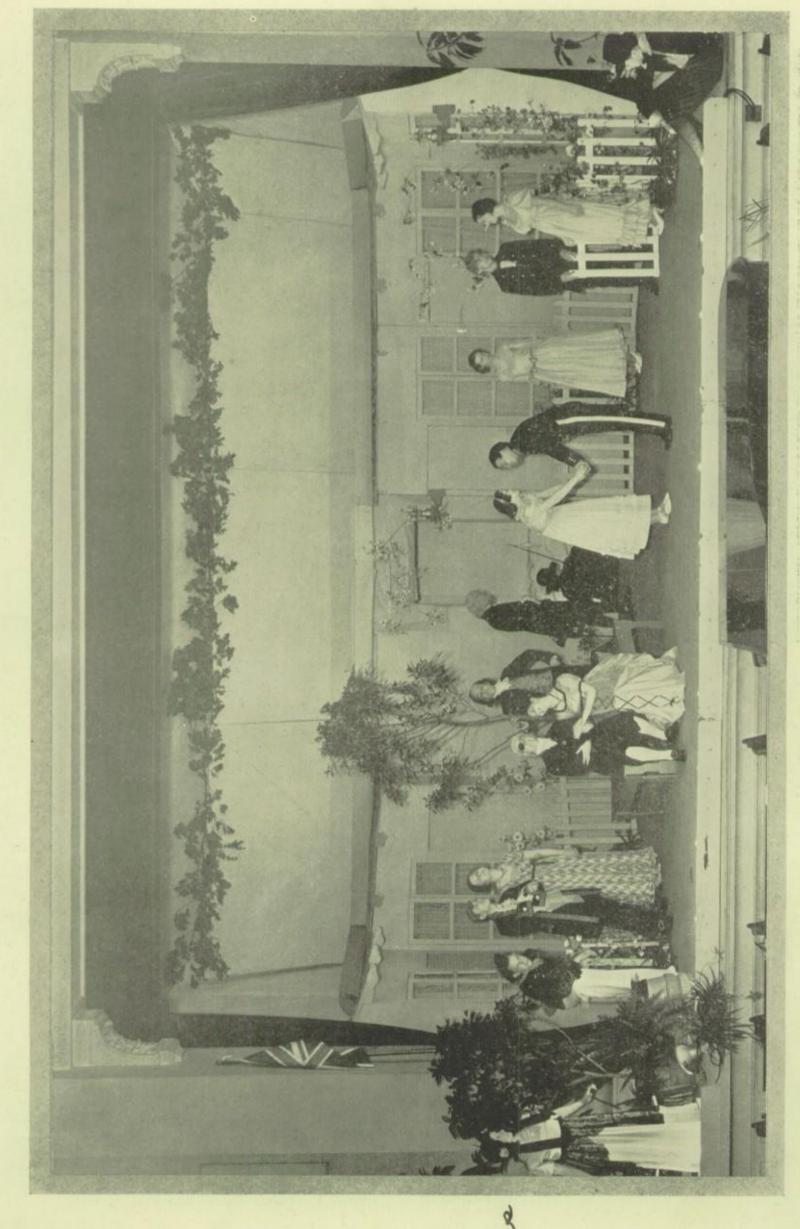
Sponsor, MISS KRAG

OUR THEME POEM

Do YOU know Tennyson's *Ulysses?* In this poem, progress, accomplishment, and advancement are paramount, while adventure, which is so characteristic of the wandering Ulysses, has drifted into a minor position. For this reason, quotations taken from the poem may be found at various intervals in this anniversary number of the RED AND BLACK. They express in a clear, concise manner the importance of progress. In harmony with the review of progress in St. Louis during the past eighty years, they provided an interesting foundation upon which to build up our theme.

"To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." Within these few words we find an urging, an impulse to advance, a stimulant for progress, all characteristic of Tennyson's *Ulysses*. We hope you will be forced to take pride in your city and your annual after grasping the overwhelming advancement made in St. Louis during the past eighty years and portrayed in the RED AND BLACK, with the great poem, *Ulysses*, as the theme.

Remember the of Exerce - Ward



"AND EVERYONE'S GOING TO BE MARRIED"



THE SENIOR PLAY E. E. E.

"IN HONOR of its eightieth birthday" Central High School presented Pomander Walk by Louis N. Parker, the night of April 21, 1933. Miss Eimer and the entire cast deserve credit for achieving a very effective and pleasing English atmosphere. Pomander Walk was a typical quaint English community.

The cast was as follows:

cast was as follows.	
Admiral, Sir Peter Antrobus	Marcus Brinkerhoff
Brooke-Hoskyn	Frank Yawitz
Jim	Paul Hughes
Mrs. Pamela Poskett	Cordula Knoernschild
Basil Pringle	Howard Williams
Madame Lucy Pryor Lachenais	Eloise Huch
Marjolaine Lachenais	
Barbara Pennymint	
Ruth Pennymint	Dorothy Speicher
Rev. Jacob Sternroyd, D. D. F. S. A	Jost Washburn
The Hon. Caroline Thring	Francis Higgins
John Sayle, Baron Otford	Virgil Tramelli
Lieut, The Hon. John Sayle	Vernon Arms
Muffin Man	Fred Toelle
The Eyesore	
The Lamplighter	Fred Toelle
Sempronius	
Dr. Johnson	A bird
Violinist	

The entire story is woven about Pomander Walk, a tiny English community, and its few intimate inhabitants. Madame Lachenais and her daughter Marjolaine, newcomers to the Walk, soon become part of it, and life flows serenely on until the appearance of John Sayle, son of Baron Otford, at one time the sweetheart of Madame Lachenais. Jack, of course, meets the lovely Marjolaine and then refuses to marry the Hon. Caroline Thring, a wealthy widow who was his father's choice. Brooke-Hoskyn, another inhabitant of Pomander Walk, writes an anonymous letter to John Sayle's father telling of his son's love affair with Marjolaine. The Baron arrives at the Walk in a furious rage. He, in turn, meets Madame Lachenais. The state of affairs caused frequent outbursts of laughter, especially when Sir Peter, the King of the Walk, saves the Widow Poskett's pet cat, Sempronius, from drowning. Of course, "All's well that ends well," for Madame Lachenais and the Baron Otford realize they still care for one another and they approve of their children's marriage also. Widow Poskett skillfully wins Sir Peter, and Barbara, Marjolaine's dearest friend, consents to marry Basil Pringle. Thus the curtain falls upon four happy couples.

Success to you



Jost Washburn, the Rev. Dr. Sternroyd, D. D. F. S. A., portrayed his part cleverly. Virgil Tramelli and Eloise Huch showed unusual talent in portraying the parts of Baron Otford and Madame Lachenais. Cordula Knoernschild put herself into the character of the Widow Poskett with much adaptability and Marcus Brinkerhoff played the rôle of Sir Peter with ease and his wholehearted laugh was appreciated by the audience. The entire play was very effective.

WILLIAM MARION REEDY

By Charlotte Volk, '33



The Mirror of Central—A short explanation of the literature section of the RED AND BLACK under this title is necessary. Therefore, we turn back the fragile pages of time to the year 1880, when we find William Marion Reedy, St. Louis born and St. Louis educated, a cub reporter on the old Republican. Here he built the foundation upon which he later established a reputation for all time. Passing over thirteen years of newspaper and literary work we find William Marion Reedy in 1893, editor of the Mirror which was published to give the city of St. Louis a first-class literary periodical.

Mr. James Campbell, after financing the pamphlet

for some time, finally presented it to Reedy with his compliments. Reedy's reputation in literary circles was of the highest degree not only in America, but also abroad, and with the passing of time the Mirror came to be known as Reedy's Mirror which, perhaps, leaves one with the idea that it was a one-man paper. This it was not, but it was backed by a prodigious worker with a brilliant mind. Reedy was also an excellent critic and his comments were published in many papers. He was held in high esteem by many prominent people. To quote from Edward Hutching's article on Reedy: "Missouri has produced two immortals, Twain and Reedy." And again upholding Reedy's philosophy, to "Live your lives to the full, for life is fleeting. Love with full hearts, for hearts must die;" he says: "Reedy lived finely, fully, and freely, squandered life lavishly, laughingly. The treasures of his mind lent to his brother man were as baubles to the riches of his life."

These words ring with truth, for many young authors were brought before the public's eye through William Marion Reedy and his *Mirror*. His standards were of the highest and he spent many hours reading worthless material written by ambitious youths only to give them as much encouragement as possible. Reedy did not relinquish this work until the loss of one eye and the impairment of the other made it compulsory.





Among those aided by Reedy's guiding hand were Sara Teasdale, Edgar Lee Masters, George S. Johns, Walter B. Stevens, Christopher Morley, Fannie Hurst, Zoe Akins, John Raftery, and Father Russell.

To quote again from the Forth Worth Record the following was said in praise of him: "Men said of him that his life was a failure, that he had not taken advantage of his great gifts, that he tossed his pearls before swine, that he should have been editor of a great daily newspaper as his friend and benefactor was for years, but Reedy never brooked discipline; he never bowed to shallow conventionalities; he never kotowed to insolent opulence; he never courted veneer authority; he never bent a crooked knee that thrift might follow fawning."

And even now though the editor rests in peace, his Mirror lives on, for it was revived in 1929 and carries on the work of so fine a man about whom Edgar Lee Masters said:

"It's not so hard a thing to be wise
In the lore of books.
It's a different thing to be all eyes,
Like a lighthouse which revolves and looks
Over the land and out to sea;
And a lighthouse is what he seems to me!"

Thus, the efforts of young writers whom Reedy would have encouraged and to whom he would have given hope and whom we in like manner are bringing to your notice are contained in CENTRAL'S MIRROR.

THE MIRROR OF CENTRAL

INSTEAD of grouping our literature, as in previous terms, under the four class headings, we have adopted two of Mr. Reedy's favorite division titles, Reflections and Little Classics. Under Reflections we offer short essays, serious and humorous, and under Little Classics, poems and stories, as was the style of the Mirror.

REFLECTIONS "ALIBIITIS"

By Harold Philipp, '33

NOWADAYS we live in a world seriously afflicted with "alibiitis." Everywhere we turn we are confronted by alibis. We were late this morning because the street car broke down; we couldn't do our homework because we had company and had to go to church; we can't get our books out of our locker because we left our keys in our other trousers. And so it goes



on through the day. This disease is one for which there is no antitoxin; one which no operation will cure. The only way to get rid of "alibiitis" is to get at the cause and eliminate it by doing what should be done when it should be done. This disease undermines both business and society. Instead of doing what should be done, people rely on alibis to pull them through. And so I advance my humble opinion and say that I think Moses must have made an omission and failed to record a thirteenth commandment:

"Thou shalt not offer alibis unto thy teachers and neighbors."

MOONLIT MISSISSIPPI

By Henry Krey, '33

NE evening before dusk I decided that I should like to see how the Mississippi River looked in the moonlight. As I neared the river, a light mist began to fall. By the time I reached the shore, purple dusk had settled down over the water. The dark outline of the opposite shore could be dimly seen through the faint mist. A few stars shone in the sky and were reflected through the pale light in the river gliding beneath. A tall willow leaned out over the bank and cast a dim shadow into the splashing water. From the backwater to the rear of me came the shrill croaking of frogs crying warnings of rain, and around me buzzed and hummed thousands of mosquitoes. From some distant tree came the lonely cry of a night bird. Across the water a faint campfire flickered. Then, over the bend up the river a round, yellow moon began to appear, and it seemed to summon fantastic shapes along the shore as a half submerged log rolled gently from under the bank.

Suddenly a long wail drifted from up the river. My heart stood still. Again it came: "Yehhh-hooo! Yehhh-hooo!" and then a low, white freight boat churned around the distant bend. The freight boat slowly approached with its white sides showing up plainly in the light of the rising moon.

After the boat had passed down the river, I stood for some time upon the bank. The frogs had ceased to croak; even the mosquitoes hummed less loudly. From above came again the cry of a night bird, crying shrilly up the river, and the Mississippi rolled on through the moonlight.

CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME

By Maude Price, '33

A SOFT, sweet, April breeze brought a peculiar yet satisfying scent. Looking down, one saw a most glorious sight, Japanese cherry trees in bloom. Every gust of breeze brought more soft, pink and white petals to the ground. They covered the earth with a soft, fragrant carpet.

This is the familiar Cherry Blossom Time. But need we travel to far-away



Japan to witness this sight? No. The spell of romance of distant Japan may be seen in our own Forest Park in St. Louis. All that is needed is a trip to Forest Park and a little imagination, and you are in Japan during Cherry Blossom Time.

OLD VANDEVENTER PLACE

By Ray F. O'Neill, '33

THERE are private drives from the street that lead back to the great stone stables where, years ago, the servants and yard men of the wealthy families lived. In front, the wide lawns, which formerly were green and handsome, with their rich verdure and motionless iron stags, now lie uncut, ill-tended, their long, burnt grass stems standing rough and high, and their stags black with dirt and rust. There is one particularly fine house surrounded by spacious grounds, it's three slate turrets dominating it like towers on an old castle. Their patient nobleness must have changed long ago to melancholy when the old servants stopped caring for them.

A stag, one with huge antlers and a superb grimace about his face, stands tilted against the stable wall at the rear of this mansion. He stays there ungraceful, forgotten, summer and winter. Sometimes snowdrifts cover him all but his high antlers. The snow falls, making a soft bank beneath him which, slowly through the cold days, rises around his black body and up to his neck, until only his scornful head is visible in the yard. It is then that he looks real, like some cavorting elk in an icy pond. But in the spring, when the rain threshes his back, it is saddening to look out from the house and see him standing there glistening with water, pools of mud beneath his feet. It is then that he seems whipped, as though he is tossing that fine head in scorn of his dilapidated surroundings: the muddy yard and the trickle of water in the leaky stable gutter above him, and the melancholy old houses standing about. But nobody cares, since he is only iron.

The other stags, smaller pieces, are not so heavy that they should lose their bearing on the neglected lawn. They stand resolutely in company with a scattered flock of others on the lawns of Vandeventer Place. One can see their companions far up the street and even across the bushy parkway on the lawns on the other side of the street.

On a cool spring evening, these creatures seem very gentle standing about in the quietness and leisurely atmosphere of the old street. But even a sign of gentleness here can only make one sad. To see the tall, columned homes with their grilled balconies, their barbed, ornamented fences, and spacious grounds, homes that perhaps fifty years ago housed all that stood for leisure and magnificence in the city's life, is like looking into a museum where one may go to dream of a beautiful past.



Approaching the statued group at the entrance of Vandeventer Place, one can see two rows of great brown and grey houses, silent now, and decrepit. Shutters hang from side windows by one hinge. Front doors are nailed shut; yet, before new, modern buildings drew the occupants farther west, everything was clean and new. In the afternoons, fashionable women drove with their span of spirited horses down the driveways and out of the park.

On certain days they prominaded through Vandeventer Place like aristocrats in their small metropolis. At night one might see the grounds of two or three houses along the block lined by carriages and victorias. Someone would be giving a ball, and thus the life of the fashionable avenue went on. Walkers through this place must always think of such things even when they glimpse the alleys behind the stables, that in some cases have been turned into garages. These stables are of stone, like the houses, with concrete slabs immediately in front of them. Inside, the tiled stalls and the oak dividing posts that speak eloquently of their luxurious past, are covered with some inches of dust, and festooned with cobwebs. One has only to remove the dust layer from a bit of white tile to vision the past: horses, sleek and clean, magnificent harnesses filling the case, men working about, and carriages getting a last polish for the drive.

The horses are no more; with them has gone the past, but it makes us admire and wonder now. The commotion of life, the color, the aristocracy of the place has died, or passed, perhaps, elsewhere, leaving, like giant shells, these melancholy houses to remind us of another day.

LITTLE CLASSICS

UPON LOOKING AT AN OLD DAGUERREOTYPE

By Louis Triefenback, '34

From the depths of a miniature portrait, Transformed by the agents of Time, Steps a maiden, demure and delightful, Ethereal, fragile, sublime.

Plaited close to her head are fair tresses
Like ripples of golden sunbeams;
They form a bright halo, angelic,
For a soul of devotion and dreams.

Hers the face of an angel of Heaven,

Hers the smile with a radiant glow;

While her eyes, with a twinkle of gladness,

Have the touch of a coquette, And lo!

In her dress of shimmering satin
That clings with a mystical light,
She embodies the charm of an era
Now faded, as jasmine, from sight.

Her presence brings fragrance of lavender, Enchantment of love recherché, In a vision recalled from the ashes But to vanish, like blue mist, away.

Grim Time in his pitiless progress

Has destroyed the rare grace of this maid,

Taking all but the faded, dim image

I see on the metal portrayed.

Two Hundred and Thirty-one



THIRTY-SEVEN

(Written in the style of the Fall of the House of Usher)

By William Wilson, '33

I T WAS a dull, dark, and cloudy afternoon in September of 1927 when I arrived in St. Louis, acting on the request of my dear friend, Boneau, in his strange and alarming letter. I pushed my way through the smoke and crowd at the Union Station and hailed a cab, directing the driver to my friend's address on Vandeventer Place.

After about a twenty-minute ride, we stopped in front of an austere and imposing mansion of gray granite.

I alighted, paid the cabman his fare, and mounted the stone steps to a long, broad walk which led to a heavy, wooden door, copper-hinged, where I was met by Boneau, himself, who was expecting me. He looked to be in a state of agitation; however, he greeted cheerfully by offering me his thin hand, which I wrung heartily.

He led me into a spacious living room where we seated ourselves on a divan before a smoke-stained fireplace in which a few dying embers smoldered on the black hearth.

In a listless, uninterested manner, he asked me several questions concerning my family and their health, stating, in answer to my questions, that his wife and son were visiting friends in New York. Meanwhile, I had a chance to examine more closely the room in which we were seated.

Its high walls presented a peculiarly dull aspect. They rose from the gloomy shadows of the floor and corners to the lofty ceiling, painted a dense, leaden hue, and the windows with their drawn shades emitted a dim, sallow light, which fell upon them with a sickly pallor, and a feeling of creeping shadows and darkness pervaded the entire room. I shuddered at the ghastly atmosphere that prevailed and asked my host to direct me to the room I was to occupy during the few days of my visit. He raised his emaciated frame from the seat with an effort and smiled. His thin lips cracked the pale skin of his cheeks as he said in a husky, unnatural voice, "Follow me."

I nodded and walked at a few paces behind him, climbing the heavily carpeted stairs to a guest room on the second floor, where he left me and descended the stairs, saying I would be called for dinner.

The room had much the same atmosphere as the rest of the house I had seen. It still contained an old canopied bed with a thick feather mattress. A few antiquated chairs and a singular mahogany dresser with a huge beveled mirror completed the furnishing of the room, the front of which was spanned almost entirely by a broad arched window overlooking the front of the house.

I seated myself by the window and gazed out thinking of the change that had come over my friend. Surely he wasn't the vivacious, light-hearted Boneau



that I had known at school. What change, I wondered, could have wrought the gaunt worried figure that he was now. He seemed forty years older. A pale, sickly old man.

My thoughts were interrupted by a knock on the door, and a voice said, "Dinner is served."

"All right," I returned, opening the door just as a shadowy form shuffled off into the darkness of the corridor.

"This is indeed a strange house," I thought as I walked down the stairs to the dining room, where a table was set for two.

Presently Boneau made his appearance and offered me a seat, at the same time saying he had something to tell me after we had dined.

We were served by a colored maid, and the meal progressed in silence until the table was cleared and Boneau and I were alone. He drew a handkerchief from his pocket, wiped his dry lips, and said,

"Now I'll tell you why I asked you to come down here to see me." He paused, glanced around nervously, and began.

"Tomorrow is my birthday, you know. I'll be thirty-seven."

I nodded.

"Well, the thing is," he said slowly, "My father was killed in the cyclone of 1896 and—my grandfather was drowned in the Mississippi while he was a steamboat captain."

"What has that to do with your birthday?" I interrupted.

"They both died when they were thirty-seven," he said nervously.

I jumped to my feet and said, "Surely you don't believe---"

"Yes," he answered in a more quiet tone, "Tomorrow I die."

"You're crazy, man. You're ill and worrying yourself about nothing. You need rest; let's go to bed."

After I had spoken, he slumped back in his chair and murmured, "I hope you're right."

I took him by the arm and assisted him to his room, where he went quietly to bed, saying no more than "Good-night."

Leaving him there, I went to my own room, where I also retired, dismissing the subject from my mind.

The bright rays of morning sunshine streamed through my window, and I awoke. Immediately I arose, dressed, and descended to the dining room, where Boneau awaited me.

"Good morning," I offered, hesitantly.

He answered with a nod and motioned to my seat.

After breakfast he dismissed himself, saying he would see me in the afternoon. His queer demeanor perplexed me; however, I asked no explanation, but went to my room, where I sat before the window and read, often glancing at the silent street.

Before long I noticed that the sun became hidden behind a mass of dense



clouds that moved swiftly from the southwest.

It suddenly became too dark to read; so I put away my book and looked at the heavy clouds that hung oppressively low over the entire city while the increasing wind whipped the yet green leaves on the trees, in front of the house.

Hearing a slight noise behind me, I turned to see Boneau framed in the doorway, staring at me with a distant look in his luminous eyes. His sudden and silent appearance startled me, but I laughed mockingly.

"It's a pleasant day, isn't it?"

"An ideal day," he laughed dryly as he left the room hurriedly.

By this time the storm had increased in violence and the wind was so strong that trees bent low under its fury. The street in front was deserted and the sky was black as night. The noise of the wind was so terrific it hurt my head and the house trembled under its impetuousness. I swirled around drunkenly, and simultaneously my ears were deafened by a roaring crash. I was thrown down violently, losing my senses as my head struck the floor.

When at last I opened my eyes, I felt a dizziness and an aching in my head. I staggered to my feet and looked out of the window, where I saw the storm had abated, leaving the street crowded with debris and the houses across the way wrecked.

My thoughts changed suddenly. I whirled from the window and shouted frantically, "Boneau! Boneau!"

I rushed through the door to his room where I saw at a glance that the entire corner of the house had been demolished by the storm, leaving only one side of his bedroom intact. He was lying on the floor face downward before a large portrait of his father. I turned him over and his face was set in an agony of terror, pale and still.

THE OLD EASTER BONNET

By Mae Mensendiek, '35

I WAS rummaging in an old trunk at Grandma's for some costumes for a play we were planning to give when I came upon an old bonnet, still beautiful, in spite of its apparent age. It looked rather interesting: so I went downstairs and asked Grandma about it.

She said, "That bonnet means a great deal to me. You see it was—oh, but that would be telling the story. I shall tell you the whole thing from start to finish if you like." Here is her story:

"I was just sixteen and, at that time in old St. Louis, a girl of sixteen was considered a young lady, and wore her first real Easter bonnet on Easter Sunday. It was nearing Easter, and I was wondering how I was to get my bonnet. As my father was receiving only small wages, I didn't have any hopes of his getting me one. I had saved all the money that I had received throughout the year and at the end of March the grand total was thirty cents.



"Whenever I said anything to Mother about my bonnet, she just smiled and said, "Don't worry. You shall have one by Easter."

"However, I was not to be comforted by this vague statement, and when Nell Clifford, a wealthy friend of mine, came over about a week before Easter and offered to take me to town with her the next day, I accepted the invitation gladly.

"Early the next morning Nell and her father called for me. I took my only money—thirty cents. I thought that it was queer that Mother did not give me any money, but later I remembered that she had smiled rather sadly. 'At any rate.' I thought, 'I am going to get both an Easter bonnet and a trip to town for thirty cents.' We travelled for six hours until we reached St. Louis. We looked for quite a while, but, finding no thirty-cent bonnets, I was ready to give us. Finally Nell found a stunning hat—just the thing that I liked—for two dollars! When she saw my tear-filled eyes, she offered to lend me enough money to buy the bonnet. I accepted the offer and went home the happy possessor of what was, in my estimation, the most beautiful hat that money could buy. Nell had bought other things, but I was content with just my bonnet.

Everyone at home thought that my bonnet was very pretty for thirty cents. That is, every one did except Mother, who tried to look enthusiastic over it. I had lied about the price of the hat.

"The Saturday before Easter a crowd of girls and boys went on a picnic. Nell was wearing her new hat and persuaded me to wear mine. I should have had a good time if I had not been so worried about ruining my bonnet. On the way home it started to rain, and I tried to keep my hat from getting wet by putting it on the seat of the wagon and covering it with paper; but the wagon gave a lurch and I uttered a cry of dismay as Johnnie landed on my beautiful bonnet. I had nothing now and didn't know how I was ever going to pay Nell the one dollar and seventy cents, for I dared not tell Mother that I had borrowed it.

"I tried to be happy, but it was hard, knowing that I wasn't going to have an Easter bonnet. I dreamed dreams of going to church the next day wearing no hat and having all the young ladies laughing at me.

"I dressed for church the next morning, but my new dress and shoes had lost their charm with the loss of my hat. When I had finished dressing, Mother called me into her bedroom. She asked softly, 'Phyllis, haven't you something to tell me before you leave for church? Isn't there something of which you should like to unburden your mind?'

"I couldn't resist those pleas and started to cry like a baby, despite my sixteen years. Then I told her the whole miserable story from the beginning to end. Mother didn't utter a word of reproach, but I could read the shame and grief in her eyes. Then she went into the closet and came out with this bonnet, much more beautiful than the one which I had ruined or than any



that I had ever seen. 'I made this last month, Phyllis,' she said. That was enough. She had made it and that had taken all of her spare time for a month, I knew.

"'How could you have let me go on and do as I wanted?' I cried.

"'It was just a little lesson for you,' she answered, gently, with no sarcasm or reproof whatever in her voice.

"She gave me the money to pay Nell. The load was lifted from my heart when I paid her and I really believe that no one at church sang more heartily, was so happy, nor realized the significance of the day more fully than I.

"I treasure this bonnet more than anything in the world and would not part with it for any money. That lesson which Mother allowed me to teach myself was a lesson that I have never forgotten."

IN GRANDMA'S ATTIC

By Josephine Tamalis, '35

When we go to visit Grandma,
And rain comes pouring down,
We never sit around and sigh,
Or stare outdoors and frown.

We run up to the attic

Where the roof comes to the floor,

And dress in things my grandma had

A hundred years or more.

Polly puts a hoop-skirt on,
And a queer old flowered shawl,
And I put on my grandpa's hat—
It covers my eyes and all!

We play up there all morning
And have all kinds of fun,
Till Grandma calls, "Hot cookies, dears!"
Then you should see us run!

A BELLE OF OLD ST. LOUIS

By Sophie Kohm, '33

She was an old St. Louis belle
Of eighty years ago,
A very sweet old-fashioned girl,
Who dressed in calico.

Her hair was done up in great style;
A ribbon held it so.

She wouldn't jump or run for fear
The wind her hair would blow.

Her dainty blouse with big puffed sleeves
Was picturesque, indeed;
Her schoolmates envied her because
Their charm she did exceed.

Upon the ground her long skirt trailed;
How very proud she seemed
To think that she had grown to be
What years ago she dreamed!

And now this belle is ninety-six,

For time does not move slow;

But she remembers she was the belle

Of eighty years ago.

Two Hundred and Thirty-six



FOUND: AN UNCLE

By Esther Cresswell, '35

Showboat, Dixie Belle. She had no father nor mother, and, as far as she knew, no relatives. She didn't know why she was living on the showboat, for Mrs. Smedly, the captain's wife, often seemed to hate the very sight of her. Every time Mrs. Smedly caught sight of the girl, she would find something unpleasant for her to do.

Sally was fifteen years old and quite pretty. Her hair, black as ebony and hanging loosely in soft curls, framed a small, heart-shaped face. Her skin was as soft and white as magnolia petals, and, together with her ruby-red lips, presented a striking contrast. Her soft, deep brown eyes and her sweet, beautiful smile were her most lovely features.

Mrs. Smedly refused to buy clothes for Sally and so she was forced to wear the discarded garments and costumes of the actresses. It was quite ludicrous to see her scrubbing floors in a spangled, glittering dress, which trailed on the floor.

Sally was cheerful by nature and bore pleasantly Mrs. Smedley's raileries. It troubled her, however, that she had no relatives, and she was constantly trying to get Mrs. Smedly to tell her something of her family, but her questionings were of no avail.

One day as the Dixie Belle was nearing St. Louis, Sally was cleaning the stove when Mrs. Smedly came into the kitchen looking very excited and angry.

"Why, Mrs. Smedly, what's the matter?" asked Sally.

"None of your business!" snapped Mrs. Smedly. "I suppose I might just as well tell you though: you'll find out anyway. Mary Kollins, who takes a part in "The Mortgage," is ill with a fever and there's absolutely no one to take her place. Now, what'll we do? Oh, why did that girl have to get sick just before we get to the big town! If this melodrama fails, it'll be all her fault!"

"Oh, let me take her part!" cried Sally. "I know her lines by heart: I've watched her lots of times. Oh, please let me!"

"You!" exclaimed Mrs. Smedly, staring at her, 'You don't know anything about acting. Get back to that stove where you belong!" And with that she left the kitchen, slamming the door behind her.

"Oh, dear," said Sally. "She does dislike me so. But I know I could take that part! I've rehearsed it in my room so many times just for fun. How I wish I could do it just once. I guess I noticed that part particularly because Mary Kollins is so sweet and pretty. Oh! I wonder if——"

Suddenly she jumped up, wiped her hands on a towel, and, lifting her trailing skirts, ran into the Captain's cabin. She darted to Captain Smedly



and, looking beseechingly up into his face, cried, "Oh, please, Captain, please let me take it. I know I'll do it well! Oh, please, please, let me!"

"Here, here, child, what's this all about?" laughed Captain Smedly, drawing her to his side. "What in thunder are you talking about?"

"Why, Mary Kollins is sick and won't be able to take part in "The Mortgage" when we dock, and I want to take her place. Oh, please say I may! Please, Captain!"

"Well, well! So you think you can act, do you? Come to think of it, you do look the part. The question is whether you know the——"

"Oh, I do! I do! I know the lines and actions and everything! I used to rehearse them in my room." Sally's heart was in her voice as she pleaded her cause, and it would have taken a harder-hearted man than kind old Captain Smedly to refuse her.

"Well, Sally," he said. "Suppose you just run over the lines of the scene in which the villain is going to foreclose unless you consent to marry him."

Then, without more ado, Sally plunged whole-heartedly into the tragic scene, and, putting forth her best efforts, she completely won the Captain to her side.

"Umhum, that was very good, child, very good," he congratulated her. "If you can just do the rest that well, why, you'll make a big hit!"

"You—you mean that I may take the part? Honest? Oh, you dear, precious old Captain," cried Sally in delight. Then, "Only don't tell Mrs. Smedly anything about it. Just tell her you have someone for the part, but don't tell her it's me, though, or else she won't let me have it. It's our secret, Captain, isn't it?"

"Why—yes, by jingo, it is! I'm Captain of this boat and I'll run it like I want to."

That afternoon as the Dixie Belle drew near to St. Louis, several of the negro roustabouts that were always hanging around the dock, caught sight of her, and, immediately recognizing her as a showboat, raced madly through the town, shouting at the tops of their voices, "Showboat's comin'! All out to see the showboat!"

Soon almost the whole town had turned out to welcome the showboat. Storekeepers left their stores, neighbors, who had been chatting over the back-yard fence, boys and girls, who had been playing,—all rushed to be among the first to see the showboat dock.

The band of the Dixie Belle blared forth in a bedlam of sound. Finally, after having exhausted itself, it subsided, and Captain Smedly made his usual speech announcing the melodrama.

Mrs. Smedly was curious to know who the mysterious actress could be, but nobody knew; so her curiosity went unsatiated. She knew that once the Captain made up his mind about anything, it was useless to try to sway him



from it. Just before the performance, she went to look for Sally, and, not finding her in any of her favorite places, she began to get suspicious. When the curtain went up, her suspicions were confirmed, for there was Sally going through Mary Kollins's part. The melodrama was a huge success, and, although hers was not the leading rôle, Sally stole the play.

When the Dixie Belle was nearly emptied of the audience, a middle-aged man came up to Captain Smedly.

"Oh, Captain," he said. "I want to congratulate you on the splendid performance of your cast. I've seen that melodrama several times, but this beats 'em all. I especially liked the part played by that girl with the black hair."

"I guess you mean Sally. I thought she was good, too," warmly responded Captain Smedly.

"By the way, she isn't a regular, is she?" asked the stranger. "I saw your performance in New Orleans and I don't remember seeing her. What did you say her name was?"

"No, she isn't a regular. Her name is Sally Grant. One of the players got sick and Sally took her place."

Then, growing suspicious, he asked, "What do you want to know for? It seems to me it's none of your business."

"Now don't be offended, Captain," begged the stranger. "I was simply curious because she reminds me of someone I know who is now dead. How long will you stop here? Two more days? I want to do some investigating for her sake. Could you bring her to see me tomorrow morning at about ten o'clock. I may have something very important to tell her."

"Well-yes, I guess I can bring her if you think it's really important."

"I do," replied the stranger. "That's settled then. Tomorrow at ten. Good-bye."

"Wait a minute," called the Captain. "You've forgotten to give me your name and address."

"Oh, of course," laughed the man. "Here's my card." And with that he was gone.

When Captain Smedly read the name, he gave a cry of astonishment.

"Why, maybe that's—," he began, but got no farther; for in walked Mrs. Smedly, and, for the next hour, they quarreled because Sally had been allowed to play the part.

Next morning, Captain Smedly and Sally went to see the stranger, whose name was Thomas M. Blaine. They found him eagerly awaiting their arrival, and no sooner had they been seated than he began this story:

"About fourteen years ago, a letter was sent to me from my sister just before she died. In it, she requested me to take care of her little daughter so that she could die assured of the child's welfare. At the time I should have received the letter I was in Europe and it was not until my return, three months later, that I saw the letter. I went to the address given only to find my sister



was dead and that her daughter had gone. The landlady told me that the child had been taken by a Mr. and Mrs. Smedly; but that was all the information she could give me. I have been searching for the child constantly ever since. My sister's name was Marjorie Blaine Grant and her daughter's name is Sally Grant."

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" ejaculated Captain Smedly. "Then you're Sally's

uncle? And to think we never even heard of you! Well, well!"

"He's my uncle?" asked Sally, who had listened wide-eyed to Mr. Blaine's story. "Are you really my uncle?"

"Here's the letter your mother sent me," he said, by way of answer.

"Oh, you don't know how glad I am! You couldn't guess how happy I am to have someone I can really and truly belong to!" cried Sally, joyfully. "And—and am I going with you now?"

"Yes, of course. That is, if Captain Smedly can find someone to take that

part. Do you think you can, Captain?"

"Why, I think I can," said Captain Smedly. "It's going to seem sort of

lonesome without Sally, but-well, I guess it's all for the best."

"Then it's settled, Sally," said Mr. Blaine. "And you must call me Uncle Tom now, you know."

"All right,-Uncle Tom."

HERITAGE

By Myrtle Prophet, '33

BY MUTUAL consent the two boys stretched their lithe young bodies on the bank of the mill stream. Presumably by prearranged agreement, they lay there and discussed their plans for the fast-approaching summer. In the shade of the cottonwoods, in the cool of the nearing twilight, little did these two friends know of their destinies. If they could but have seen the events of the two short weeks that lay before them. If only they had been prepared—these fine, sagacious creatures.

One was Robert Trenton, of a good old Southern family. He had wealth, family prestige, and a pleasing personality. Young Trenton was exceedingly well liked. His father's estate comprised most of Belton County and with their retinue of slaves surpassing the number in most households, the Trentons were one of the most powerful families in the South; but even that could not help young Trenton. Power, political or personal, had no reception with the patriotism that was beside every lad.

The other, Jan Hughes, was the only son of the late Hamilton Hughes. For three years, this lad and his untiring mother had managed the small store which was the only thing that the light-hearted Hamilton had to leave for them upon his death. Together they groped through days of dejection, but now they were the victors of the crises. Theirs was a small, obscure family—quite unlike the family of Jan's closest friend. Their home was the rear of the grocery store; not a pretentious plantation.

Two Hundred and Forty



These boys, these inseparable pals, so unlike, yet so close, were resting beside the clear, rippling water of the stream; now they were listening to the lulling call of a meadow lark; now they were journeying homeward.

Then, as the terrific ocean waves of the hurricane dash against a shore, so came the news of the bulletin to dash against the hearts of all in April, 1861.

The news was posted one evening by the postmaster on the small bulletin, until then only an informant of the village events and occasionally of news from Washington. There was little rest in the village, or in any other town or city, that night.

Robert raced to Jan with the news. Finding the house dark, he pounded on the rear door. For awhile there was no response, but then came Jan's sleepy inquiry, "Who is it?"

"It is I, Bob. Let me in, Jan."

Then, as Jan opened the door, Robert hurried in.

"War has been declared!"

Jan stood still, his eyes peering steadily into Robert's.

"Jan, don't you understand? The North has declared war!"

The next day turmoil rocked the village. Women hurried about with supplies for the trucks, men enlisted at the post office, and children looked at each other with wonderment in their eyes.

Later, young Trenton emerged from the camp quarters in a private's uniform, very new and very becoming to the fineness of the youth. He sauntered down the street and hailed greetings to the other likewise-uniformed men. He reached the small grocery store and entered it to find Mrs. Hughes in charge. When she saw Robert, the tears that had been so near escaped.

"Why, that's the matter?" he asked as he crossed the small store.

"It's Jan. He's leaving tomorrow."

Is it that you don't want your son to fight for the Confederacy?"

"The Confederacy, indeed! But why must they take my only boy? Why must they take any boy? Can't they find any other way of torturing? Oh, but you—you're a fine patriot, aren't you? It's going to be hard for you, just being a general. You and your fine uncles and grandfathers! You and all your wealth——"

"Mother!—I'm sorry, Bob. You'd better leave. She's terribly upset."
Jan stood in the doorway, a never-to-be-forgotten image of valor.

Two youths—and now they were preparing to leave their homes for—but that is unknown.

They left, side by side. As the troops marched through the village, banners were unfurled, cries of encouragement and parting were audible, and the last words of wives and mothers were heard. Then as they journeyed northward, the cries became faint and indistinct.

The months passed slowly and faded into years. Bits of the troops returned,



some on leave, others to stay. Occasional letters came into the small post office where eager hearts awaited news from the front.

There was nothing heard of Jan and Robert, nothing except a wild rumor that they had been captured and carried into the North. Then it was said that they had escaped—together—but there it ended.

It was true that they had been taken, it was also true that they had escaped. Through an unplanned movement on the part of an ancient guard, the two boys had successfully eluded their captors and had fled into the unfamiliar territory south of St. Louis. For an entire day they slowly crept southward and believed themselves to be nearing a Confederate encampment, but by an ill-fated step Robert had badly bruised his leg. Jan, taking upon himself numerous medical responsibilities, attempted to relieve Robert. Finally the boys, both exhausted and weary, fell into a light slumber beneath thickly wooded bushes. When they awoke it was long past sunset, but a full moon threw its brilliance upon them, and they were able to see.

Then Jan asked, "How's the leg, Bob?"

"It doesn't seem to hurt. Let's start."

He raised himself with Jan's help, attempted a step, but fell. With great effort, Jan lifted the prostrate figure and slowly trudged away. After what seemed to him an endless eternity of time, he stopped suddenly. He had heard heavy footsteps and the sounds seemed to be approaching him. Jan's very heart seemed to cease beating as the huge figure of an officer loomed before him. One thought dashed through his mind, that of recapture, and recapture would mean death.

The ray from the officer's lantern fell upon the boy with the helpless figure in his arms.

"Where are you heading for, buddy?" His voice seemed to echo through the entire forest. As he came closer, Jan suddenly distinguished the uniform as one of the Southern cause.

It was April again. There was a shallow, rippling stream near the barracks quarters and as Bob gazed out he remembered the mill stream, the enlistment, and the departure.

Then he turned his eyes toward the headquarters where several troops were preparing to leave. Before them stood a young figure in major's uniform. A finer specimen of humanity could not be found in either of the armies.

Just before departing, Jan led his troop before Bob's window and saluted him.

Bob watched them until they turned the bend, beyond which the two had been found one short week ago. He suddenly seemed to realize that Jan was leaving him.

"Jan, wait-I'm coming!"

Two Hundred and Forty-two



GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS

By Mary Frances Finder, '39

NE bright sunny day last May, mother suddenly decided to begin her spring house cleaning. I hadn't the least bit of a desire for house cleaning; but I might as well have had, for of course I was promptly put to work.

How so many things can accumulate in places where they do not belong, I can't imagine! I'm sure I carried enough up to the attic to fill at least one room, if not to start house keeping. In fact, we began to run out of boxes and trunks to store the things in, and at last mother had to tell me to pack some in grandmother's trunk.

Grandmother—dear old soul! She was long since deceased, but still fondly cherished in the hearts of those who had known her.

As I raised the lid of the trunk and one by one lifted out the many garments and keepsakes that I had not seen for so long, my mind wandered back in memory over many little instances when Grandma's consoling words and soothing hand had been such a help.

I soon got down to work, however, and had almost enough room for the articles I had brought up when I came upon a little black, leather-bound book I had never seen before.

Just inside the cover I found an old fashioned daguerrotype of a beautiful young girl of about eighteen and a handsome young man in his middle twenties. The girl was Grandma; of course I had seen many pictures of her taken when she was young; but who the young man with his arm so possessively around her waist was, I could not imagine. Grandfather had never looked like that, I knew. Filled with anticipation and curiosity, I turned a few pages of the book and soon found it to be a journal of Grandmother's.

This is what I read:

"June 2, 1865.

"Dear Journal,

"Today was my birthday! and it's been as exciting as I could ever have wished! Mother has given me the old lace-over-blue-taffeta gown I wanted and I can hardly wait until tomorrow night, for of course I shall wear it to Matilda's ball! Mother has promised to let me do my hair up, too, just this once.

"Otis gave me a bracelet, a huge turquois stone surrounded by pearls and set in twisted gold. It is positively precious. Oh I received other gifts, too, from friends, but I'll not tell you about them now for I'm so happy I can hardly write. Besides, I think I'd better tell you what this is all about, little journal, for I imagine you're rather surprised, this is all so sudden and new!

"Here's the whole thing in a few words: I've promised myself to keep-to



try to keep a journal, at least until I'm married; and then when I'm old, I'll read it and shake my head over such a frivolous and wasted youth!

"So here I am, writing for the first time and, though I don't mean to be light-headed and frivolous, I'm afraid this sounds as if I am."

"June 7.

"Dearest Journal,

"I've so much to tell you I can hardly write fast enough. I've met the most charming young man! He's all of them rolled into one if you know what I mean!

"It all happened at the ball which will be the best of the season, I think. I wore my new blue dress and Mother did my hair up for me. I thought I had never seen myself look nicer and could hardly wait for Otis to come. (Oh yes, he took me to the party.) When he did come, however, instead of his face lighting up with admiration and joy as I had expected it to do, it registered only surprise and displeasure.

"'Your dress is lovely,' he said, 'You couldn't have picked a more becoming color. You'd be perfect tonight if you only had your curls!'

"How any one could prefer my curls to the latest style of hair dress I couldn't imagine, but Otis did, and I became quite out of sorts with him.

"I felt better after I arrived, though, for every one pronounced me perfectly charming and said my hair was quite becoming in the fashion. Then I met him! His name is Charlie Dicks and he is Matilda's cousin. He seemed to be quite as fascinated with me as I was with him and paid me a good deal of attention. Of course he is several years older than I am, but he took me for quite a young lady with my hair fixed so!

"When he asked me if he might take me home, I consented, without the least idea of what I was going to tell Otis. When the time came, however, I simply told him that Mr. Dicks was to escort me home. He looked at me in hurt silence for a moment and started to object, but I simply turned and walked away without another word. If he didn't like me as I was, I had found someone else who did and wouldn't trouble him with my company. I learned later that he took little Lucille West home.

"I haven't seen him since and really feel quite badly about it. It's the first quarrel we ever had. However, he shouldn't be so disagreeable, and, besides, Mr. Dicks has been supplying me with plenty of attention. He has been over twice since I met him and I've introduced him to mother. But she doesn't like him as well as she likes Otis and has tried to find out what has come between us. As yet I have not told her about it."

"June 16.

"My Dearest Journal,

"I've just had the worst quarrel with Mother! It's dreadful to quarrel with one's mother, but I do think she could have consented, for I only wanted her to let me wear my hair up all the time. Alethea Mables has been wearing



hers up for ever so long! But she agrees with Otis; she says that curls are much more becoming for me at my age.

"Charlie, for I call him that now, has taken me to the last few parties I have attended and has monopolized me in a most pleasing manner. We do seem to enjoy each other's company very much. He is so polite and much more entertaining than Otis. All the girls more or less envy me, and Alethea Mables is extremely jealous. However, Charlie says he thinks I have more personality than all the other girls put together and am by far the sweetest. Of course I know this is mere flattery but still—"

"July 1.

"My dear little Journal,

"I have not seen Otis since last month at the ball. He left not long afterwards (or so I hear from Lucille) on a six weeks' business trip to Boston. He never mentioned the fact to me and yet Lucille knew all about it. Oh, well. We can never be more than the coolest of friends now, anyway.

"I have told Mother all about our quarrel and she says she is surprised that I should treat anyone so rudely. She and Dad both think a great deal of Otis and they think I was extremely foolish.

"Charlie and I had our picture unexpectedly snapped at a picnic last week in a rather affectionate pose. I think I shall keep it always, as we have grown to like each other so well."

Here I turned back to look at the picture and opened the book again to:

"August 20.

"Dear Journal,

"I felt desperately lonely and blue yesterday afternoon and as I stood by the window, I thought: 'I do wish I could see Otis!' I never dreamed his absence could make such a difference. I didn't miss him much at first, but now that Charlie and I have broken up (and to think that I ever preferred him to Otis) I do so want to see him!

"No sooner had these thoughts passed through my mind than I heard a step behind me and a husky voice cried, 'Alma!' I turned and found myself in Otis's arms!"

I stopped here. I knew what the ending was, for Otis had been my grandfather. But that journal certainly gave me the surprise of my life! Could that Alma have been the grandmother who so objected to make-up, to staying out late, and to the modern generation in general? Had the same grandma who had so often told stories of her obedient youth written what I had just read?

Suddenly I was startled from my reverie by Mother's "Shirley, what's keeping you up there so long? Come down at once, I need you!"

Oh, well! Grandmother was young then, I thought as I went tripping down the stairs in answer to Mother's call, "And after all, girls will be girls!"



EXALTATION

By Florence Anghilanti, '33

If I were a star, from me
Your exalted beauty, unfurled,
Should reflect the silence of light flaming
In the sky of another world.

But from me there can only be,
'Though the cry in my soul is strong,
The holy silence of light replaced
With the beauty of song.

But still I must sing your praise

That your beauty come not too late

To the dark shore of other souls,

In the listening night where they wait.

ALYCIA

By Larry Weir, '34

I stole from the blue of the heavens
The dust from off the stars.
Strew'd it on a gown of silver
Streak'd with moonlit bars.
I brought it before Alycia:
"See what my love has wrought."
But she was facing the moonlight
And missed the gift I brought.

I wove the threads of the sunset—
Fine threads of flame and gold—
Into a scarf of beauty,
Wild beauty, uncontroll'd.
I brought it before Alycia:
"See what my love has made."
But hers was the glory of sunset
And mine the dark of shade.

I spun from the dreams of dreamers
And jewels from idol's eyes
Two fragile chrysolite slippers
So she could rove the skies.
I brought them to Alycia:
"My love has made this pair."
But she was treading starry spheres
Beyond my wildest prayer.

I found the lyre of Orpheus,
I stole the pipes of Pan,
Heard the melody of the Ages,
And wrote the Song of Man.
I played it before Alycia.
"My love has made this, Dear."
But she was teaching the mocking bird;
So of course she didn't hear.

Inspired, I wrote a tender lay,
Lovely, lilting, and sweet.

I brought it before Alycia:
"This is my love, complete."

But she was singing a sweeter lay
With a rarer, truer art.

Hers was the song of life and spring
Mine, the song of my heart.



A TALE OF A VETERAN

(Based on a true incident, the fire of '49)

By Blanch Engler, '35

I T WAS a cold, bleak winter evening. The wind was blowing the snow into great drifts, making the outside world look like a village of great castles with high walls and turrets of glistening white.

Inside the fire house of Engine Company No. 16, the men were all grouped around the joker stand or hovering over the two steam radiators that stood near it. Each wore a disgusted look upon his face. Everything was silent except for the ticking of the clock and the occasional rattle of the paper as a man turned its pages. A young fireman moved in his chair, shook the ashes from his pipe, and broke the heavy silence by drowsily saying, "Well, how'd you like to go out on a night like this?" Here was room for conversation in which the bored firemen could express their feelings.

"Yeh," replied another, "This is just the kind of weather a fellow would be expected to go out in and like it just because he's a fireman. You're expected to go to a fire, stand on a blazing roof, and risk your life. What for? Mostly for the enjoyment of the people. If you make a blunder and get killed doing it, it's heroic; if you happen to come out alive, you get sent to the office and docked for a month's pay."

In this manner each of the men made his comment upon the life of fire-fighting. They were so engrossed in conversation that none of them seemed to notice the entrance of an old man who stood a little distance away from them, in order to listen to their conversation.

All attention was instantly given to the old man when he said in a deep, mellow voice, "Aren't you boys kinda downin' things a little too much?"

To this, John, the ladderman, replied, "Ha, listen to Foxy Grandpa! Maybe he could tell us something about this."

"That I can, son," he replied. "I've watched the development of the fire department nigh onto one hundred years. Perhaps you never heard of the great fire in 1849, which was the closest call St. Louis ever had to complete destruction? That was a terrible thing for the city, and, to top it all off, the fire was followed by the cholera plague, and you can bet it was no fun!

"Guess you never heard of Cap'n Targu, either, did you? You young scalawags don't know what real hardships is. You stand here and make all kinds of complaints against your fire house. If the firefighters of fifty years ago had had all the new fandangled things you young fellers have to make your work easier, you could bet that every man in town would've turned to firefighting.



"Now, gettin' back to Cap'n Targu. Tom was his first name. There was a real firefighter for you, and a real man, too. He was the first St. Louis fireman to perish in flames, and by heck, the only memorial of his services to St. Louis is a street which bears his name.

"Tom, or Cap'n Targu, to you, had been in the thick of the fire for many hours, and he was the one who had gone into three of the six buildings which were sent skyward by the gunpowder to check the flames.

"It was in his last stand, the stand that saved the city, that he lost his life. I was watching the flames from the front of the Market House. All the efforts of those firefighters didn't seem to help a mite in savin' the city from complete destruction.

"While I was watchin', I saw Cap'n Targu, all sooty and dirty, haggard from his hard fight, run past me with a keg of gunpowder on his shoulder. 'Where you goin', Cap'n?' I asked. Scarcely pausing, he answered, 'We're going to blow up Phillips's store,' and with that he went on. That was the last I ever saw of poor old Tom.

"Some men rushed ahead of Cap'n Targu and battered in the door of the music store. Then Cap'n Targu entered. Almost immediately there was a terrible report, and before I could retreat, I saw somethin' comin' at me through the air. With a sickening thud it landed at my feet. I looked down and saw a bleeding leg of the Cap'n which had been severed just at the thigh.

"The explosion which leveled the building and which swept out the Cap'n's life, dismembered his whole body, and days afterwards his comrades reverently gathered his shattered form and buried it. His head was found on the roof of a building a block away. The place where he lost his life was the vanishing point of the fire. And you men holler when you have to help in a little, old fire hereabouts. Why, a good firefighter would get a real kick out of some of the little fires you get all hot and bothered over."

With this the old man stared vacantly into space, and a smile spread over his face, as though he were looking at something that pleased him.

There was a deep silence among the men until one lightly coughed and excused himself saying, "Well, boys, guess I'd better be getting on to bed." One by one the men followed until only John, the ladderman, remained with the old man. "Thanks, grandpa," he said, "You know I think it would be a good idea if you'd drop in ever so often and tell us some of the stories of firemen in your day. It would probably do us some good."

GRAN'PAPPY'S STORY

By Estelle Schiller, '35

"CRAN'PAPPY, ain't yo' a-goin' to tell me a story?" cried a little colored boy, coming out of the doorway of a broken-down shack and approaching an old negro gentleman, who was sitting on a crude wooden bench smoking his pipe.

"Certainly, Sonny," said he, "an' whichin' does yo' all want?"

Two Hundred and Forty-eight



"De one about you, Gran'pappy, when you was a little boy."

"Well," began the old gentleman, "ah always lived wid my mammy an' pappy in a little log house. We was owned by a kin' man, Mr. Johnston, who lived in a big white house farther up. My mammy, she cooked in de kitchen fuh Mr. Johnston, an' my pappy, he worked in de fiel'. Mammy always use to let me come in de kitchen whenebah dere was a party. Ah use to carry de food, an' my, what food, Sonny! Dere was baked chicken, an' meat, an' salads, an'—an'—"

"An what, Gran'pappy?"

"An' little nigger boys all roasted up, browner den ebah."

"Gran'pappy, yo' all is funnin'!"

"Well," continued the old gentleman, chuckling, "ah could see de pretty ladies, all dressed up wid pretty dresses an' wid ribbons, an' flowers all obah dem, an' dere hair wid curls, an' de gentlemen, wid tight trousers and beeg white collahs an' black coats an'——"

"But Gran'pappy, didn't dey do nothin' but eat?"

"Why, yes, Sonny, after dey finish eatin' dey would go into de parlor and dance, an' oh, was dat pretty, Sonny! De gentlemen would hold de ladies an' dey would keep time wid de fiddle."

"Mr. Johnston, he always gib parties like dis, but de war, he come along, an' stopped it all, Sonny. Dat was pitiful. De gentlemen, dey all go to fight, an' de ladies dey stay at home wid us folks."

"My mammy, she say to me one day, 'Willie, yo' all knows what's happen?' I answers to her, 'What, Mammy?' She sez to me, 'Willie, de war's obah! it's obah, Willie! We's free, we's free, Willie boy!' She began crying an' laughin' an' huggin' me, Sonny. My sweet mammy, she done dat, Sonny."

"For why, Gran' pappy?"

"For why? Why bless you little heart, because she was happy. We didn't need to work no mo widdout pay, an' de white folks could no more beat us."

"Gran'pappy, you is crying."

"Next day, Mammy sez we goin' to leave. She take me in her arms an' Pappy, he was carryin' our clothes an' we start out. Everywhere we go we see niggers wid bundles walking on de road. Pappy, he come to a house an' ask for work but no one want him. Many weeks like dis, too. Mammy got sick, an' one night while we all was sleepin' on a pile of hay, she-she-went to Heaben. Later, Pappy, he go to join her an ah knows dey's happy up dere in Heaben. Ah comes to St. Louis, Sonny, and stayed an' worked, boy, an'—''Sonny!' said the old man, turning around and seeing his grandson asleep on the bench. "Sleep, chile, an may you neber see days like yo' old Gran'pappy did." He rose and carried the sleeping child into the shack and then came out. He continued smoking his pipe and thinking of the days gone by.

LOOKING BACKWARD

By Marcus Brinkerhoff, '33

THIS banquet is to be noticeably different from the usual feast for athletic gods. It is an affair of the imagination. We are merely spectators at a reunion of the various outstanding teams of Central High School. While the banquet runs the carefully prepared course of all good feasts, I shall endeavor to bring into the spotlight of your memory just a few athletics of Central High School's teams. Time does not permit us to make mention of all those shining heroes who are here having a jolly time. We must move on, past those earlier warriors to that exciting section underneath that huge "RED AND BLACK" banner. You ask who that quiet gentleman is, the center of that enthusiastic group? Why, that's "Mike" Walker, the coach who, during the years 1924 to 1927, reared twelve championship teams for Central. Listen! He's asking some of his men to make a bow. See! There's Eddie Randall, and, after him, Bill Schaumberg, "Dog" Krause, Stratford Morton, "Piggy" Lamb, Eddie Klein, George Haynes, Ben Gray, John Calhoun, Fred Bock, "T" Davis, Sid Mastre, Bill Berry, Joe Rowan, Syl Marsteller, J. McElvee, Homer Houston, Bill Yager, Maffitt Minnegerode, Ray Kutterer, Sam Floun, Lee George, Will

Bremser, John Mathews, Louis Kittlaus, Jr., Bud Harnett, Sol Goldberg, George Cameron, Dave Cristal, Red Hosler, H. McIntosh, Vernon Tietjen, and Sigoloff.

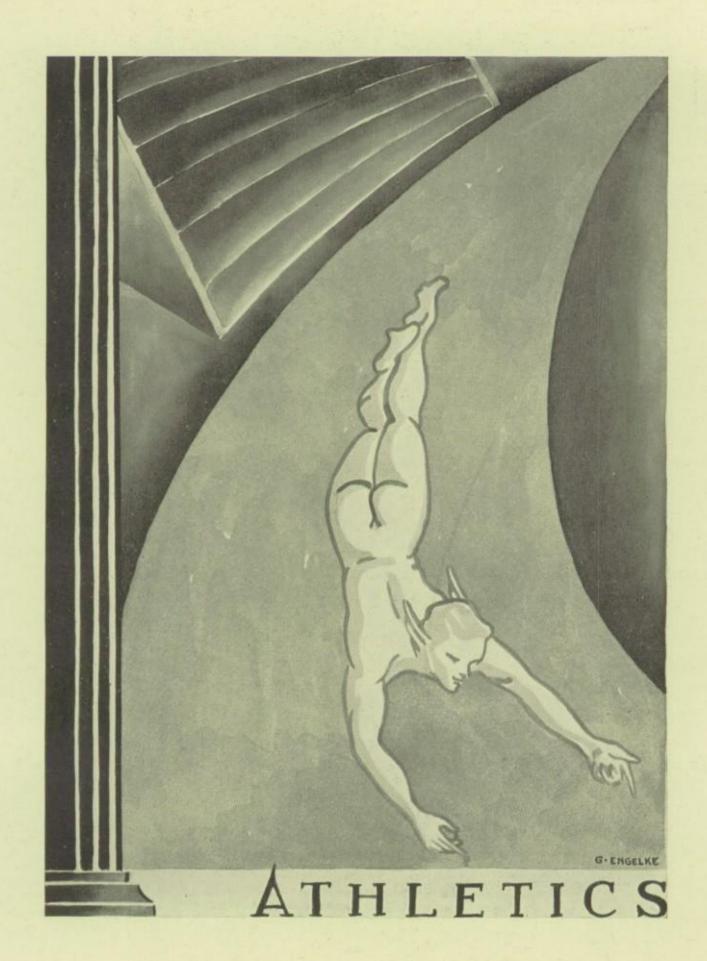
During his extensive sojourn at Central Mr. Walker turned out nine championship baseball teams. Some of the fly-chasers were Earl Smith, Art Boder, Earl Morgen, Dick Kelly, Charley Reber, Jimmy Lincoln, Vest Davis, Charley Perry, Charley Depew, Eddie Klein, Glen Boker, John and Joe Rowan, C. Idler, Tom Barclay, S. Schueb, E. Paggott, Ray Cox, Jack Bradley, Ernest Menestrina, "Doc" Reach, Wallace Hardaway, Clarence Crosley, and Syl McIntosh.

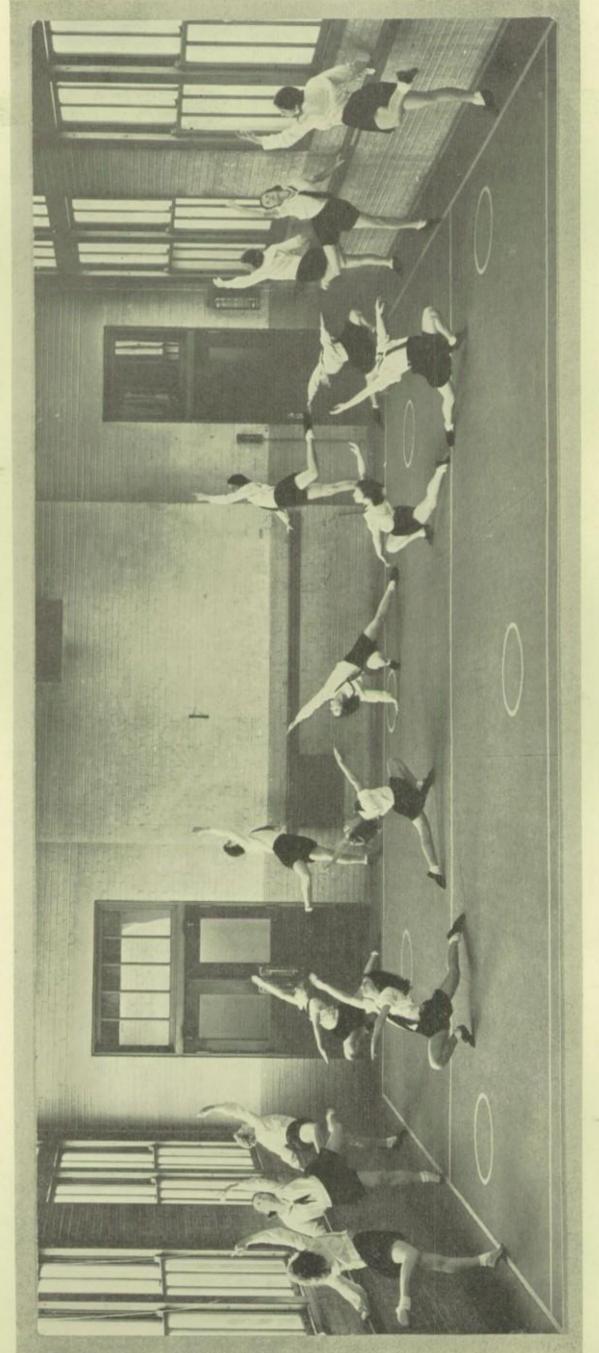
Did you hear that uproarious laugh? That's "Hippo" Walsh, and see! There are others with him that we know: Julius Jouret, Frank Kessler, "Bud" Yourtee, Bill Mitchell, Jim Prosser, Bob Holley, Bill Ens, Ed McCarthy, Jimmy Wolff, "Mel" Oppliger, Vasilios Lambros, Isadore Glazier, "Ham" Powers, Junior Sneed, Morris Garden, Herb Morros, Baggy Marik, Max Tonsi, Clem Wright, Carl Newsom, Ralph Dorsey, and Henry Krey.

And now pick up your place card. That's it. Turn it over. All the coaches are listed here.

COACHES

COTICILES					
FOOTBALL	TRACK				
1904-1927Mr. Walker	1904-1909Mr. Byrne				
1928Mr. Friedli	1910-1913Mr. Kittlaus, Sr.				
1929Mr. Conant	1914-1918Mr. Siler				
1930-1932	1919-1927Mr. Marriott				
BASEBALL	1928Mr. Neumann				
1904-1927	1929-1930Mr. Conant				
1928-1931	1931Mr. Bailey				
1932-1933	1932Mr. Miller				
	1933Mr. Kittlaus, Jr.				
BASKETBALL We Websel	TENNIS				
1904-1914	1902-1915Mr. Colwell				
1915 Mr. Cullen 1916 Mr. Mathews	1916-1918Mr. Beck				
1916 Mr. Mathews 1917-1919 Mr. Dee	1919-1922Mr. Dee				
1920 Mr. Crippen	1923-1927Mr. Christenson				
1021 Mr Reppy	1928 Mr. Piliboss				
1920 Mr. Crippen 1921 Mr. Reppy 1922-1927 Mr. Callan	1929-1933 Mr. Neumann				
1928-1932 Mr. Friedli	GOLF				
1928-1932	1932 Mr. Vertrees				
SWIMMING					
1933 Mr. Neumann					
1222					





PLASTIC EXERCISES



GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By Vivian McCaffrey, '33

HOCKEY

ROUND, sticks, ground, sticks, ground, sticks-ball! It's Jeanette Edwards and Mary Lindley bullying off. The ball goes to Jane Butler, back to Mary Lindley. Back and forth, they take it down the field. Oh, Jeanette Edwards takes it right away from them, but they have it back now. They are in the circle. Mary Lindley tries for a goal-it's blocked-another try and it's good. The score is now 3-2. But there's the whistle, and the game and the tournament go to the well-deserving seniors under the guidance of their captain, Ruth Peterson. There were several seasoned players mostly among the seniors, although the sevens also had several.

Three exciting games were played, all of which showed that the style of the seniors was just a little the better.

SWIMMING

To close our day of sports, suppose we hop down to the pool and see the feminine celebrities of Central in person. The "Y" pool seems to be a heaven wherein all the stars of Central swim. Some of the most brilliant of these satellites of Central are Elizabeth Hudson and Tillie Balch. I'm sorry we can't have them say a few words, but we'll just have to be contented with watching them swim. At the other end of the pool we see the celebrated Charlotte Volk demonstrating a jack knife, while Dot Katzung looks on. And speaking of dives, here is a contrast, Jane Butler doing her graceful swan dive, while Eva Muse does that cute little dive which has no name, and which no one but Eva can do. But what has happened to Mildred Treadway? She was here just a moment ago. Here she is. Swimming under water again. According to Mildred, she looks better under water.

There are numbers of other mermaids down here, but that is all we have time to watch today. However, on the way home, I keep wondering if some of the boys wouldn't be surprised to know that they once taught some of the best swimmers of the school to swim.

BASEBALL

Strike three! You're out! And that simply means that the new seniors, headed by Maude Price, bowed humbly down to the all-powerful senior girls on Estelle Kuhnert's team. However, the battle was hard-fought and interesting for both teams. The batteries for the seniors were Estelle Kuhnert, pitch, Anna Gleicher, catch: for the sevens, Anna Kunz, pitch, and Maude Price, catch. The seniors finally ended the tournament as upper-class winners. The other class winners were June McClinchy's fives, and Leona Abramovitz's sixes.

GOLF

Another popular sport at Central is golf. Because of the amount of walking involved, few sports give such really healthful exercise. The leading golfers last term were Anita Winters, with a score of seventy, Bernice Reppell, whose score was seventy-three, and Helen Domash, with a seventy-five.



TENNIS

This year tennis drew out sixty-four girls, each eager to be pronounced racket queen of Central. The finals found these sixty-four narrowed down to Josephine Tamalis, a four, who ranks among the best girl players in the city, and Ruth Hofmann, an eight. The final match went to Josephine by the score of 6-0, 6-0.

The doubles tournament is now played in the spring instead of in the fall as it formerly was.

It is interesting to note that the G. A. A. started out as a tennis club, and that after nearly thirty-five years, tennis is still a favorite sport with the fair sex at Central.

This sport is one of the few outside activities open to every girl of the school, regardless of listing.

CAPTAIN BALL

The captain ball tournament came to a thrilling conclusion as Helen Dierberger's team of seniors defeated Julia Bolanivich's team of fives by the score of 26-9.

ATHLETIC AWARDS

And now that we have had a general account of the sports, we must reward the senior contestants for their excellent work.

Perhaps the highest honor a girl can get is the Missouri State letter. The requirements are 1000 points, to be earned in health, scholarship, posture, sportsmanship, athletics, gymnastics, service and leadership. Those who received the award in January were as follows:

- 1. Tillie Balch
- 2. Helen Domash
- 3. Jeanette Edwards
- 4. Edith Eynck
- 5. Ruth Hofmann
- 6. Gladys Holley
- 7. Elizabeth Hudson

- 8. Mollie Kram
- 9. Florence Lewin
- 10. Alma Reitz
- 11. Bernice Reppell
- 12. Marie Uebelhack

Another award is the red "H" which requires 1200 points based on good character and excellence in all physical activities, and is awarded at the end of the high-school career. The recipients were the following:

- 1. Tillie Balch
- 2. Sara Coombs
- 3. Helen Domash
- 4. Jeanette Edwards
- 5. Gladys Holley
- 6. Edith Eynck
- 7. Elizabeth Hudson
- 8. Florence Lewin
- 9. Ruth Peterson
- 10. Alma Reitz
- 11. Bernice Reppell
- 12. Mignon Sivcovich
- 13. Grace Uber
- 14. Marie Uebelhack

Twelve of these girls also received the silver loving cup which requires 1400 points of the same nature as the school letter. Those who received the loving cups and the number of points they earned follow:

1.	Elizabeth Hudson	2240
	Tillie Balch	
3.	Jeanette Edwards	1885
4.	Helen Domash	1880
5.	Bernice Reppell	1720
	Edith Eynck	
	Sara Coombes	
8.	Gladys Holley	1550
	Grace Uber	
10.	Alma Reitz	1500
11.	Florence Lewin	1440
	Marie Uebelhack	

an'abi'coff



FOOTBALL, '32
By Wayne Brinkerhoff, '35

THE Central gridsters played a rather drab and unvictorious football season, suffering seven defeats and one tie game. About seventy players responded when the first football meeting was called early in September, and among them were only two letter men and a few numeral men. Coaches Bailey, Kittlaus, and Markland began immediately drilling and coaching the many new aspirants.

After three weeks of steady training, the team was ready for the first practice tussle. The game was with St. Charles, and the heavier and more experienced county team pushed over three touchdowns and won the game 18-0.

A week later the team went across the river into Illinois to play the speedy Alton High squad. Alton proved to be too elusive, and the game was lost, but Alex Efthim brightened the defeat by scoring a last-minute touchdown and making the

score 20-6.

The defeat was only one of the many misfortunes of that evening, on the stretch of desolate highway between the two Lewis and Clark bridges. The left front tire blew out and no spare tire or tools could be found. The team was helpless while Mr. Bailey went on to Alton to get help. Finally enough of the team were carried to Alton to get the game under way and the remainder had to walk about half way there. A relief bus was sent out and no further mishap occurred, although this game will be long remembered by the players on the team.

The last pre-league game was played at the Public Schools Stadium against Christian Brothers College. The Brothers found enough gaps in our line to score six touchdowns. The final score was 32-0.

The initial league tilt was played against Soldan at the Stadium on October 22. One

of the most spectacular plays of the season was executed when Alex Efthim threw a long forward pass to George Straith, who ran seventy-six yards for a touchdown. Soldan won the game, although it was hard fought during all four quarters.

The second league game was played at the Stadium on October 29. Central lost to Beaumont 13-0 after four periods of

unexciting play.

Although Central lost to Cleveland in the third game by the crushing score of 52-0, the squad was morally cheered by the fact that almost every member of the regular squad wore a new helmet, a new jersey, and several even had new shoes.

Central was utterly routed by Roosevelt on November 12 by the score of 70-0. Roosevelt started the game by scoring in the first four plays and then continued

scoring until the gun stopped it.

Central fought McKinley to a scoreless tie in the final league game played at the Stadium on November 18 and, incidentally, tied McKinley for the unwelcome

"cellar honors." The snowball battles among the brave spectators in the stands proved to be more exciting than the contest on the ice-covered field.

Joe Baldwin, Edd Buckner, Art Brosius, Tom Cigno, Lawrence Decker, Ralph Dorsey, Alex Efthim, Harry Fine, Ed Hainstock, Pete Kraus, Henry Ludwig, Frank Mertz, Frank Sieminski, Pete Souris, George Straith, Max Tonsi, Wesly Wallace, and Ed Wilson were awarded the football H.

Other members of the team receiving numerals were Richard Knickel, Nick Kourtesis, Jack Pannier, Grover Silman.

SUMMARY OF THE GAMES

Sept. 23—Central 0 vs. St. Charles 18.

Sept. 30—Central 6 vs. Alton 20.

Oct. 7—Central 0 vs. C. B. C. 32.

Oct. 22—Central 8 vs. Soldan 19.

Oct. 29—Central 0 vs. Beaumont 13.

Nov. 4—Central 0 vs. Cleveland 52.

Nov. 12—Central 0 vs. Roosevelt 70.

Nov. 18—Central 0 vs. McKinley 0.

TRACK

By Raymond Robinson, '35

THE Central tracksters of 1932 did not prove to be the victorious conquerors of whose success we were so much in hope.

A squad of approximately eighty boys reported to Coach Miller at the opening of the season and most of them remained with the team until the season's close. Our coaching staff, consisting of Mr. Miller, Mr. Kittlaus Jr., and Mr. Markland, were very earnest in their efforts to develop a team.

Central won only two meets, those being with Principia and McKinley. The Central-Principia meet was a dual (juniorsenior) meet which Central won by the score of 62 to 60. The other victory was scored by the juniors, against McKinley, the score being 54 to 41.

as follows:

JUNIORS

April 12—Central 36 Soldan 50 Beaum'nt 64 1/2 April 22—Central 56 1/2

McKinley 41 May 2—Central 54

C. B. C. 56 May 7—Central 39

SENIORS

April 13—Central 43 Soldan 65

Beaumont 87 1/2 April 21—Central 38 ½

MIDGETS

Beaumont 42 April 20—Central 29

May 2—Central 18½ McKinley 41 1/2

Soldan 33 May 4—Central 26

DUAL MEETS

(Junior-Senior)

April 9—Central 62 Principia 60

C. B. C. 81 1/2 May 7—Central 40 1/2

9—Central 53 Wellston 69 May

In the Interscholastic Track and Field A summary of the meets and scores is Meet, Central placed sixth with fourteen and one-half points. Roosevelt was the winner in each division, gathering a total of one hundred and forty-nine points. The juniors proved their supremacy by scoring twelve and one-half points for Central. Harry Fine won the junior 50-yard dash, running it in .05:6 seconds, which ties the mark made by Kelly Heitz, of Roosevelt, in 1927. The other points scored by the junior division were as follows: five by Al Weiss, who took a first place in the 120-yard low hurdles; two by Alex Sher, who placed third in the broad jump; and one-half by Al Kuberski, who tied for fourth in the high jump.

Paul Knirr was the only midgest to place, taking a third in the shot-put.

The seniors failed to place.

Members of the team who scored a total of ten or more points in all the meets are as follows:

SENIORS

- 1. Josef Nixon-38
- 2. Carl Newson-31 1/2
- 3. Edd Buckner-28
- 4. Ira Smith-211/3
- 5. Kenneth Weiss-17
- 6. Rudy Aye-121/3
- 7. George Pierce—121/3
- 8. Nathan Yakovitz-113/4
- 9. George Jackson-11
- Marcus Brinkerhoff—10³/₄
 JUNIORS
- 1. Harry Fine-511/2
- 2. Albert Weiss-39 1/4
- 3. Morris Mosescu-241/4
- 4. Art Ecoff-20
- 5. Harry Bock-16
- 6. Alex Sher-12
- 7 Alex Efthim-11
- 8. Morris Garden—10 MIDGETS
- 1. Paul Knirr
- 2. Cecil Sumpter

SWIMMING TEAM By Thomas Weir, '34

AFTER a suspension of a few years Central's swimming team has been reorganized. The St. Louis Public High School League has established swimming as a major sport on a par with football, basketball, and track. Mr. Neumann, who has been the instructor of swimming with the American Red Cross, in the Citizens Military Training Camp, and at the Cleveland High School, was appointed coach of our swimmers.

The present team started training at the Tower Grove pool in the Spring of 1932, but at the start of the September term, the swimming practice was changed to the Northside Y. M. C. A. pool. Carl Newsom was appointed manager of the team and was replaced by William Wilson when the former graduated. In January Thomas Weir was appointed captain.

Our team scheduled nine dual meets, two each with McKinley, Beaumont, and Roosevelt, and a single encounter with Soldan, St. Louis University and the Northside Y. M. C. A.

The first meet with McKinley was perhaps the most exciting. The lead changed hands several times, McKinley finally winning with a score of 41 to 33. Central lost the meets with our opponents in the Public School League, but showed much improvement as the season progressed. In our return engagement with Beaumont we were nosed out 40 to 35, while Roosevelt managed to defeat us 44 to 31. The biggest thrill came at the close of the season when we defeated the Northside Y. M. C. A. Juniors 39 to 36.

The interscholastic meet of the Public High School League was held at Washington University on March 25. Central placed fifth in this meet on account of the excellent diving of Joe Piotrowski, who established himself as the champion fancy diver of the high schools with the score of 59.40.



TRACK TEAM (above)

SWIMMING TEAM (below)

SWIMMING RESULTS

McKinley 41, Central 33. Beaumont 56, Central 19.

Roosevelt 47, Central 28.

Soldan 59, Central 16.

St. Louis University 54, Central 21.

McKinley 53, Central 22.

Beaumont 40, Central 35.

Roosevelt 44, Central 31.

Northside Y. 36, Central 39.

Two Hundred and Fifty-eight



VARSITY BASKETBALL

By Frank Knopf, '33

ITH the opening of the basketball season, Mr. Bradburn was made head coach of basketball. Mr. Friedli, who had been coaching basketball for five years, had been made the manager of the Public High School League and consequently did not have sufficient time to coach the team.

The teams practiced several days each week at Bethany Hall instead of in the "crackerbox" they had had to practice in all these years. The size of the school gymnasium has been a serious handicap. The League games were played in the afternoon at Beaumont, Cleveland, and Roosevelt high schools instead of at night at St. Louis University Gymnasium.

After a few weeks of practice, Central started the season by playing two non-league games against McBride and Wellston, winning both games by scores of

20-19 and 39-22, respectively. The Mc-Bride game was won in the last second of play, while in the Wellston game Central was in the lead from the start to the finish.

The opening league game was played with Soldan on December 16, and the Centralites found themselves on the short end of the score, 24-14. The boys had no better luck in the game with Beaumont, the defending League Champions, losing by a score of 31-16.

But in the non-league game with Normandy, Central was victorious and walked off with a victory to the tune of 28-14. Dorsey, as a forward, and Hug, as a guard, did the heavy scoring in this game.

This started the ball rolling, and, in the next game with McKinley, Central defeated them. This was McKinley's first year in the basketball League and Central

"took them to town" and won by the score of 24-14. In The Cleveland contest the game had to go into an extra period, but Central came out on top and won by the score of 25-21.

Roosevelt, the next opponent, had Wellhausen, an all-Star Center, on their team. He was 6 feet 6 inches tall. Wellhausen was one of the reasons why Central, with but 20 seconds to play, lost by a score of 26-25 after a hard-fought battle.

It seemed as if the county high schools could not withstand the attacks that Central made; for in the next two games with Ferguson and Webster, Central won both games by the scores of 36-17 and 20-11 respectively. These two games were played between the first and second rounds of play. In all of the five non-league games played, Central came through without a single defeat.

At the end of the first round of play, three players had to leave the Central roster: Garden, Pfannebecker, and Schnurman. These three players were replaced by Douglass, Duncan, and Racowsky.

In the first game of the second round, we drew Beaumont, who up to this time, had five victories and no defeats, and, after this game, had six victories and no defeats. The final score was 27-19 in favor of Beaumont.

McKinley fell a victim to Central's onslaught in the next game by a score of 36-13. Dorsey and Krey starred for Central.

In the next two games Central broke even, losing to Soldan in the first game by a score of 31-20 while the following week we beat Cleveland by a score of 30-21. Serb and Krey were the high-point men.

On February 21, there was something unusual going on in Bethany Hall on Natural Bridge and Clay Avenues. It was a game between the Varsity and the Faculty teams. The Faculty team was composed of Messrs. Bailey, Bradburn, Detering, Friedli, Kittlaus, Jr., Markland, Miller, Neumann, and Spross. Evidently

the Faculty team did not want to spoil the record that the Varsity had, which consisted of no defeat in non-league contests. The final score was 39-14, in favor of the Varsity.

Central met Roosevelt in the last game of the League season, which resulted in a scoring spree, Roosevelt winning 41 to 36.

Henry Krey was the Red and Black's luminary, who, because of his excellent playing, had been chosen guard on the mythical City All-Star Basketball team. Krey was also the season's high-point man for Central, with 47 field goals and 14 free throws, and ranked seventh among the high scorers in the League. Serb was second, with 33 field goals and 14 free throws, and Dorsey was a close third, with 29 field goals and 20 free throws.

Ralph Dorsey, Allan Hug, Al Schnurman, and Elmer Serb were regulars who played a vital part in winning basketball games for Central. Other reliable members of the squad were Otto Pfannebecker, Morris Garden, Richard Douglass, Bernard Duncan, Ben Racowsky, Morris Mosescu, and Harold Wright. Henry Huettner served as the efficient manager of the team.

Immediately following the close of the League season, Central prepared for the St. Louis District Tournament.

In the first game Central drew University City, played very good ball and "chalked up a victory." It was a nip-and-tuck game all the way. Starting the fourth period, Central went ahead by five points, and was tied by the countyites, 23 to 23, before Hug and Krey sank successive field goals for Central's victory. The final score was 27-23.

The next game with Webster proved to be the worst upset of the season. In a game earlier in the season, Central defeated Webster, but something was vitally wrong with the team, and they lost by a score of 17-13.

This meant that Central would not be among the first four teams to go to Co-

lumbia for the state tournament, but there was a consolation tournament in process to determine the fifth team of the "A" Division to go to Columbia.

Central played Cleveland in the first consolation game and won by a score of 25-15. This was the third consecutive time that Central had defeated Cleveland.

In the second game of the consolation tournament, we played Maplewood, the Champion team of the County League. The game was hard-fought all the way, and at the end of the first half, Central was leading 18 to 12; but in the last half the strain of playing four games in five days finally told on the nerves of the Central quintet, and in the last ten seconds of play, Maplewood sunk a long shot to win the game by a score of 24-22. This was one of the best games that Central had played in the whole year.

Incidentally, Beaumont, the team that won out in the Public High School League, also proved to be the best team at Columbia and won the State Tournament, which made them champions of the State.

A Summary of the games played and the scores is as follows:

Dec. 6-Central 20, McBride 19.

Dec. 13-Central 39, Wellston 22.

Dec. 16-Central 14, Soldan 24.

Dec. 22-Central 16, Beaumont 31.

Jan. 3-Central 28, Normandy 14.

Jan. 6-Central 24, McKinley 14.

Jan. 13-Central 25, Cleveland 21.

Jan. 20-Central 25, Roosevelt 26.

Jan. 24—Central 36, Ferguson 17.

Jan. 27—Central 20, Webster Groves 11.

Feb. 3—Central 19, Beaumont 27.

Feb. 10—Central 36, McKinley 13.

Feb. 13-Central 20, Soldan 31.

Feb. 17-Central 30, Cleveland 21.

Feb. 21—Central 39, Faculty 14.

Feb. 23-Central 36, Roosevelt 41.

Feb. 28—Central 27, University City 24.

March 1—Central 13, Webster Groves 17.

March 3—Central 25, Cleveland 15.

March 4—Central 22, Maplewood 24. Games won 13, games lost 7.

Total points—Central 514, opponents 426.

Average per game—Central 25.7, opponents 21.3.

TENNIS

By Sam Yourtee

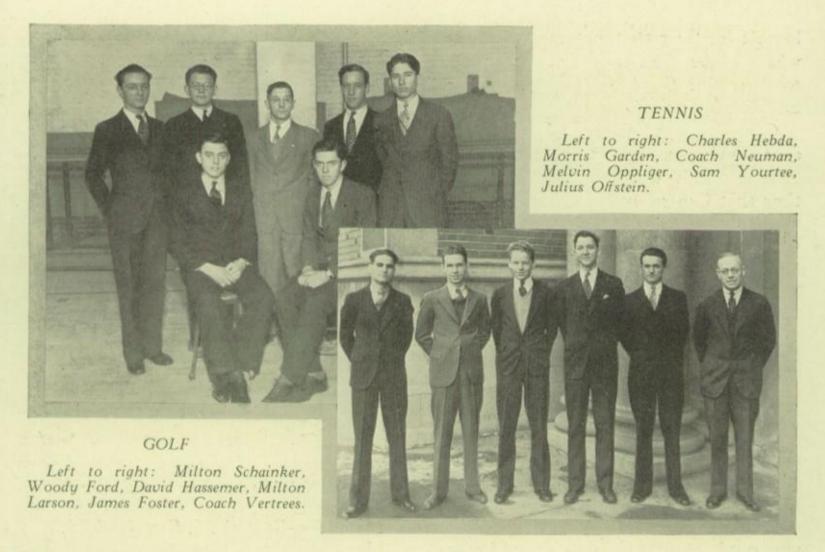
A THE call of Coach Neumann, last fall, thirty-five boys responded for tennis. Among these candidates were Morris "Red" Garden and Julius Offstein of last year's squad. After the intramural tennis tournament was run off, Coach Neumann selected the following team: George Peirce, first singles; Charles Hebda, second singles; Morris Garden, third singles; Sam Yourtee and Julius Offstein, doubles; Harvey Shields and Ray Oppliger, alternates.

Central's first opponent was Soldan, the league champion for three successive years. Soldan took three of the four matches, our match being won by the doubles team of Offstein and Yourtee.

The next day we met the strong Roose-velt team and after a stiff battle lost three of the four matches, the doubles team of Yourtee and Offstein still winning 6-1, 8-6.

Then followed our match with the new entrant in the tournament, McKinley. Hebda won his match 6-2, 6-1, Garden added another victory 6-2, 6-3. Offstein and Yourtee continued their winning streak, taking two straight sets with the loss of but two games.

Central then met Beaumont, losing three singles matches, the doubles team again coming through with a victory, 6-3, 6-1. Our final opponent was Cleveland. We came through this match with victory.



Hebda winning in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, and Garden repeating by defeating his opponent, 6-1, 6-2. The doubles team coasted to another easy victory, 6-3, 6-2.

Argo of Soldan won the singles honors of the league, aiding his team to their fourth successive championship. The Central doubles team of Yourtee and Offstein won the doubles championship. This is the second consecutive year we have won this laurel. Garden and Hebda, having won two matches each, should be congratulated on their stellar playing.

George Pierce gave everything he had throughout the tournament.

Charlie Hebda and Sam Yourtee will be the only lettermen returning next year. They will serve as a fine nucleus around which we hope to build a winning team.

Central's first scores were:

October 3—Central 1, Soldan 3.

October 7—Central 1, Roosevelt 3.

October 13—Central 3, McKinley 1.

October 14—Central 1, Beaumont 3.

October 17—Central 3, Cleveland 1.

Total—Central 9, opponents 11.

GOLF By Milton Larson, '33

ESPITE numerous handicaps, Central did very well for her first attempt in the field of golf. Just recently the game was introduced as a major sport by the St. Louis Public High School League, which necessitated the formation of a team. This problem was given cessfully. From the golfers who tried out,

Mr. Vertrees selected the following team: James Foster, Woody Ford, and Milton Larson, with Milton Schainker and David Hassemer alternating as the fourth man.

This pioneer team played its first practice match with McKinley on the Hillcrest Country Club golf course. The McKinley to Mr. Vertrees, who handled it very suc- match was Central's first with competition and Central came out the victor.

The first annual golf tournament of the public high schools was held on the Forest Park golf links. Each school played one match of eighteen holes with each of the other members of the league. Each school was represented by a team of four golfers and the team having the lowest total medal score was declared the winner. The games were played on successive Saturdays, beginning with October 1.

Central's first opponent, Soldan, won with ease. Central played a nip-and-tuck match with Roosevelt, losing by only nine strokes. The third match with McKinley

was won by Central with a margin of fifteen strokes. Beaumont and Cleveland both gained victories in the last two matches over Central.

The Beaumont team won the championship after playing off a tie with Roosevelt and Cleveland.

The schedule and results of the games are as follows:

Central	421	Soldan	384
Central	407	Roosevelt	398
Central	422	McKinley	437
Central	430	Beaumont	364
Central	447	Cleveland	426

BASEBALL

By Richard Douglas, '34

N APRIL 7 Central played its first league game against Beaumont at the Public Schools Stadium. Central won 9-6 behind Wolfsberger's fine pitching and the steady hitting of Hug, Serb, Tusinsky, and Douglas.

On the following Saturday Central engaged Roosevelt. The 1932 Champions proved too powerful for us and Central was handed a 10 to 2 defeat.

Central's third league game was with McKinley. This game proved to be a pitcher's battle, in which Karl Wolfsberger allowed McKinley only three hits; Central, however, connected for only two hits and was defeated 2-0.

The Red and Black gained its second league victory at the expense of Soldan in an extra inning game by a 4-3 score. Karl Wolfsberger allowed Soldan only five hits, and Lee Sandweg collected three hits in four times at bat.

Central's fifth league game was against Cleveland. The two teams were tied at the end of the seventh inning 2-2. In the first half of the eighth, Central went into the lead by scoring a run. In their half of the eighth, Cleveland scored two runs on an error, passed ball and three singles to win the game by a 4-3 score.

The Red and Black opened the second half of the season with a 6-5 victory over Roosevelt. With the score tied in the seventh, Serb lead off with a double and Tusinsky followed with an ace, driving in the winning run. Serb set the hitting pace with two doubles and a single while Krey and Tusinsky each collected two hits.

Central then engaged Cleveland and was defeated 7-6. Joe Brumm's home run featured this game.

Since the season is not over at the time of this writing it is not possible to tell who will win out in the League. The 1933 race is proving to be one of the tightest in the history of high-school baseball and at no time have there been more than two games separating the fifth-place team from the League leaders.

The members of the team who have taken an active part in the league games are as follows: Pitchers, Karl Wolfsberger, George Straith; Catchers, Junior Gratz, Richard Douglas; Infielders, Harry Lynch, Elmer Serb, Joe Brumm, Lee Sandweg, Leo Biasi, Henry Krey, Tom Cigno; Outfielders, Allan Hug, Frank Tusinsky, Max Tonsi, Ralph Dorsey.

Mr. Spross assisted Coach Bradburn in training our team.



After much discussion by the Public High School League Board, the coaches and principals of the various high schools as to whether or not to continue baseball as a League sport, the 1933 Interscholastic League Schedule was finally drawn up. This schedule arranged for a double roundrobin, with each game consisting of seven innings.

At the first call for baseball, over seventy-five enthusiastic aspirants reported to Coach Bradburn. Among this group were seven lettermen.

After a short practice the Central team played its first game, a non-league contest against Normandy. In this game Coach Bradburn used his entire team. The game proved interesting, but Central was defeated by a 6-5 score.

Central's next game was with McKinley. Central was defeated for the second time by a 6-4 verdict. Central then played Soldan the following Saturday and was victor by a 5-1 score. Karl Wolfsberger allowed Soldan only four hits, while his teammates collected seven.

A summary of Central's games for 1933 is as follows:

LEAGUE GAMES

April 11 Central 2 Receivelt

April 11—Central 2, Roosevelt 10.

Apirl 18—Central 0, McKinley 2.

April 22—Central 4, Soldan 3. April 26—Central 3, Cleveland 4.

May 6—Central 6, Roosevelt 5.

May 9—Central 6, Cleveland 7.

May 17—Central 6, McKinley 4.

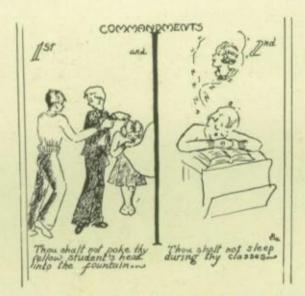
May 19-Central 5, Soldan 1.

NON-LEAGUE GAMES

Normandy 6, Central 5. Webster 4, Central 3. University City 10, Central 4.

Two Hundred and Sixty-four





HAMBURGER SOLILOQUY OF J. WELLINGTON WIMPY

By Stuart Farrell, '34

Is this a hamburger which I see before me, Pointed toward my mouth? Come, let me eat thee.

I taste thee not, and yet I see thee still.

Art thou, in truth, a hamburger, sensible To taste as well as sight? Or art thou but A hamburger of the appetite, a false creation.

Proceeding from the hamburger-hungered brain?



I see thee yet in form as tastible As this which now I go right off to buy.

Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going;

And such a hamburger did I mean to get. Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,

Or else worth all the rest. I see thee still: And on thy bun and meat are gobs of mustard,

Which was not so before. There's no such thing!

It is the hamburger business which informs,

Thus to mine eyes. Now o'er the hamburger shops

Business seems dead, for well I know that they

No credit will give. But Roughhouse cruelly scorns

Poor Wimpy's offerings; and would refuse him,

Alarm'd by his sentinel, the register,

Who rings his watch, thus with his noisy pace,

And, with Tarquin's ravishing stride, towards my credit

Moves like a ghost.

Miss Beck (with a satisfied air after inspection of books): Mr. Weir cannot shake his gory locks at me!



"He fairly burned up the track. It's nothing but cinders."

A BUSINESS DEAL

Mr. Smellie (at young age): I'll swap my knife for yours if you'll give me some boot.

Playmate: You can have the toe.

AN EXTRAVAGANT USE OF PAPER

"In 1887 the streets were first sprinkled by municipal contracts."

HOMEWORK WIT

Joe Romero wrote: "The face was in soliloquy." (Hide your silhouette, Joe!)

A freshman described Red Chief thus:

"He had freckles scattered all over his face and blue eyes."

Two Hundred and Sixty-six



MOTHER GOOSE'S CENTRALITES

Mildred Treadway

Two Hundred and Sixty-seven



HEARD IN A HISTORY CLASS

Queen Elisabeth was thin and pale but was a stout Protestant.

Teacher: Names are easily traced. Take, for instance, the Joneses. Where did the Joneses come from?

Bright Little Boy: From Jonesborough!

ANOTHER FROM MR. PRATT

A man entered a railroad station wishing to get an express ticket. He had some difficulty in making his object known because of an impediment in his speech. Finally the agent said: "Well if you can't express yourself, you'll have to go by freight."

Mildred T: Aren't your ears cold? Why don't you wear a cap to keep them warm?

Babe Philipp: Why should I? They're big enough to take care of themselves.

THE TRAGEDY IN 115 by Mildred Treadway, '33

My duty, children, is quite clear;
A test, you see, I did prepare.
Please hush, my dears, you must not jeer.
Now where could be that questionnaire?
The children rose with one loud cheer.
The questionnaire! It was not there.
The teacher hunted far and near
And cried, "It's gone, but where, oh where?

FOUND IN A COMPOSITION

We don't live where we used to live; we live where we moved.

A LITTLE FUN WITH NAMES

Where did Eunice Crews? And with whom?

Did Mary Ann Enck the drawing?

Whom did Allan Hug when he vaulted Irma's Walls and climbed La Vada's Hill?

Would you pay Maude's Price to pull Jean's Molar? Ouch!

Did Myrtle Prophet by Virginia's Warning? We hope so!

Joe's Mink chased James's Coons, and they all sank in Leota's Meier. Dorothy's Yeoman pulled them out.

What had Francis Dunn to make Florence Grone and Eva Muse?

Harry the Fishman has found out whom Harvey Shields.

Did Henry Krey when he saw Rose Land in Woody's Ford? We wonder!

Herbert's Stoeri is that Eugene's Wuigk went out last night. Was Ed so Windish?

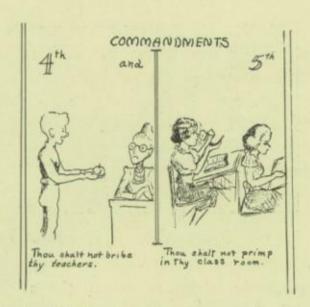
David might Hassemer luck if he would play around someone else's Kage.

"EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY"

The characters are Robert Armstrong, the father, the judge, and another dog, who had always bullied him when a pup.

A man's wife got angry and told him about a lot of things they needed in the house better than the cows. (We hope that remark "cowed" the old wretch.)





Abie Friedman set a record in his car the other evening. He made seventy-five miles an hour. Figure it out for yourself: twenty-five forward—twenty-five up and down—and twenty-five sidewise.

Alex Efthim got a sliver in his finger. Now we wonder! Had he been scratching his head?

PERSONALS

Q. Who is Dorothy Yeoman?A: Two of the nicest girls in school.

The Siamese twins-Jean Molar and Mary Ann Enck.

Ruth Wiesenborn is so dumb she thinks that the Kentucky Derby is a hat.

The Inseparables—LaVada Hill, Rose Land.

Teacher: What is a centipede?

D. Smolinsky: A centipede is a horse with the head of a man.

Tom Donnelly: What soldier wears the biggest shoes?

Ed Devanny: I don't know.

Tom Donnelly: The one with the biggest feet.

Central's Rubinoff-Max Feldman.

Harry Bock took one look at Venus of Melos and now he is singing, "Farewell to Arms."

Edd Buckner combed his hair—once. We rather wonder who she can be.

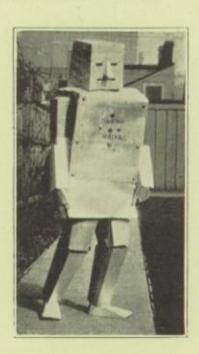
Jost Washburn received nine gold medals for his regular attendance at Sunday School, but to look at him you'd never guess it.

Fred Toelle's father is a minister; but Fred—well, sons don't always follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

We extend our sincere sympathies to poor Joe Tanaka. He hurt his little toe the other day by accidentally letting his Austin fall on it.

WHO IS IT? By Sophie Kohm, '33

This queer mechanical creature
Is little Bernice Gierer;
She has no smile upon her face
Because she cannot hear.



She dances, sits, and even walks,
But still she has her fears:
Although she breathes, and smells, and sees,
Her head is minus ears.

She's made of tin and buttons, three, And bolts to hold her here; And yet this creature's sad because She does not own an ear.

But we'll go hunting some day soon, So Bernice can lose her fears: For we will search until we find A pair of small tin ears.



"I wish I could be like the river!"

"Like a river? In what way?"

"Stay in bed, and yet follow my course!"

AN ANNUAL BIBLE LESSON

Mr. Van Landegend: Why didn't they play cards on the Ark?

Francis F: Why?

Mr. V: Noah sat on the deck.

Mr. V: Who is the straightest man in the Bible?

Irma W: Who? Mr. V: Joseph.

Irma W: But why Joseph?

Mr. V: Because the pharoah made a ruler out of him.

Mr. V: Why didn't Moses take his canary on the Ark?

Abe G: I bite.

Mr. V: Moses didn't go. Noah did.

Mr. V: Why does a farmer put his pig pen on the south side of the barn?

Charlotte V: We weren't raised on a farm. Why does he?

Mr. V: To keep his pigs in.

OFF THE TRACK

Q: When did the development of the railroads first begin?

Rae Londe: About 165 years after the Civil war.



A BELLE OF OLD ST. LOUIS

By Ethel Gralnick, '35

I've perposed mo'n twenty times To Miss Elviry Green. Ober all ob ole St. Louis, Dat lady am de queen; She's a right han some gal In her gown ob pinkest red Wid a turban of a clear sky blue A-settin' on her head. Dat woman sho' got 'ligion Mo'n anyone I know! When Miss Elviry is to meetin'—boy! Dat woman sho' lets go! She kin sing a hymn, O louder Dan anyone dat's dere. Her voice am strong and penetratin' Enough to turn yo' hair. To all de men a-askin' for Her hand, she answers, "No," And I'se still a-hopin' dat

SOME TO SPARE

She'll take me fo her beau.

Mr. Marriott (after having been reproved for wastefulness): What do I care for expenses? I have plenty of them.

A LESSON FOR YOU By Mildred Treadway, '33

There was a crooked boy
Who rode a crooked mile
And wrote some crooked answers
In such a crooked style;
And then he crooked sat,
His eyes he did not bat,
And so, you see my children,
The teachers flunked him flat.



"I was shipwrecked once and lived for a week on a can of sardines"

THE THING HE DIDN'T KNOW By Wayne Brinkerhoff, '35

"What changed the world from drab to green?"

The chirping cuckoo asked.

"Young Spring has beaten Winter again."
The snake replied as he basked.

"What makes the moon's face pale by

And the sun's flame red by day?"

"The sun is the moon, but cools at night,"
The cuckoo heard him say.

"What makes your eyes shine so at me, And your fanged mouth gape so wide?"

"Because I eat such curious birds—"
As the cuckoo vanished inside.

"There is one more thing I wish to ask," Said the cuckoo's flitting spirit,

"And the answer won't be an easy task, For you'll wonder as you hear it."

"What causes that gnawing pain inside Your stuffed and swelling coil?"

"I do not know," replied the snake As he writhed in pained turmoil.

"I do not know, but tell me why?"
The snake asked as he died.

"You thought my mouth was silly and dull,

But my bill is sharp, inside."

Irma Walls didn't know where to find a certain abbreviation; she was told to look for it in her appendix.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

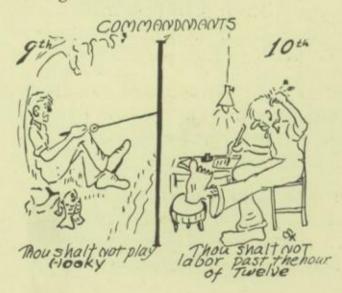
If a crime was committed, the king would let the defendant go into the arena by himself and either open a door with a lady or a tiger.



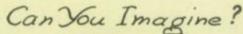
A SHORT STORY

Once upon a time Vernon's Arms reached out and caught Stanley's Dampier. He dragged him out to Harold's Karr and got in, yelling at Myrtle to Ketcherside, which she did. They saw Gertrude Rush after them as they drove off. You could see Gloria and Gervice Nash their teeth in anxiety as they saw Harold's Karr dash around the corner on two wheels.

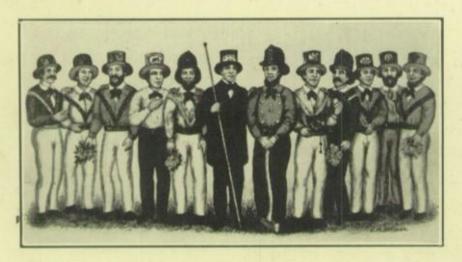
Someone hollered at Ray to Parker, which he did—right in front of a fire plug. They all piled out and swamped Ray Wise, who knew all the questions in the coming exams. He gave them some of the questions, while Alma Reitz 'em down and Martha asks for Moore. And this my friends explains why all the above were able to graduate.



Two Hundred and Seventy-one







Parade Uniforms of the St. Louis Volunteer Fire Department 1840-1860

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE

By Verna Grayson, '35

The people gathered round about; Their plans had all been made, And they were there without a doubt, To see that grand parade.

Oh, up one street and down another, (At home none would have stayed) Came everybody and his brother To see that grand parade.

Here's the fiddler, marching 'long And the leader, calm and staid. Now they've started to sing a song! It's the firemen's parade.

Their pants were tight and to their knees, The colors greatly varied,

They couldn't walk with any ease As on their way they tarried.

Of homespun were their shirts and suits, Their collars stiff and high.

Their feet were clad in brass-toed boots That shone as they came by.

They sang and cried out joyfully As their homeward way they made.

What would they say if they might see An up-to-date parade?

Two Hundred and Seventy-two

There is only one thing left of for me to say, and that is, "I wish you would be my friend forever", 9.9.7.

Jome, my friends, Tis not too late to seek a newer world? To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." Tennyson's "Ulysses

